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THE
PRACTICAL HOUSE CARPENTER;
OR,
YOUTH's INSTRUCTOR:

CONTAINING

A GREAT VARIETY OF USEFUL DESIGNS IN CARPENTRY AND ARCHITECTURE;

As, Centring for Groins, Niches, &c. Examples for Roofs, Sky-Lights, &c. The Five Orders laid down by a new Scale. Mouldings, &c. at large, with their Enrichments. Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Houſes for Town and Country, Lodges, Hot-Houſes, Green-Houſes, Stables, &c. Deſign for a Church, with Plan, Elevation, and Two Sections; an Altar-Piece, and Pulpit. Deſigns for Chimney-Pieces, Shop-Fronts, Door-Caſes. Section of a Dining-Room and Library. Variety of Stair-Caſes: with many other important Articles and uſeful Embelliſhments.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A LIST OF PRICES FOR MATERIALS AND LABOUR, LABOUR ONLY, AND DAY PRICES.

The whole illuſtrated, and made perfectly eaſy, by 148 Copper-Plates, with Explanations to each.

BY WILLIAM PAIN,

AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL BUILDER, AND BRITISH PALLADIO.

THE SIXTH EDITION, CORRECTED.

London:
PRINTED FOR J. TAYLOR,
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1799.

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A Table of Scantlings for cutting Timber for Buildings.

I do not inſiſt that the Scantlings of Timber ought to be exactly as by the Table, for they muſt be varied, in ſome Reſpects, as the Workmen ſhall ſee needful.

Bearing Poſt of *Height.*	Oak Scantling.	Bearing Poſt of *Height.*	Fir Scantling.
10 feet	6 inches ſquare	8 feet	8 inches ſquare
12	8 bottom, 7 top	12	10 —— 8
14	10 —— 9	14	12 —— 10
16	12 —— 11	16	15 —— 12
18	14 —— 12		
20	16 —— 14		

Girders of *Bearing.*	Oak Scantling.	Girders of *Bearing.*	Fir Scantling.
16 feet	12 by 10	16 feet	11 by 13 inches
20	11 — 13	20	12 — 15
24	16 — 14	24	14 — 16

Joiſt of *Bearing.*	Oak Scantling.	Joiſt of *Bearing.*	Fir Scantling.
6 feet	5 inches by 3	6 feet	6 by 3 inches
9	7½ ——— 3	9	9 — 3
12	12 ——— 3	12	12 — 3

Bridging Joiſt of *Bearing.*	Oak Scantling.	Bridging Joiſt of *Bearing.*	Fir Scantling.
6 feet	4 inches by 3	6 feet	5 inches by 3½
8	5½ ——— 3	8	6 ——— 3½
10	7 ——— 3	10	8 ——— 3½

Principal Rafters of *Length.*	Oak Scantling.	Principal Rafters of *Length.*	Fir Scantling.
15 feet	7 bottom, 5 top 6 inches thick	15 feet	8 bottom, 7 top 6 inches thick
20	8 bottom, 6 top 7 inches thick	20	9 bottom, 8 top 7 inches thick
30	10 bottom, 8 top 8 inches thick	30	10 bottom, 9 top 8 inches thick

Beams or Ties of *Length or Bearing.*	Oak Scantling.	Beams or Ties of *Length or Bearing.*	Fir Scantling.
20 feet	7 inches by 8	20 feet	8 inches by 9
30	8 ——— 10	30	9 ——— 10
40	10 ——— 12	40	10 ——— 12
50	11 ——— 13	50	11 ——— 13

Small Rafters of *Bearing.*	Fir or Oak Scantling.	Purlines. *Bearing.*	Scantling.
8 feet	5 inches by 3	8 feet	8 inches by 6
10	7 ——— 3	10	9 ——— 7
12	9 ——— 3	12	10 ——— 8

Plate 1.

Fig E is a Groin on a Circular plan, with References for placing the Jack Ribs as a.b.c.d.e f, the Ribs and hips are traced from the Rib A as 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12

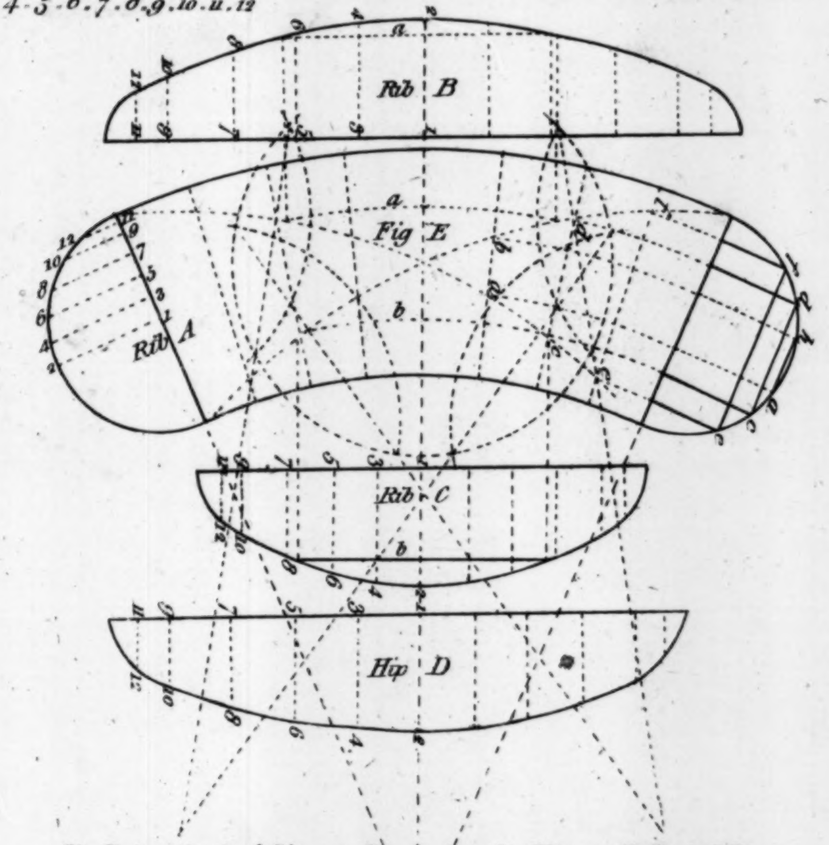


Fig B is a Groin Ceiling on Bevel plan; the Hips and Jack Ribs traced from the Rib C as 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10

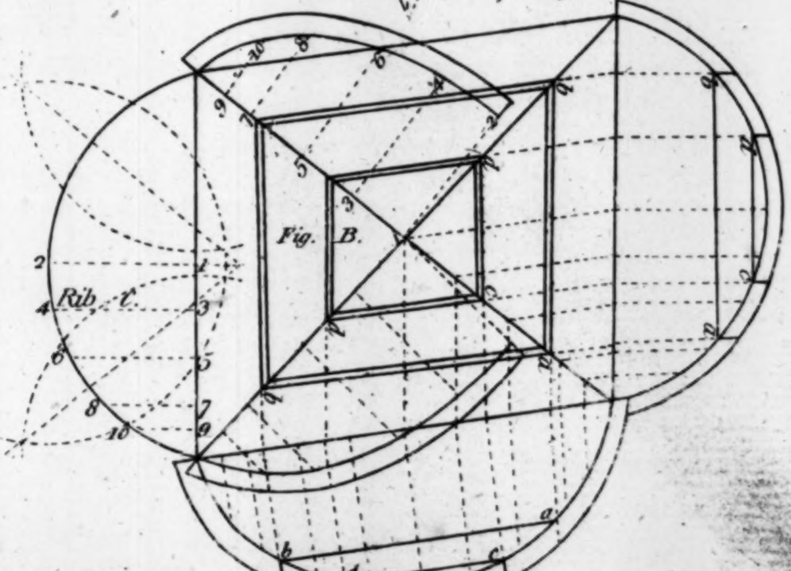


Fig K Centering for Groins. L is a half Groin cutting under pitch for Door or Window. G is a welch Groin cutting under pitch. fig M is the method of tracing the Ribs and Hips for a Groin Ceiling. fig N is a Mould to bend over the Body Range. fig K to get the lines to Set the Jack Ribs by.

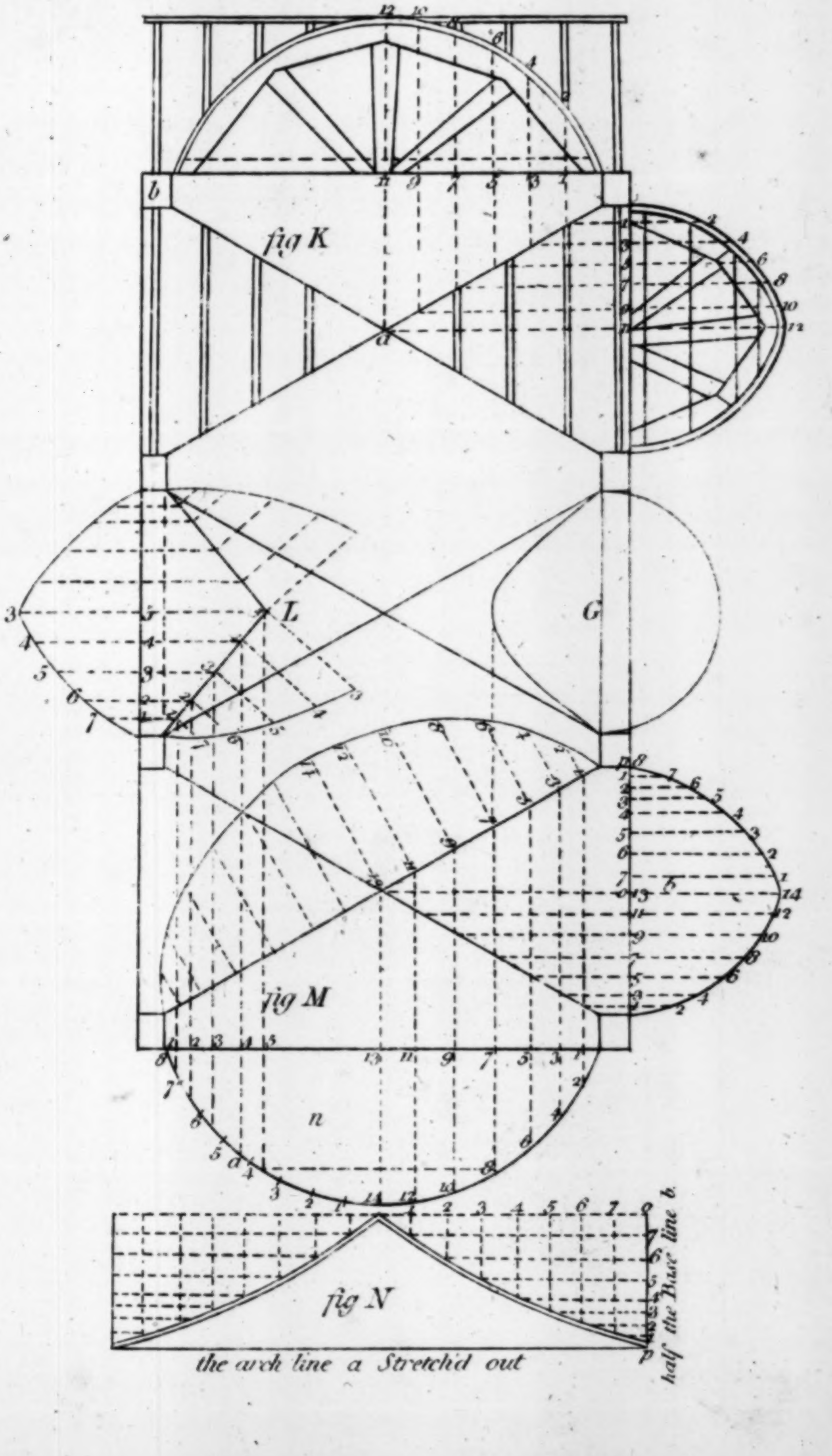
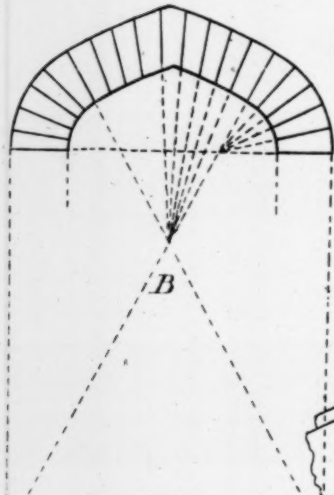


Plate 3.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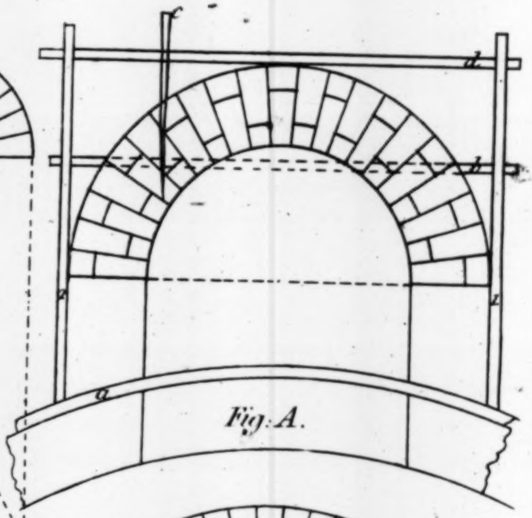
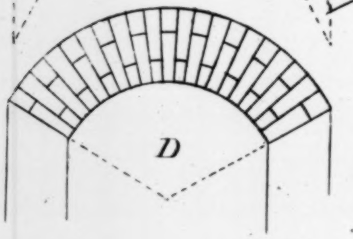
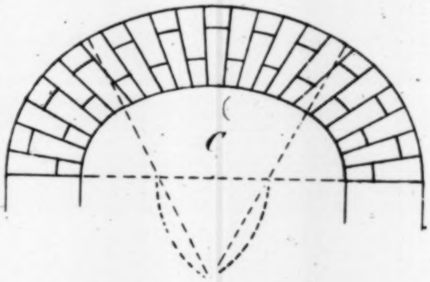


Fig: A.


D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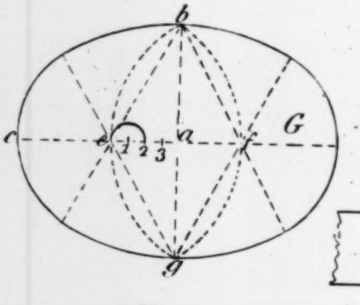
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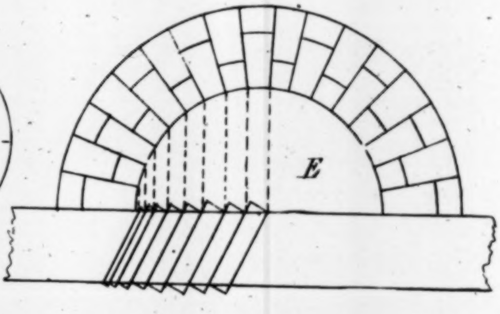
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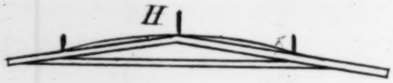
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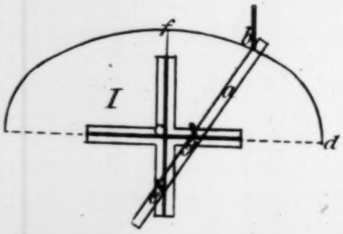
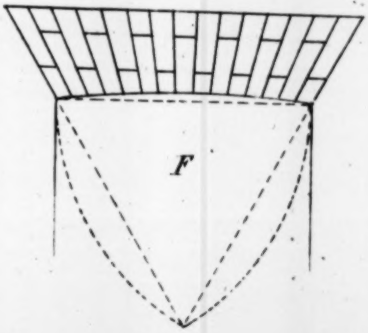
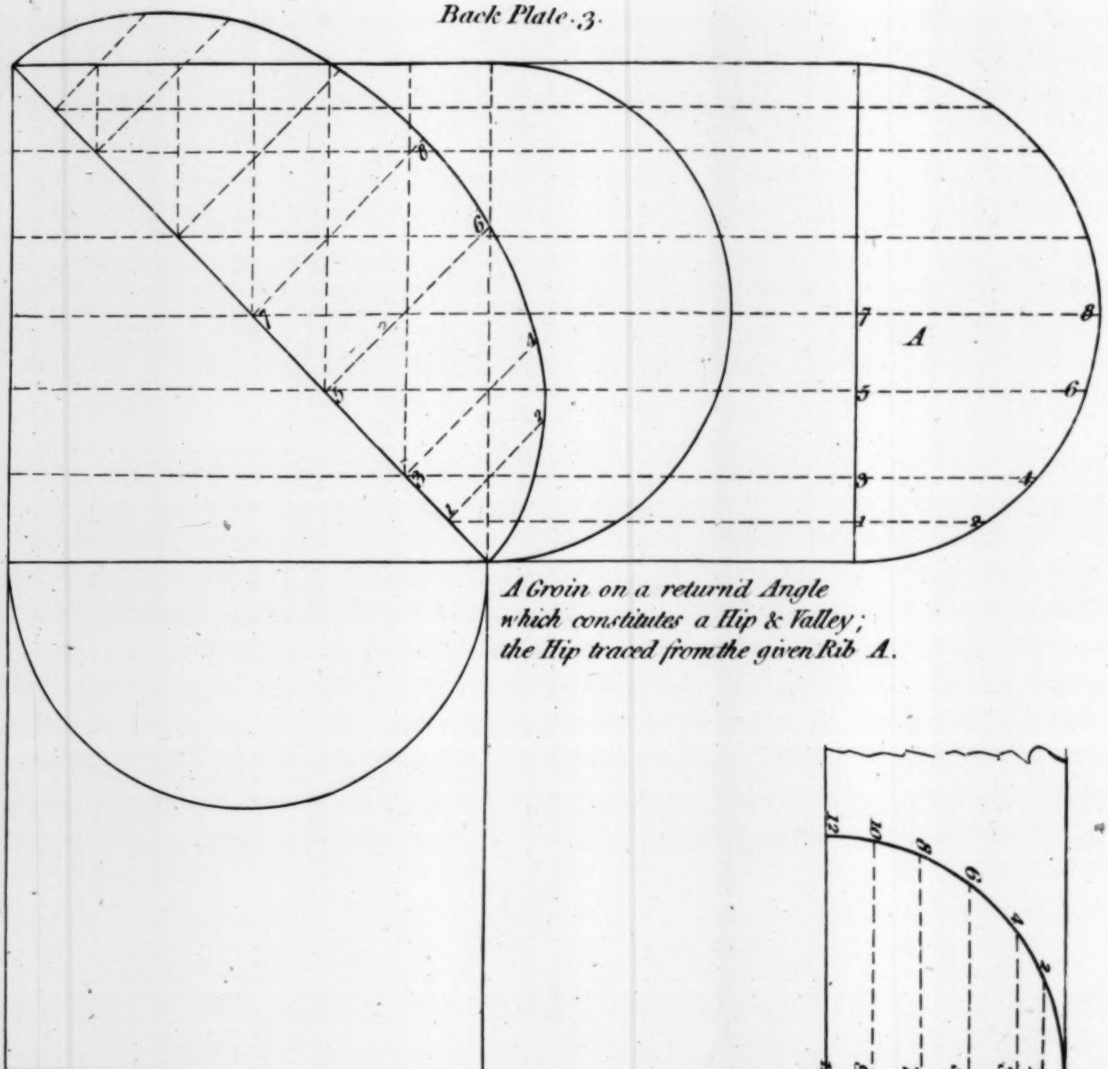

I


F

Back Plate. 3.



A Groin on a return'd Angle which constitutes a Hip & Valley; the Hip traced from the given Rib A.

An Angle Bracket

To face Plate III.

The Conſtruction of ARCHES, GROINS, *&c.*

Fig. *A* is a circular arch in a circular wall: firſt make a centre to the ſoffit of the arch and to the curve of the wall on the plan, ſet the centre level, and fix two ſtandards as 1. 2, upright; then make two moulds to the curve of the wall as *a*, one of them to be fixed as *d*, the other moveable up and down at pleaſure as *b*; when the ſpringing courſe is cut, lay the next courſe on that, and with a long ſcriber as *c*, draw it by theſe circular moulds, which will mark what is to come off the top part of the brick; then mark the under ſide by the top edge, and it will ſhow how much is to come off the face of every courſe. By proceeding in this manner it will anſwer for any arch in a circular wall.

Fig. *B* is a Gothic arch with the centres ſhown.

Fig. *C* is a ſemi-ellipſis, which is beſt drawn by the tramel in practice, as fig. *I*, where the tramel is ſhown; take a rod as *a*, and make a hole for a pencil as at *b*, then take half the tranſverſe diameter as *c d*, and put in a pin in the rod as at *e*; then take half the conjugate diameter as *c f*, and put in another pin as at *g*; and moving the rod round with the pins in the groove, the pencil at *b* will deſcribe the arch.

Fig. *D* is a ſegment of an arch.

Fig. *E* is a circular arch on fluing jambs; the courſes are dropped to the plan, which ſhows what is to come off the face of each courſe.

Fig. *F* is a ſcuback arch, which cambers one eighth of an inch in a foot on the ſoffit.

Fig. *G* ſhows the method for drawing an oval or ellipſis; take half the conjugate diameter *a b*, and ſet it on the tranſverſe diameter *a* 1, from 1 to the centre *a*, divide it into three equal parts, and turn one of them out to *e*, then make *a f* equal to *a e*, and with the radius *e f* deſcribe the ox-eye *b f g e*, draw the lines *b g*, *f g b*, and *e* will be the centres for drawing the ellipſis.

Fig. *H* is a tramel for drawing a flat ſegment.

To face Plate IV.

Fig. *A* is a centring for groins; divide the baſe line of the given rib *b* into equal parts, and the baſe line of *c* into the ſame, and transfer from *b* to *c* as the figures direct.

Fig. *B* ſhows how to draw an oval to any given ſize: take half the conjugate, as *a b*, and ſet it on the tranſverſe diameter, as *a d*, divide *d a* into three equal parts, and turn one of them to *e*; make *a f* equal to *e a*, and draw the lines *b f g* and *b e g*, which ſhow the centres *b f g* for drawing the oval.

Fig. *C* is a dome on a circular plan; *a* and *b* ſhows the ſection of the horizontal rib.

d is a mould to lay out the angles over the body range, when boarded in, to ſet the jack ribs by.

Fig. *E* ſhows the method for tracing the hips for a groin ceiling: the rib *b* and hips *d d* are traced from the rib *a*. The plan ſhows the manner of the jack ribs cutting between the hips, when the hips are ſet.

Fig. *F* is a conical ſky-light, ſhowing how to bracket the angles of the ceiling under the curb; the hip mould *g* at the angle is traced from the rib *b*, and that mould would do to cut all the ribs at the angles, as ſhown at the angle *a*.

Fig. *G* is an ogee roof, whoſe plan is a pentagon, and ſhows the method for drawing any polygon figure to a given ſide; make a radius of the ſide, and draw the arches 2. 6, divide one of thoſe arches into ſix parts; turn them to the centre line, as ſhown by the letters and figures 5 *d*, 4 *e*, &c.; the centre *c* will draw a circle to receive the ſide five times, 6 is the centre to receive ſix times, *d* ſeven times, and ſo on to *i*, which is the centre to draw the circle to receive the ſide twelve times.

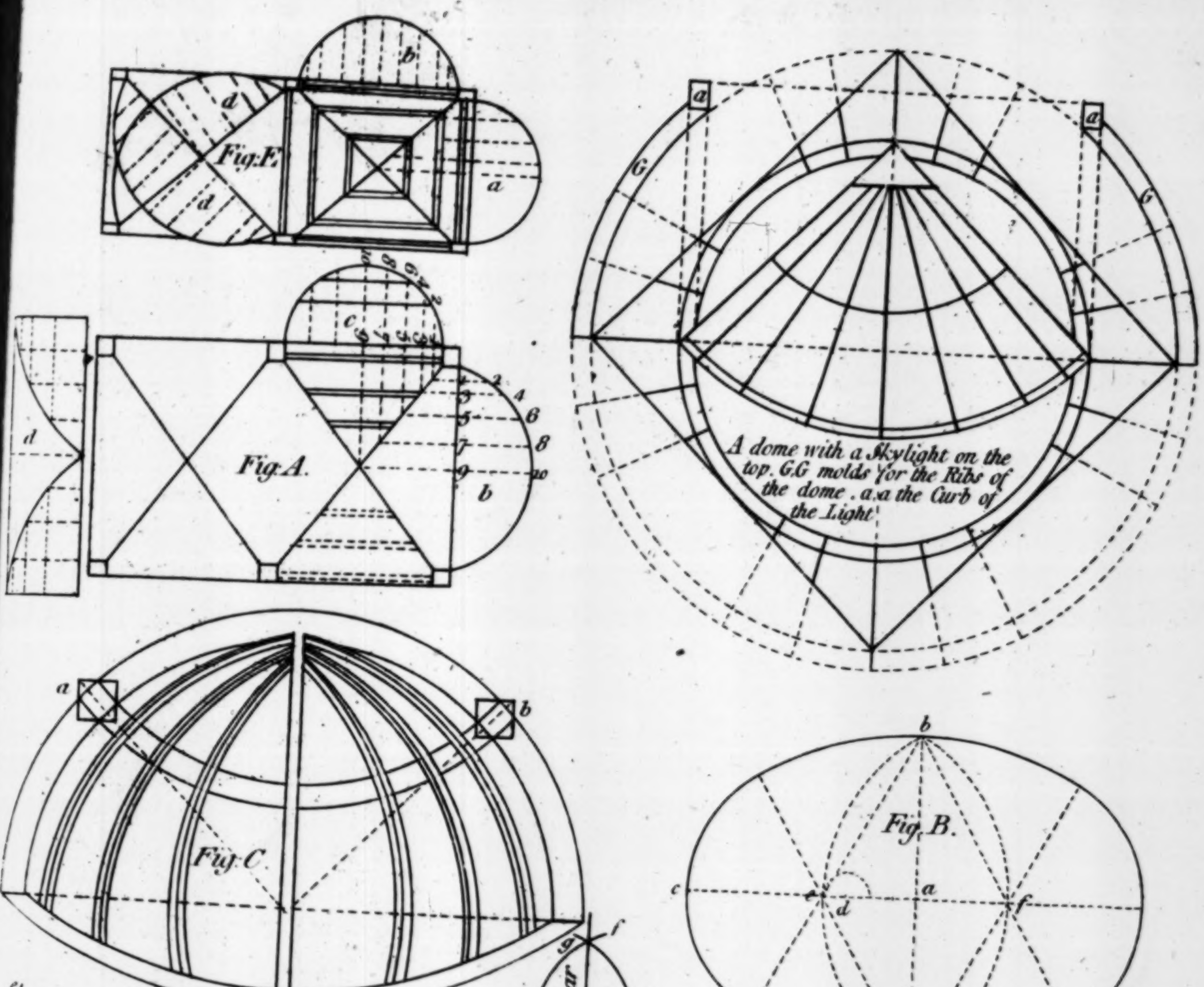
Fig. *H* is a dome, whoſe plan is a hexagon, and ſhows how to divide a circle into any number of parts: divide one fourth part of the circle into the number of parts you would have the circle, as 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6; and always take four of them; to find the backing of the curve line hips, lay down the plan of the hip at the angle, as *a*, then take the diſtance 1. 2 from the plan of the hip, and ſet 1. 2 at bottom, tack in a nail, and ſhift the hip mould and marking by it as 1 2, 3 4, 5 6, 7 8, 9, 10, will ſhow the wood to come off.

Fig. *I* to draw a perpendicular at the end of a line as *a d c*; at any opening of the compaſſes, as ſuppoſe *d b*, draw the line *d c*, from *a* draw a line through the centre *b*, and where it cuts the curve line *d c* will be perpendicular to *a d*.

Fig. *K* is another method; from the point *a* draw the circular line *b c*, on which ſet the ſame radius twice, as *d e*, from *d e* draw the lines *e f*, *d g*, their point of interſection will be the perpendicular to *a b*.

Fig. *L* ſegment; draw the line *a b*, from *d* draw the curve line *a c b*, which divide into four equal parts, and draw the dotted lines *d e*, *d c*, *d g*, ſet the compaſſes in *a*, open them to croſs the line *d e*, and draw the curve the ſame in *b*; with the ſame radius draw the curve *e f g*.

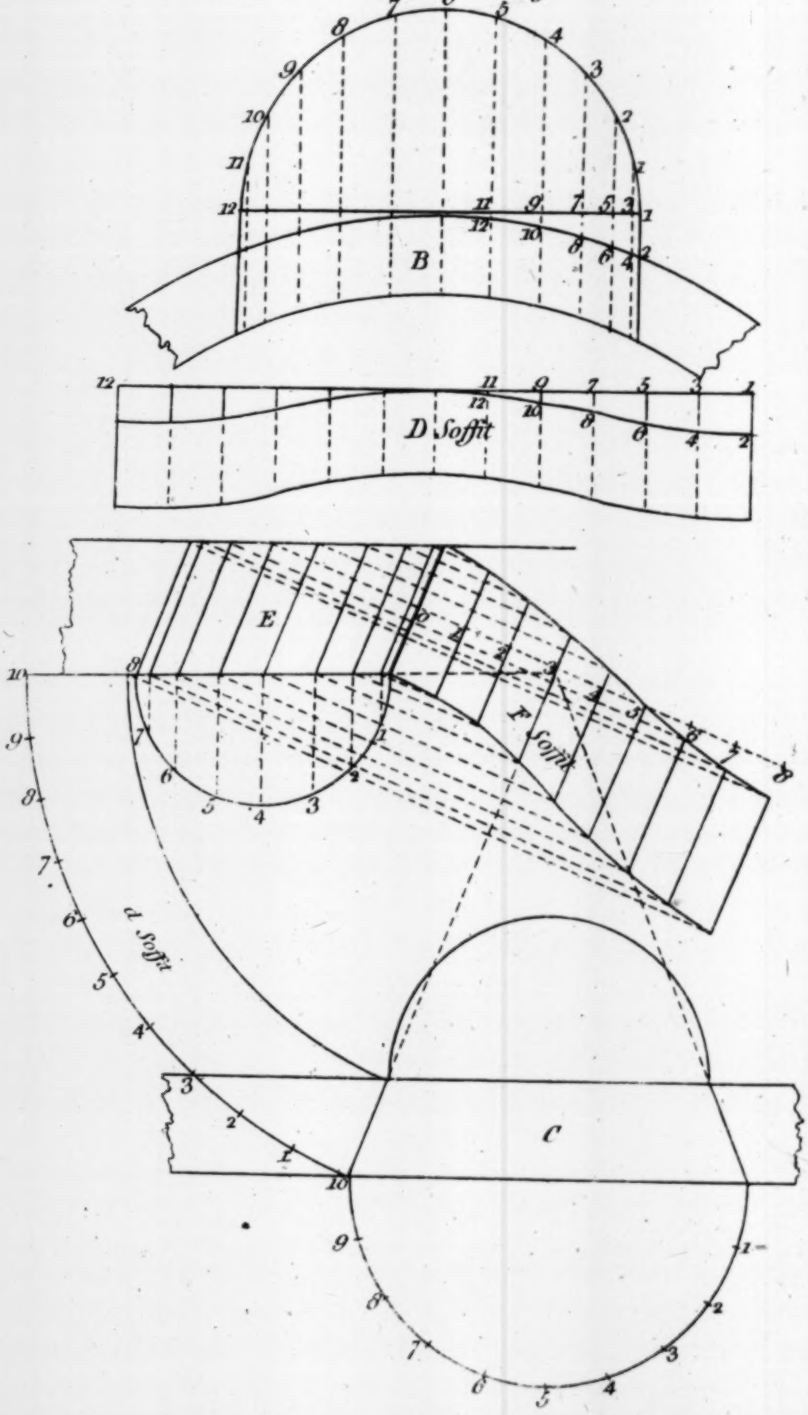
Plate. 4.



A dome with a Skylight on the top. G.G molds for the Ribs of the dome. a.a the Curb of the Light

Let fall the Perpendicular from c. to d.

Plate 5



To face Plate V.

Fig. *B* the plan of a circular wall, wherein a circular door or window is to be fixed; to make a ſoffit to fit or ſtand on the plan as fig. *D*; draw the baſe line of the arch or ſoffit to touch the bow of the wall, divide the arch line into twelve parts, and drop them down to the plan acroſs it, then ſtretch out the arch as 1.12, and draw the diviſions at right angles from it; then take them from the baſe line to the wall as 1.2,3.4, &c. and transfer them on the parts of the line ſtretched out, that will give the edge of the ſoffit *D*.

Fig. *E* is a ſoffit in a ſtraight wall on fluing jambs.

F the ſoffit ſtretched out; ſtretch out the arch as 0 to 8, and draw lines from thoſe diviſions parallel with the jambs, then draw the lines from the diviſions from each ſide of the plan, the angle of meeting will give the edge of the ſoffit,

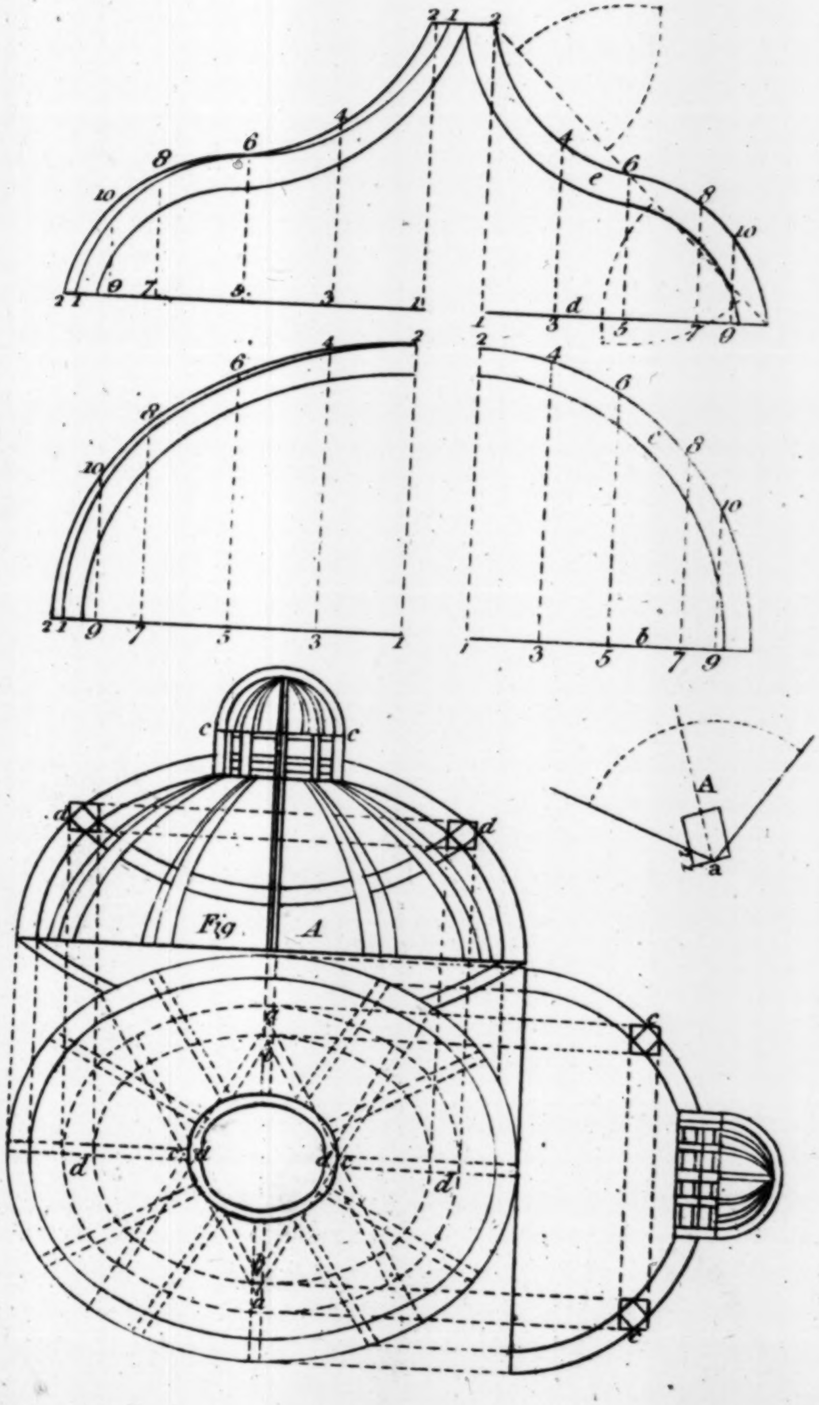
Fig. *C* is a circular ſoffit in a ſtraight wall on fluing jambs.

Fig. *d* the ſoffit ſtretched out, which is plain to inſpection.

To face Plate VI.

Fig. *A* is a dome on an elliptical plan; the centres for the mould for the horizontal ribs *d d*, are *a a*, *b b*, *c c*, *d d*, the place of that rib on the plan is found by dropping dot lines from the ſections *d d*; *c c* on the top is deſigned for a ſky-light. *b* and *d* are curve line roofs, ſuppoſed to ſtand on a hexagon, octagon, or any polygon figure; *c* and *e* are the given ribs which the hips are traced from. To find the backing of the hips; ſuppoſe the angle *A* to be one of the angles the hips are to ſtand on, lay down the plan of the hip juſt far enough for the outer edge to touch the angle, as at *a*, then the diſtance 1.2, from the ſide of the plan, is the wood to come off; take that diſtance, ſet it at the bottom of rib *b*, as 1.2, tack in a nail at 1, ſhift the hip mould to it, and out to nothing at top, and marking by it, will ſhow the wood to come off; on the ogee hip ſet on at bottom and top, as 1.2, ſhift the hip mould, and marking by it, there will be but little to come off in the middle part of the hip, as appears by the lines.

Plate 6



2 1 2
4
6
8
10
e
d
2 1 9 7 5 3 1
1 3 5 7 9
2 4 6 8 10
c
2 1 9 7 5 3 1
1 3 5 b 7 9
c c
d d
Fig. A
A
a
d d d d
c c

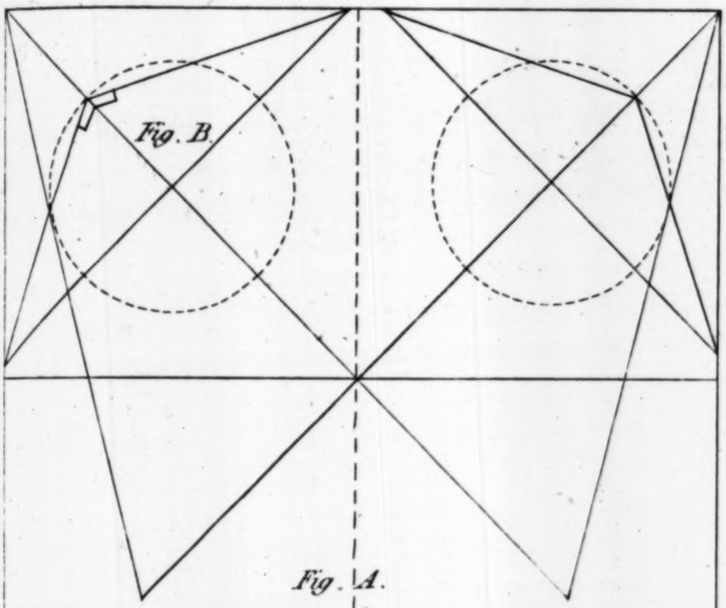


Fig. B.

Fig. A.

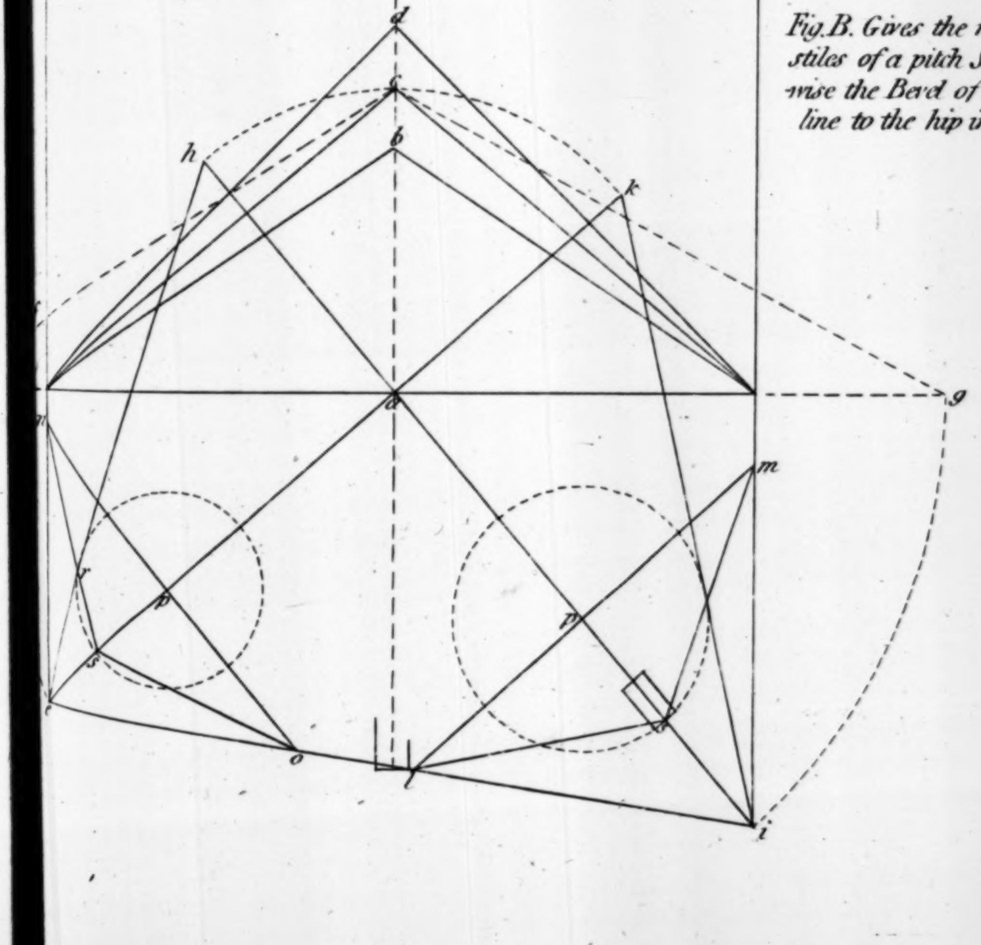
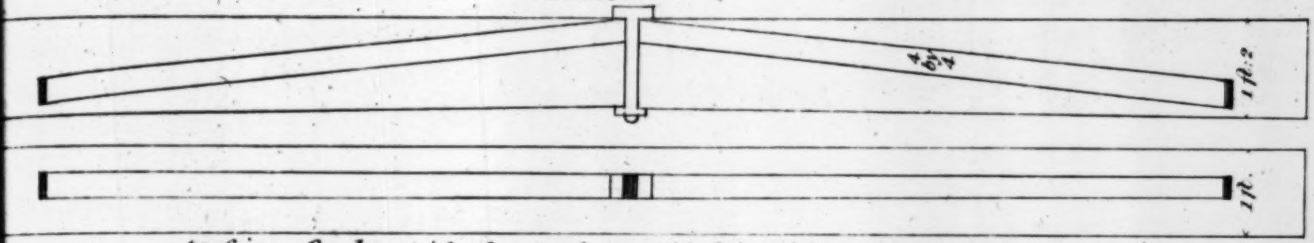


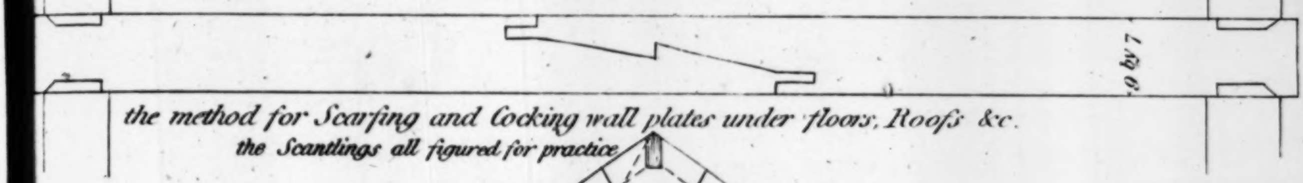
Fig A Shews how to find the length and Backing of any hip Square or Bevel, a, b the pitch or height of the Roof is ⅓ a, d, a; Square pitch the height equal to half the width a, c; a mean between b, and d, the length of the Hips are given to the pitch a, c, and Backing of ditto the length of the hip e, h, is equal to f, c, and the length of the hip i, k, is equal to c, g; to find the Backing of the hips, draw the lines l, p, m and n, p, o, at right Angles with a, i, and a, e, then set the Compaſses at, p. and draw a Circle touching the hip line at r, then from the point s draw the lines s, m, s, l. and s, n, s, o which gives the Backing of the hip.

Fig. B. Gives the miter for the Angle stiles of a pitch Sky-light and likewise the Bevel of the level Bar or pur line to the hip in Roofs, &c.

Plate 8

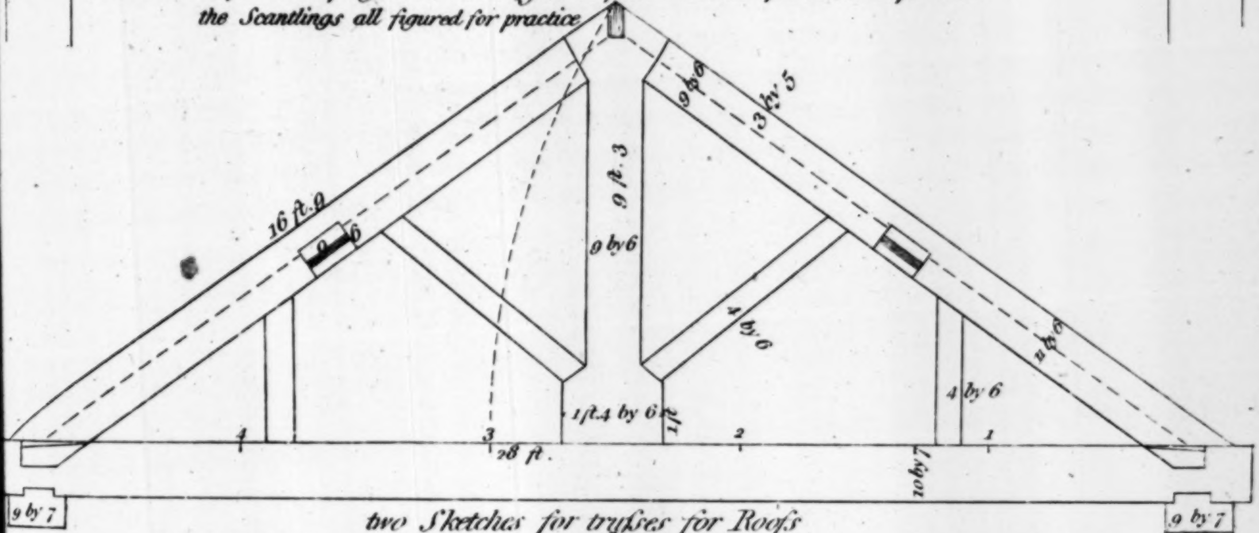


truſsing Girders with the truſs mortised in with an Iron bolt and Screw

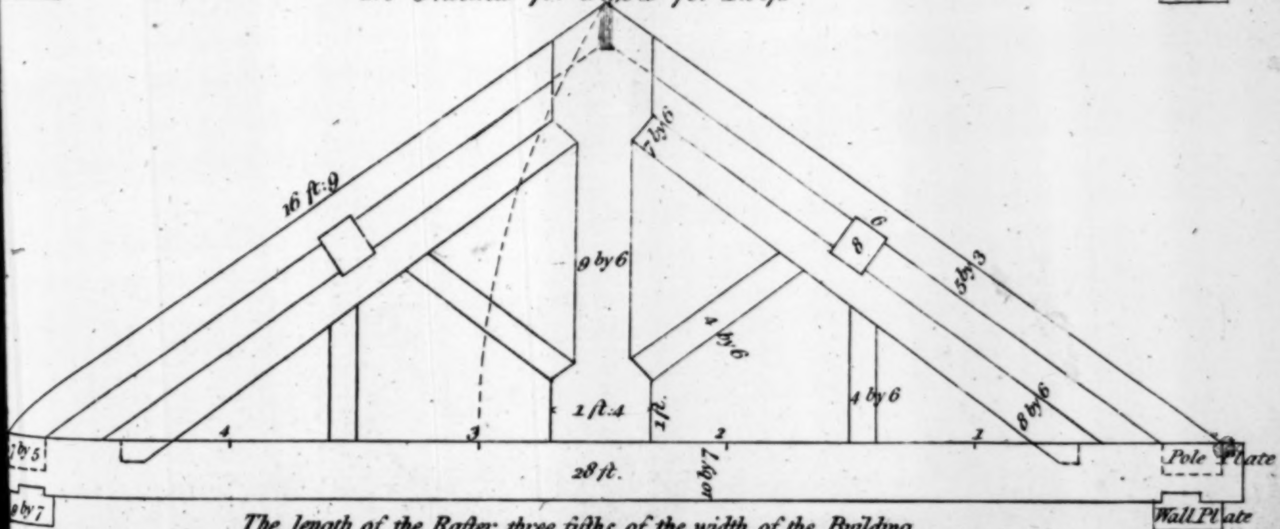


the method for Scarfing and Cocking wall plates under floors, Roofs &c.

the Scantlings all figured for practice

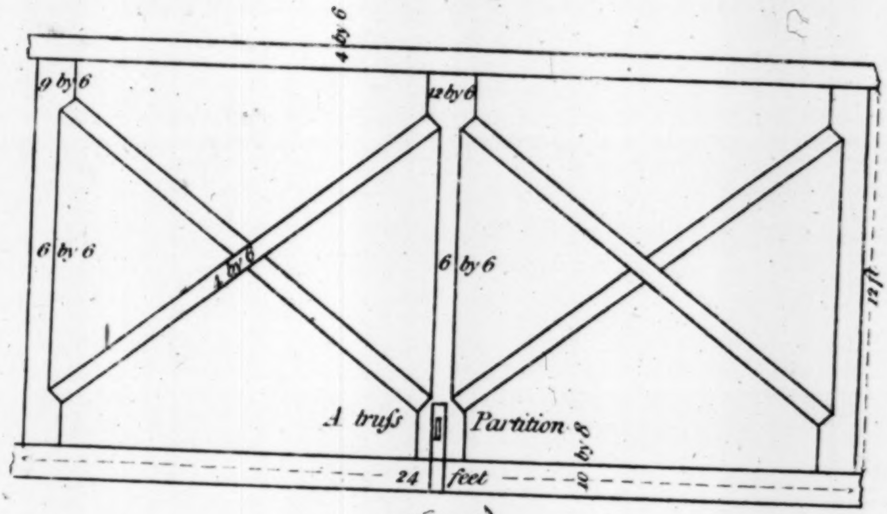


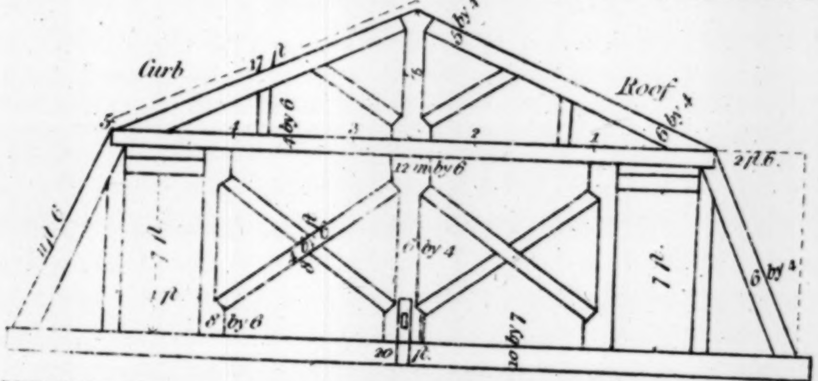
two Sketches for truſses for Roofs

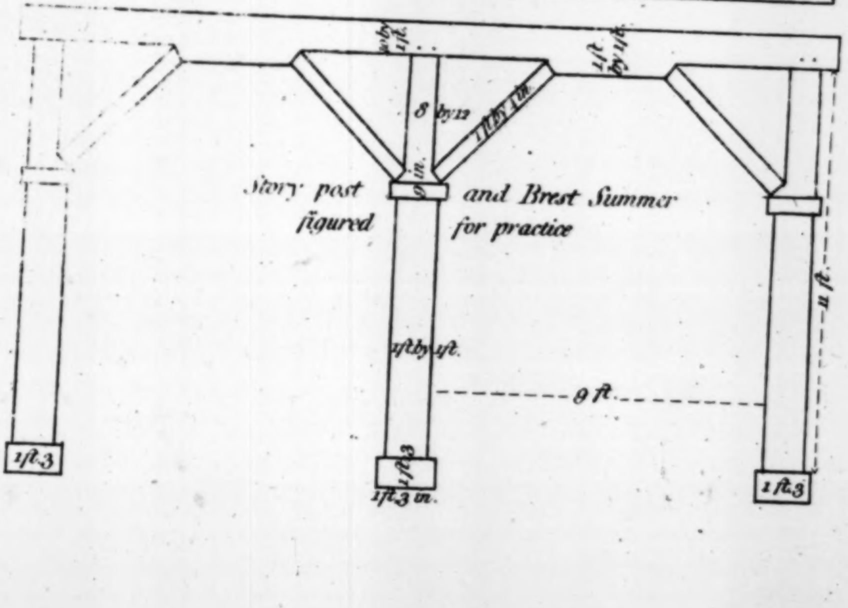


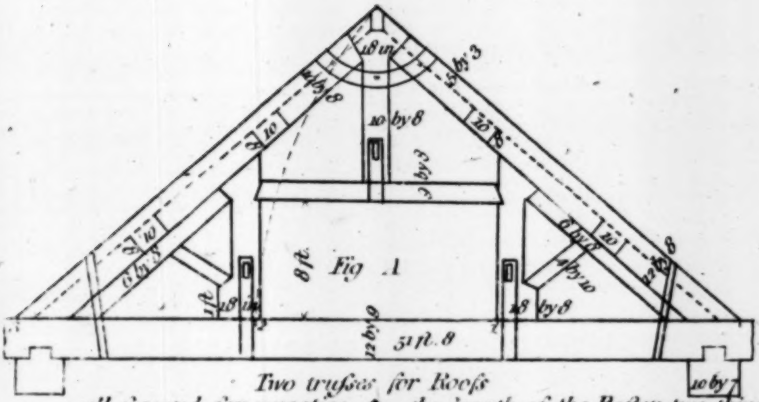
The length of the Rafter. three fifths of the width of the Building

Plate 9.

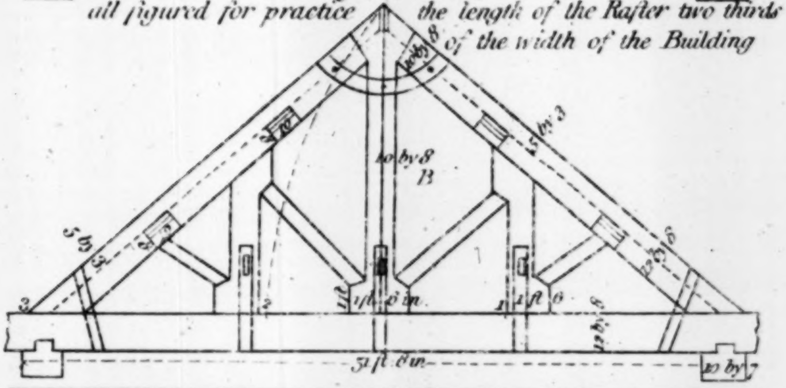

4 by 6
9 by 6
12 by 6
6 by 6
4 by 6
6 by 6
12 ft
A truss Partition
24 feet
10 by 8

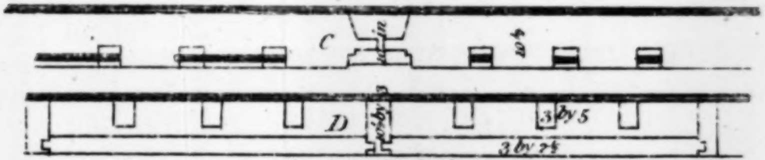

Curb Roof
17 ft
6 by 4
6 by 4
5
1
4 by 6
3
2
1
12 in by 6
2 ft 6
11 ft 6
7 ft
1 ft
6 by 4
7 ft
6 by 4
8 by 6
20 ft
10 by 7


10 by 1 ft
1 ft by 1 ft
8 by 12
1 ft by 1 in
9 in
Story post and Brest Summer figured for practice
11 ft
1 ft by 1 ft
9 ft
1 ft 3
1 ft 3
1 ft 3 in
1 ft 3

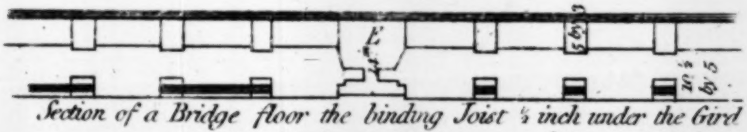


Two trusses for Roofs
all figured for practice the length of the Rafter two thirds of the width of the Building

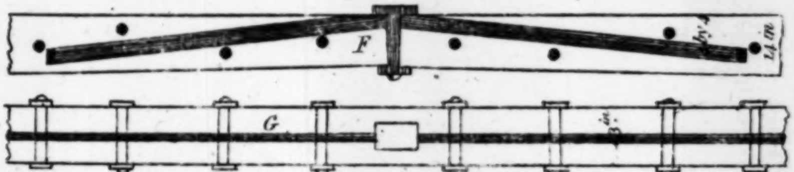




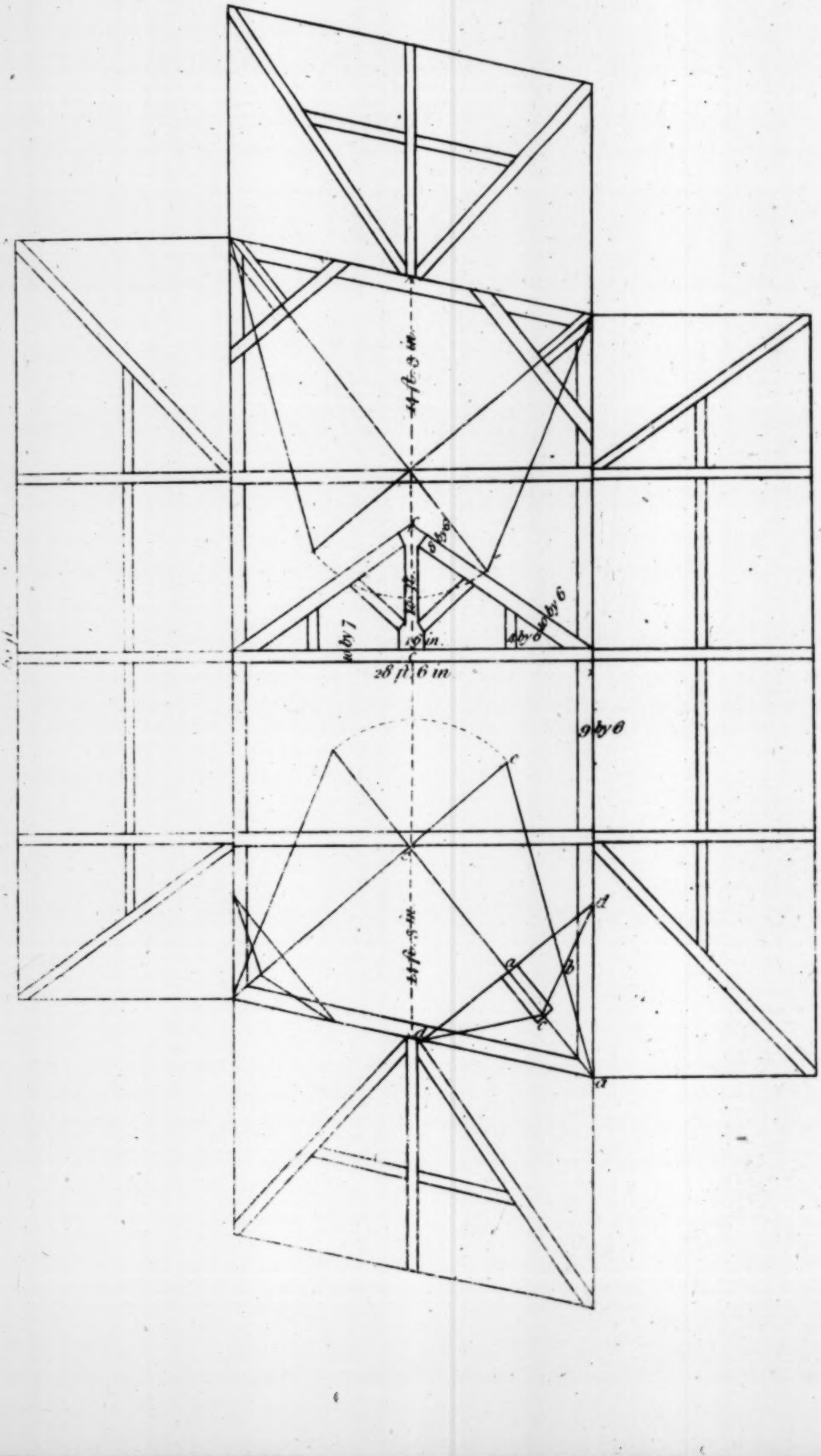
Section of a Single floor



Section of a Bridge floor the binding Joist ½ inch under the Gird



This Girder is trussed with a Strong Iron bolt and Screws; Iron plates at end of the trusses.


14 ft. 3 in.
8 by 6
by 7
15 in.
by 6
by 6
28 ft. 6 in
9 by 6
c
c
c
14 ft. 3 in.
a
b
c
d
d
a

To face Plate XI.

Is the plan of a bevel roof; the tie beams lie at right angles with the ſides, which ſaves much labour in the performance of the work, and renders it much ſtronger; the ſides and ends laid out in ledgement, the backing of the hips explained at the angle *a*; draw the line *d a d* at right angles with the baſe line of the hip *a a c*, ſet the compaſſes at *a*, and extend to touch the hip *a b*, and turn it round to *c*, on the baſe line of the hip; draw the lines *c d*, *c d*, which gives the backing of the hip; ſee the plan and the wood to come off each ſide: this method will give the backing of any hips, ſquare or bevel. To find the length of the hips, take the perpendicular of the principal rafters *c e*, and ſet it at right angles with the baſe of the hips at *c e*, draw the line *e a*, which is the length of the hip, and ſo on for all the reſt, as is plain by the dot line top of the hips: there is a definition for finding the pitch of roofs in Plate VII. which will do for all.

To face Plate XII.

Fig. *A* is a bevel roof; the ſides are parallel on one part of the plan, the other bevels; to frame this roof in ledgement, the principal rafters muſt be framed to a level baſe, that is, the ends of the beams all of one height from the face of the plate; when you come to lay them the other way to frame in the purlines, there muſt be winding ſticks held to the baſes of the rafters, which winding ſticks muſt be all out of winding, and as the width of the building diminiſhes, the backs of the rafters will lay in winding, as they will be when in their places; and mind that they are backed according to the bevel of the plan, for turning them up to tumble in the purlines, by this method the buſineſs may be well completed.

Fig. *B C* truſſing girders: mind, the wood at the end of the ſtitches muſt cut ſhort of the end of the truſs, that the force of the wedges may ſpring the girders. *D* and *E* ſcarfing plates, &c.

Note, The length of the hips and backings is found the ſame as in Plates VII. and XI.

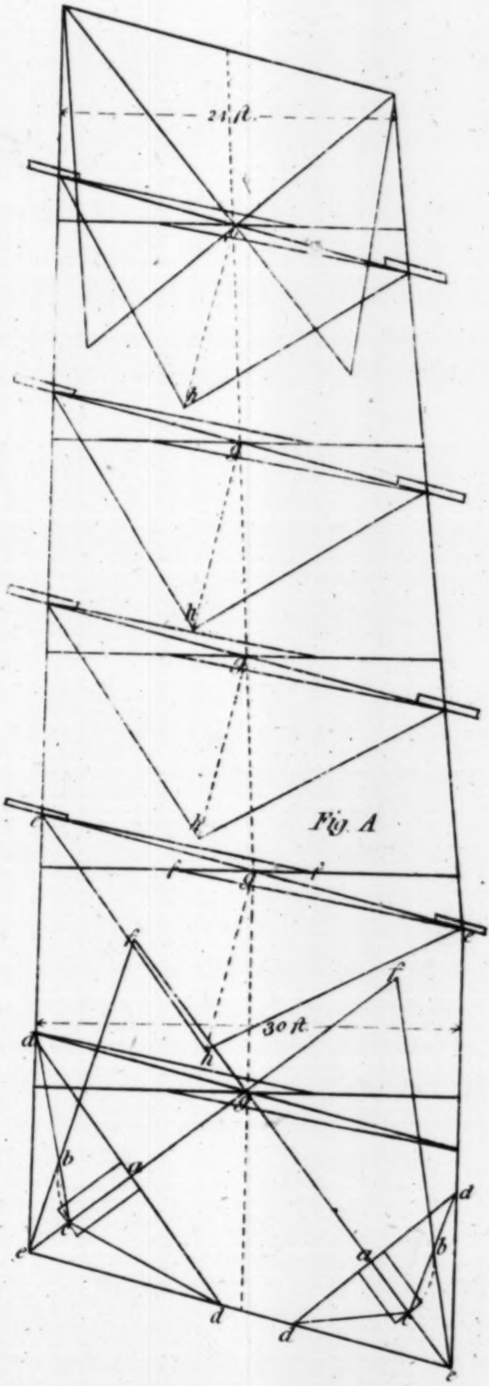


Fig. A

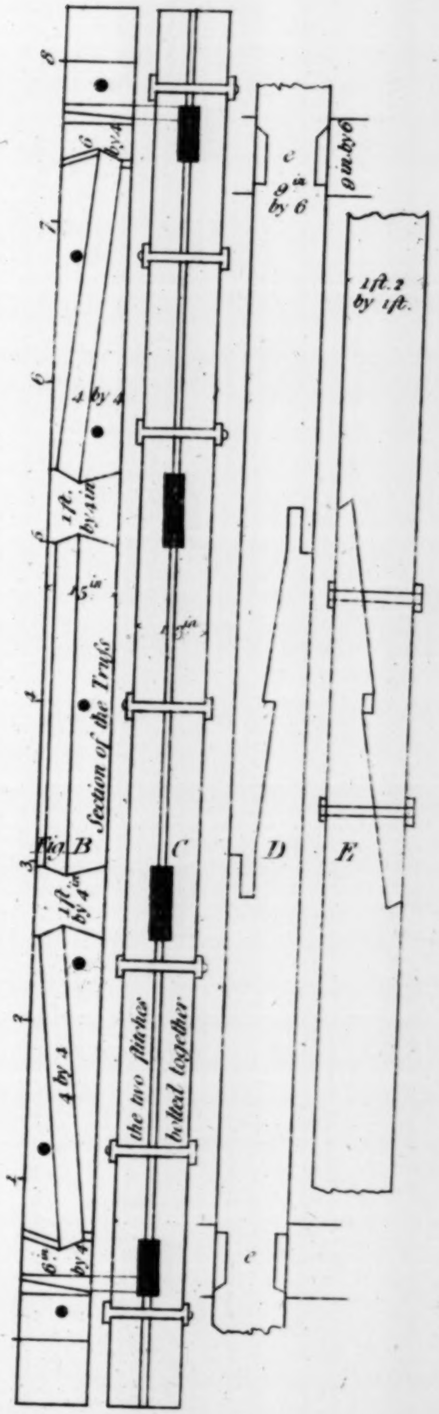


Fig. B C D E

Plate 13

Fig. A, shews the method for Cutting the Boards to cover a Dome, divide the Dome into as many parts as you think it will take Boards; and draw lines to Cut the edges of each Board, and where they meet the Center Line, that is the Center for the edge of each Board, — this is drawn one Inch to a Foot.

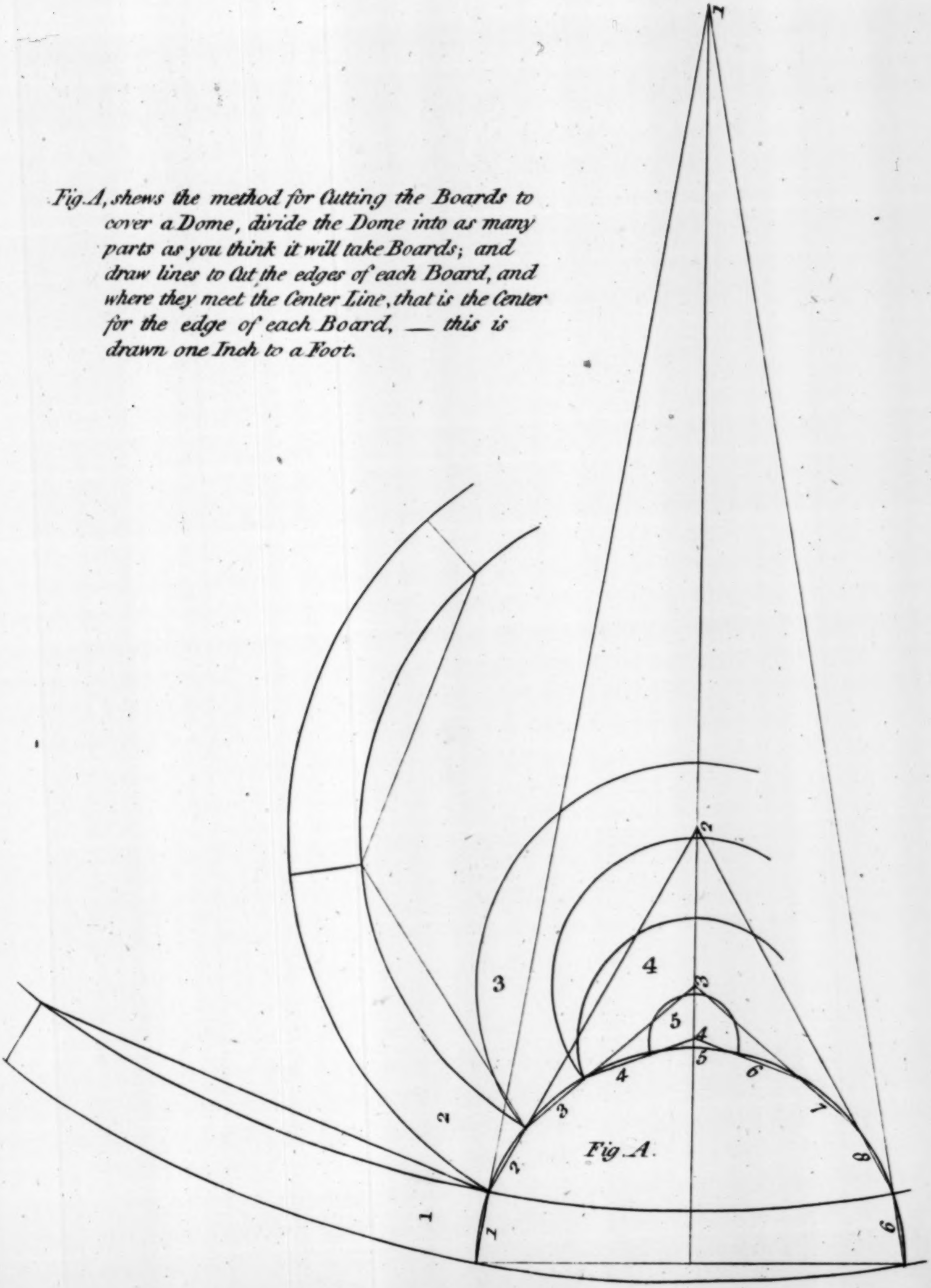
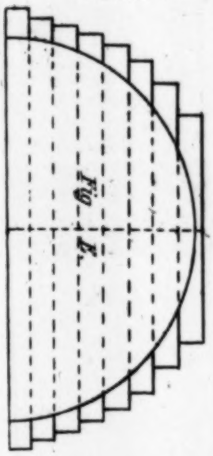
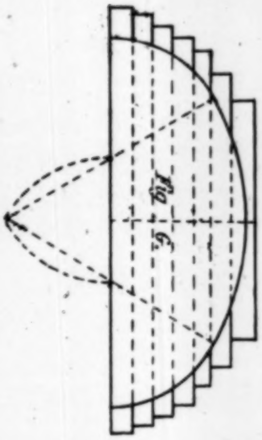


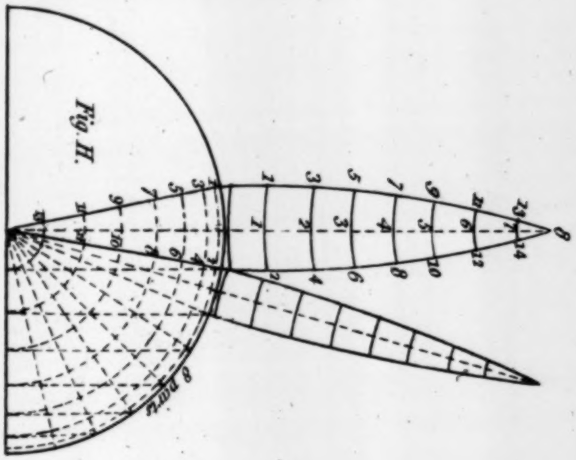
Fig. A.

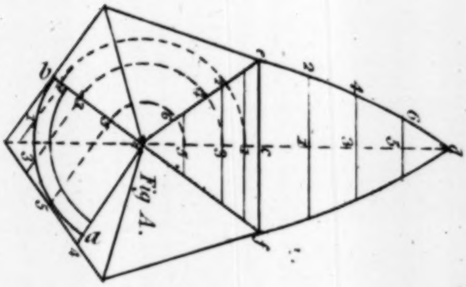
Plate 14

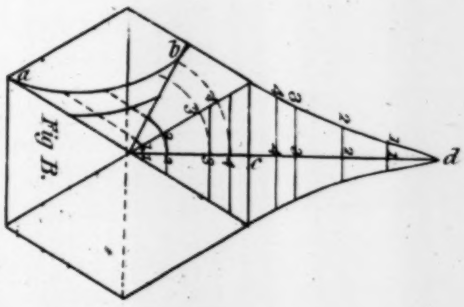
Glewing up Niches and veneering as fig: E. G. H.
Fig A. B. C. D. with Covering stretched out.



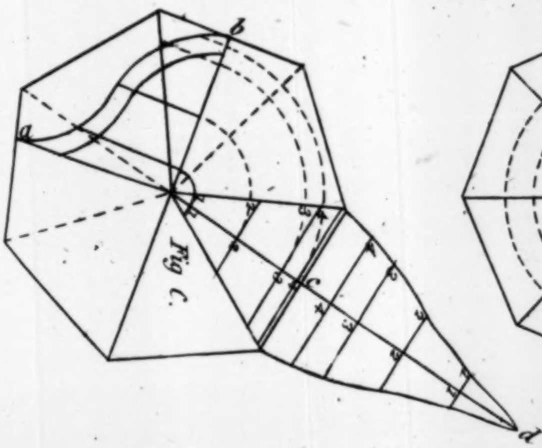


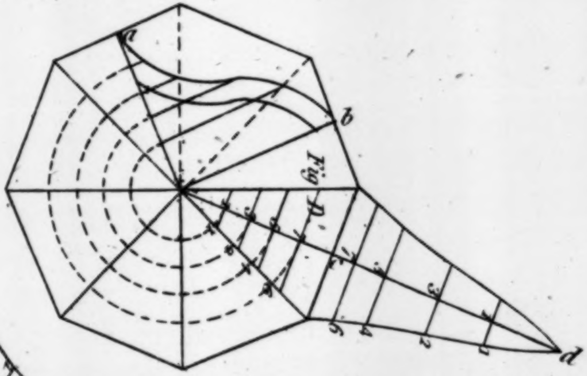


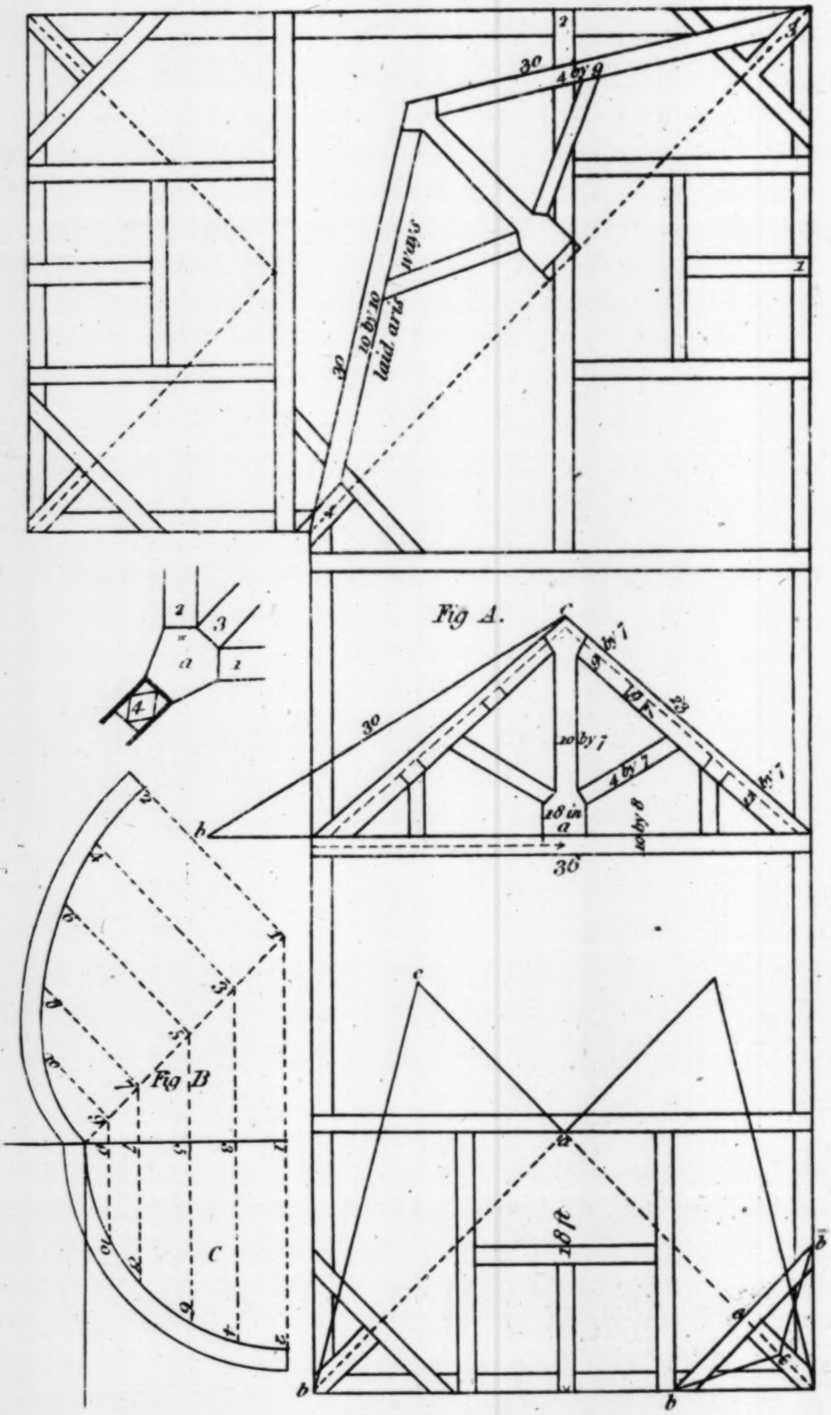




Divide the Curve Line of each Rib a, b, into 4 equal parts and drop them to the Base line of the Rib, then draw the dotted Lines round to the Base line of the Rib streached out; then draw one of those 4 parts & run them on the line c, d, at these draw lines at right angles with the line c, d, then take them from the plan as 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4, Fig. B, & set them each way from the line c, d, as 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4, which gives the edge of the Covering. The Rib Fig. H. is divided into 8 parts.






2
30
4 by 9
3
1
braces
10 by 10
laid aris
30
2
3
a
1
4
Fig A.
c
30
by 7
10 by 7
4 by 7
18 in
a
10 by 8
b
36
2
4
6
8
10
1
3
5
7
Fig B
C
c
a
18 ft
b
b
b
a
c

To face Plate XV.

Fig. *A* is the plan of an 'ell roof with hips and valley; the length of the hips and backing is the ſame as before in Plate XII.; there is another way to find the length of hips, but that does not give the backing: if you take the baſe line of the hip *a b*, and ſet it on the baſe line of the principal rafters as *a b*, then draw the line *c b*, which is the length of the hip *c b*; on the ſide *a* is the plan of the king-poſt, ſhowing how the hip, valley, and two principal rafters come to it; they are marked, on the ends of the beams they ſtand on, on the plan.

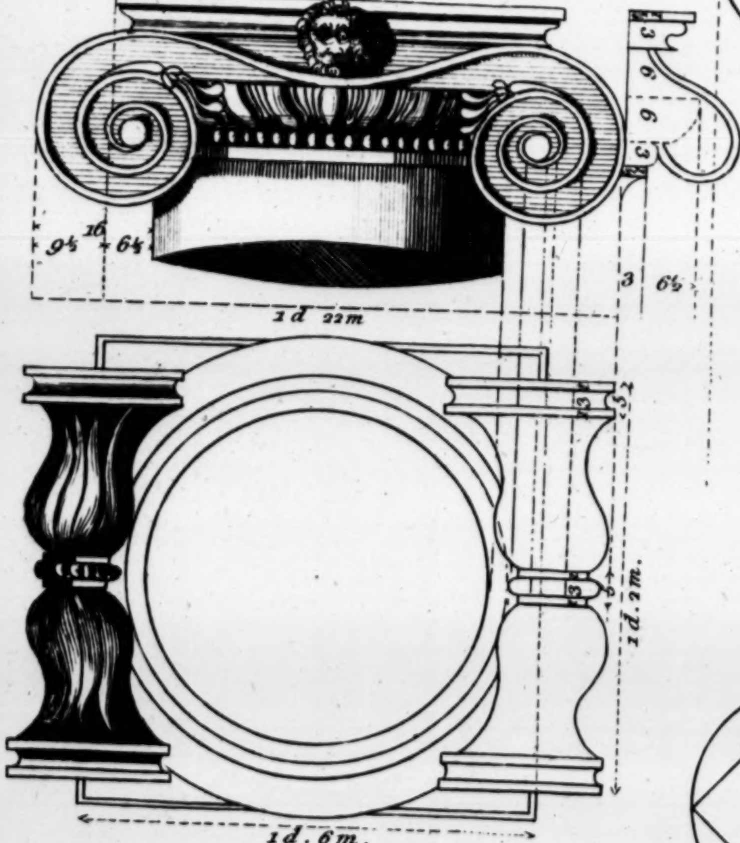
Fig. *B* is an angle bracket for a cove, which is traced from the given rib *C*, as the figures direct, 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.

To face Plate XVI.

The Ionic volute, with all the meaſures figured for practice: to draw it, ſet the compaſſes at the angle *a* in the profile, and draw the arch from 4 to *a* on the back of the liſt, then draw the liſt from *a* down to the ovolo in the centre; to draw the other part of the volute, ſet one foot of the compaſſes at 1, on the ſide of the ſquare of the eye, and extend to 4 under the fillet of the abacus, and turn round to 1, oppoſite 1 on the ſide of the ſquare where your compaſs is firſt ſet, then ſet the compaſſes on the other ſide of the ſquare *a* 2, and draw the arch 1.2; then ſet the compaſſes on the other ſide at 3, and draw the arch from 2 to 3, then ſet the compaſſes at 4, and draw the arch line 3.4, which is one revolution; then take the centre 5, and draw the arch 4.5, then the centre 6, and draw the arch line 5.6; next the centre 7, and draw the arch line 6.7, then the centre 8, and draw the arch 7.8; and ſo on for the reſt. You ſee in the eye at large fig. *a* the ſmall lines within the firſt centres, theſe are the centres for the inſide of the liſt, to give its diminiſhing; the volute of the antique cap is drawn by the ſame method: the meaſures all figured for practice.

Plate 16

Antique Ionic Cap



Modern Ionic Cap

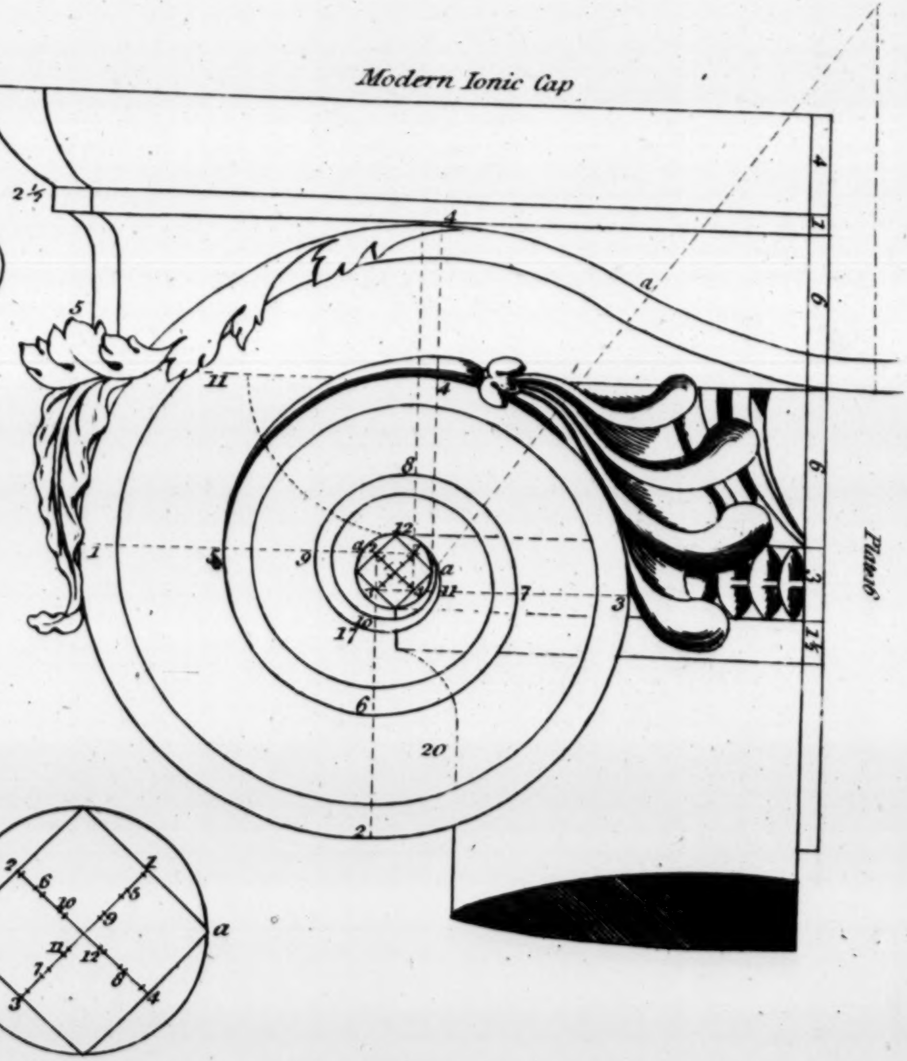
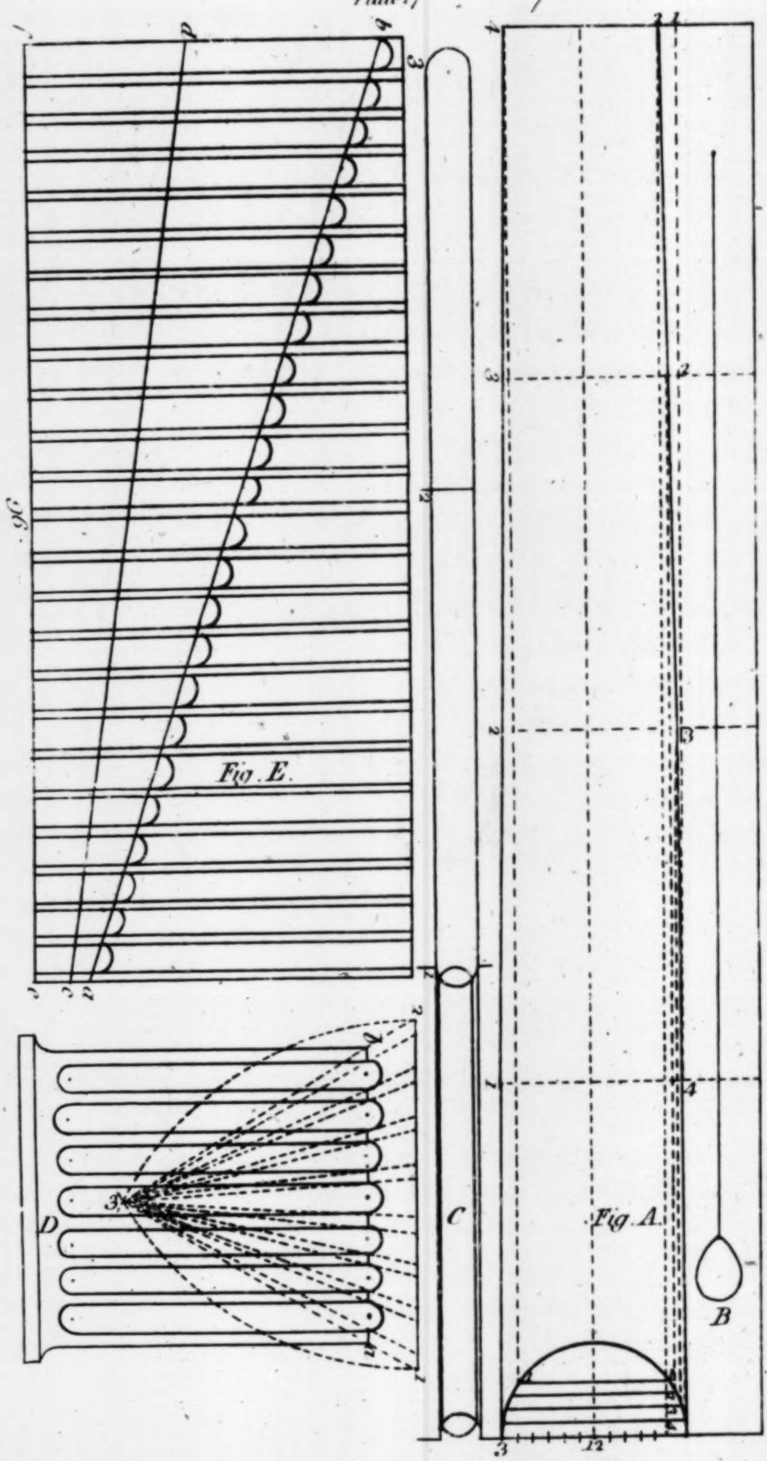


Plate 17



To face Plate XVII.

Fig. *A* ſhows the diminiſhing of the ſhaft of a column: divide the diameter into 12 parts, each part is 5 minutes, which is the diminiſhing of the ſhaft, as ſhown by the dot lines 1.2, and when they touch the arch at 1, divide that part of the arch 1.3 into 4 equal parts, and draw them croſs to 1.2.3.4, on the oppoſite ſide, then divide the height of the ſhaft into 4 parts, and draw them croſs the column to meet the dot 2.3.4, at which points of meeting tack in nails, and bend a ſlip to mark it by, this gives the profile or ſwelling of the column:—To ſet out the flutes and fillets on the column, take the girt at bottom, and extend it from *a* to *b* on fig. *E*, likewiſe the girt at the neck, and extend it from *c* to *d*, and mark the flutes and fillets, as from *a* to *b*, on a ſlip of ſtrong paper or vellum, fix it tight round the column, and mark them on the column; run 96 parts on a right line, as *ef*, which muſt be leſs than the circumference of the column: to ſet out the flutes and fillets on the pilaſter, run 29 parts on the line 1.2, fig. *D* greater than the diameter; make the triangle 1.2.3, by ſetting the compaſſes 1.2 and turning them to 3, draw the lines to 3, then the pilaſter *a b* is divided for the flutes and fillets; give 3 to a flute and 1 to a fillet; *C* ſhows the manner of fluting and cabling: the cable is one third of the ſhaft of the column in height.

B is a plumb line, which alſo ſhows the diminiſhing of the ſhaft from the outſide.

To face Plate XVIII.

Of gluing up columns: they muſt be glued in 8 or 12 parts; if glued other ways, the joints will fall in the flutes, which muſt not be.

Fig. *C* is the plan of a column in 8 parts, with the flutes and fillets laid out to ſhow how they are done; *A* is a joint hook for jointing the ſtaves; *B* the backing mould to prove the joints; *D* plan of the ſhaft at top: the beſt way is to diminiſh the ſtaves before glued together, the column diminiſhes 10 minutes, that is, 5 of a ſide, as is ſhown by the ſcale.

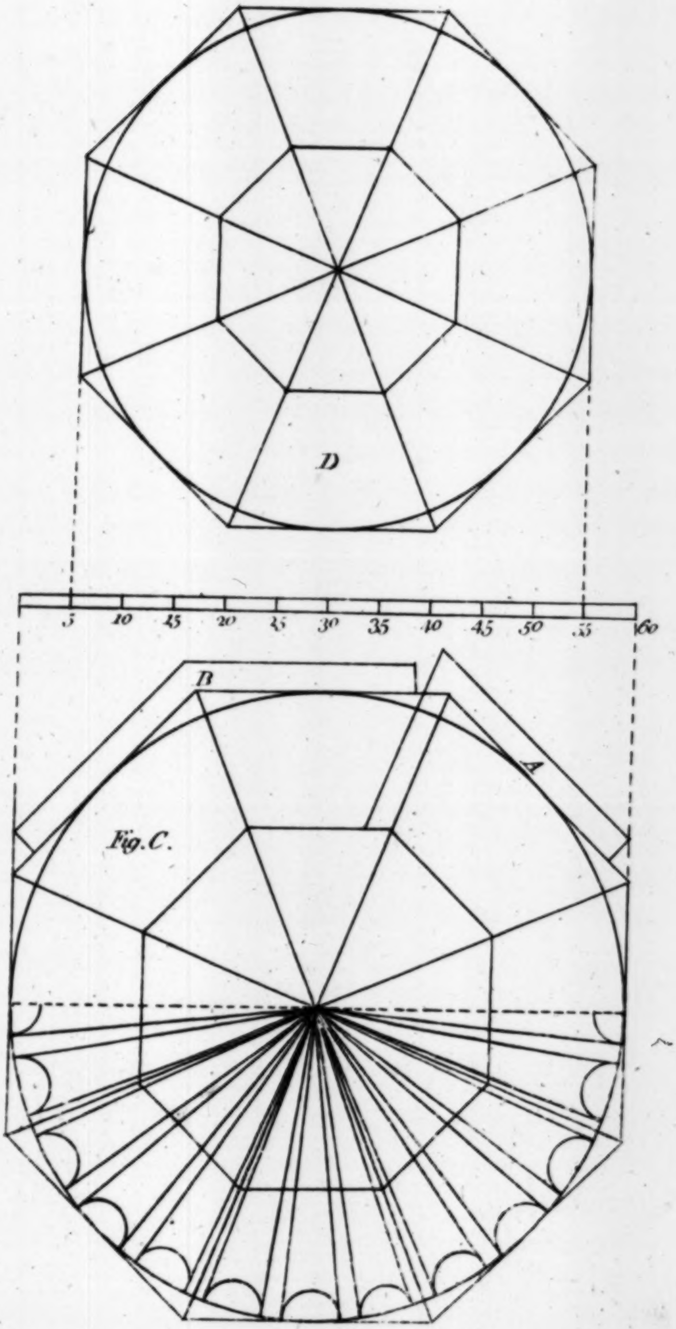
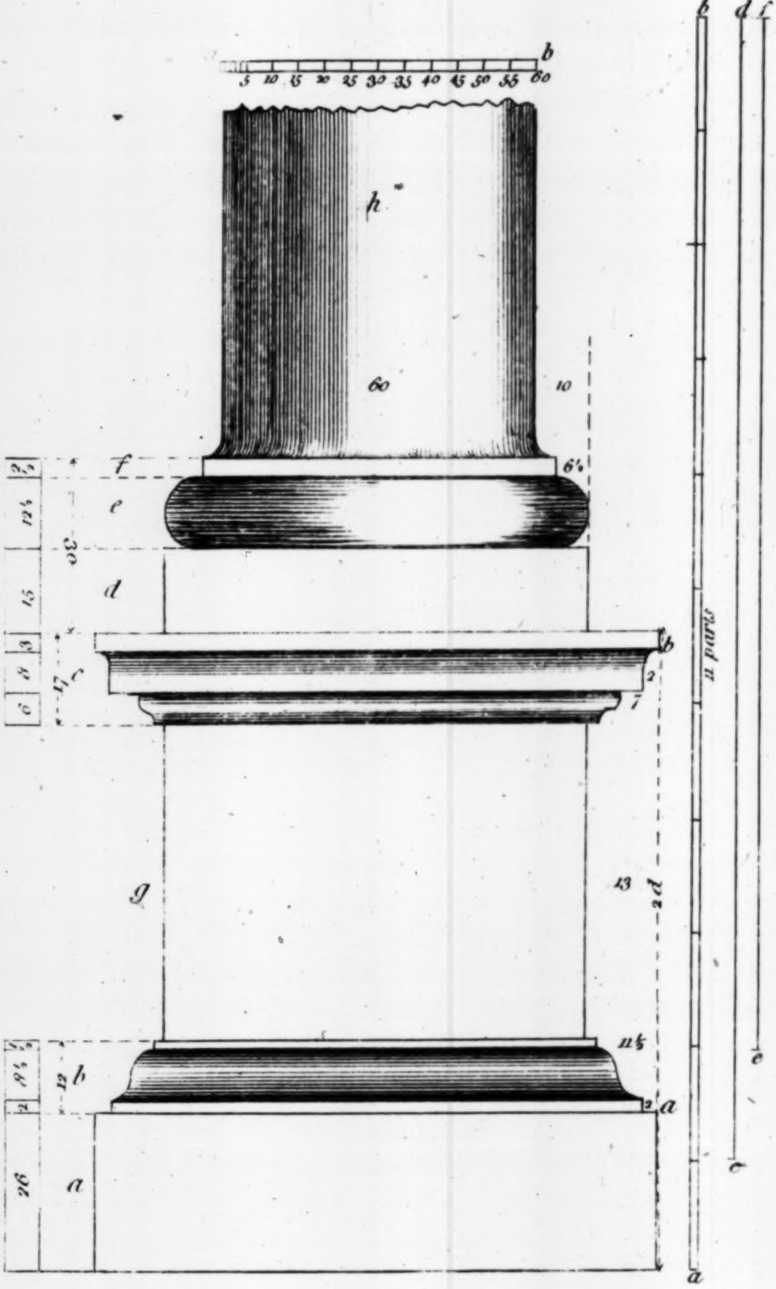

D
B
A
Fig. C.

Plate 19



Publish'd July 6.1789. by W. Pain.

To face Plate XIX.

To proportion the Tuſcan order to any given height on a pedeſtal; ſuppoſe the rod *a b* to be the height given, divide it into 11 parts, 1 is the diameter of the column; give 2 to the pedeſtal, and 2 to the entablature; the remaining 7 are the column, including the baſe and capital; divide the ſcale *a b* into 12 parts, and 1 of them into 5; then the ſcale *a b* is divided into 60 parts, and thoſe parts are to be diſpoſed to the mouldings as figured in height and projection; the projections are ſet from a plumb line, as *a b* at the pedeſtal; the column diminiſhes one fourth part of the diameter at bottom, which gives 45 minutes to the column at top; on a ſub-plinth, divide *c d* into 10 parts, 1 is the diameter of the column; on its own plinth divide *e f* into 9 parts, 1 is the diameter of the column, to be divided as the ſcale *a b*; *a*, plinth of pedeſtal; *b*, baſe of ditto; *g*, die of ditto; *c*, cap of pedeſtal; *d*, plinth of column; *e*, torus; *f*, cincture; *h*, ſhaft of column.

To face Plate XX.

The Tuſcan cap and entablature, with all the meaſures figured from the ſcale *a b*, the projections ſet from a plumb line dropped from the extreme of the mouldings, as the line *a b*; *a*, plan of the capital; *b*, neck of the column; *c*, aſtragal; *d*, neck of cap; *e*, fillet; *f*, ovolo; *g h*, abacus; *i*, firſt face of architrave; *k*, ſecond face of ditto; *l*, tenia; *m*, frize; *n*, cavetto; *o*, fillet; *p*, ovolo; *q*, corona, or ſima recta; *s*, liſt, or fillet; the height of the entablature two diameters of the column at bottom; the baſe of the column half a diameter; the cap half a diameter; the architrave 35 minutes; frize 42½ minutes; the cornice 42½ minutes.

Plate 20

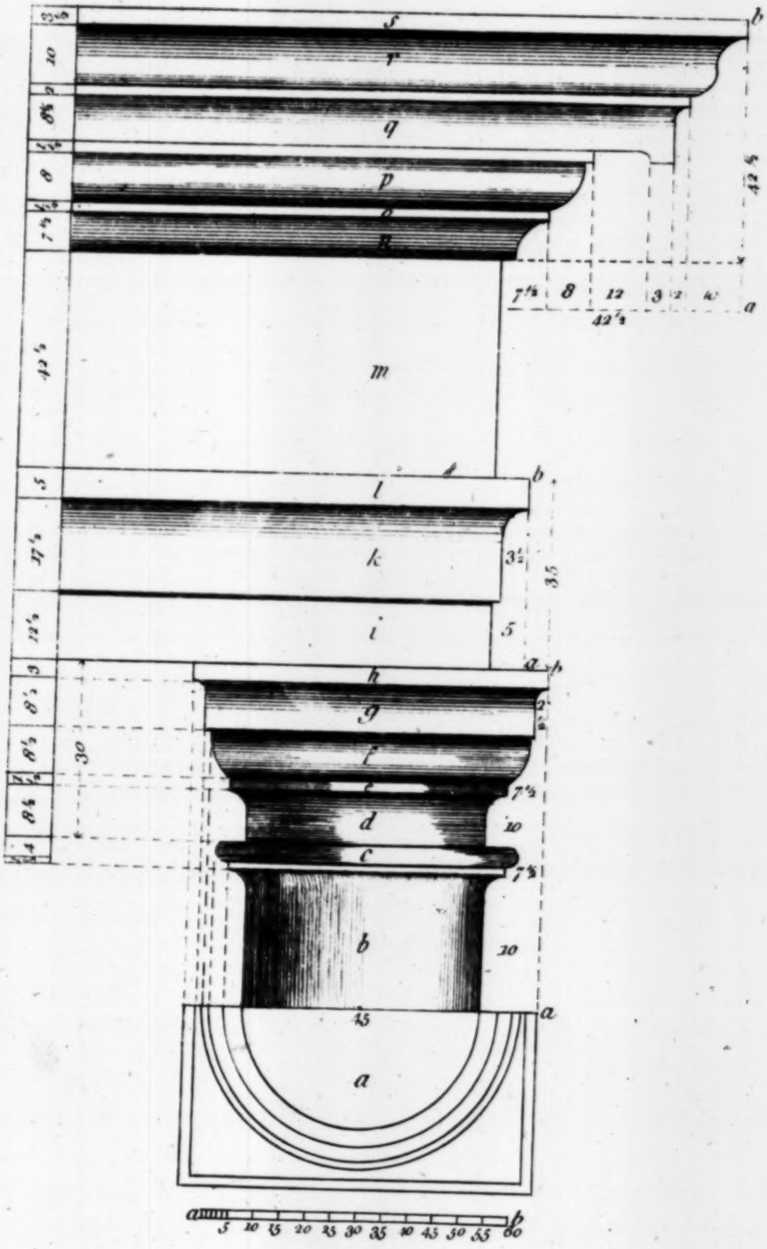


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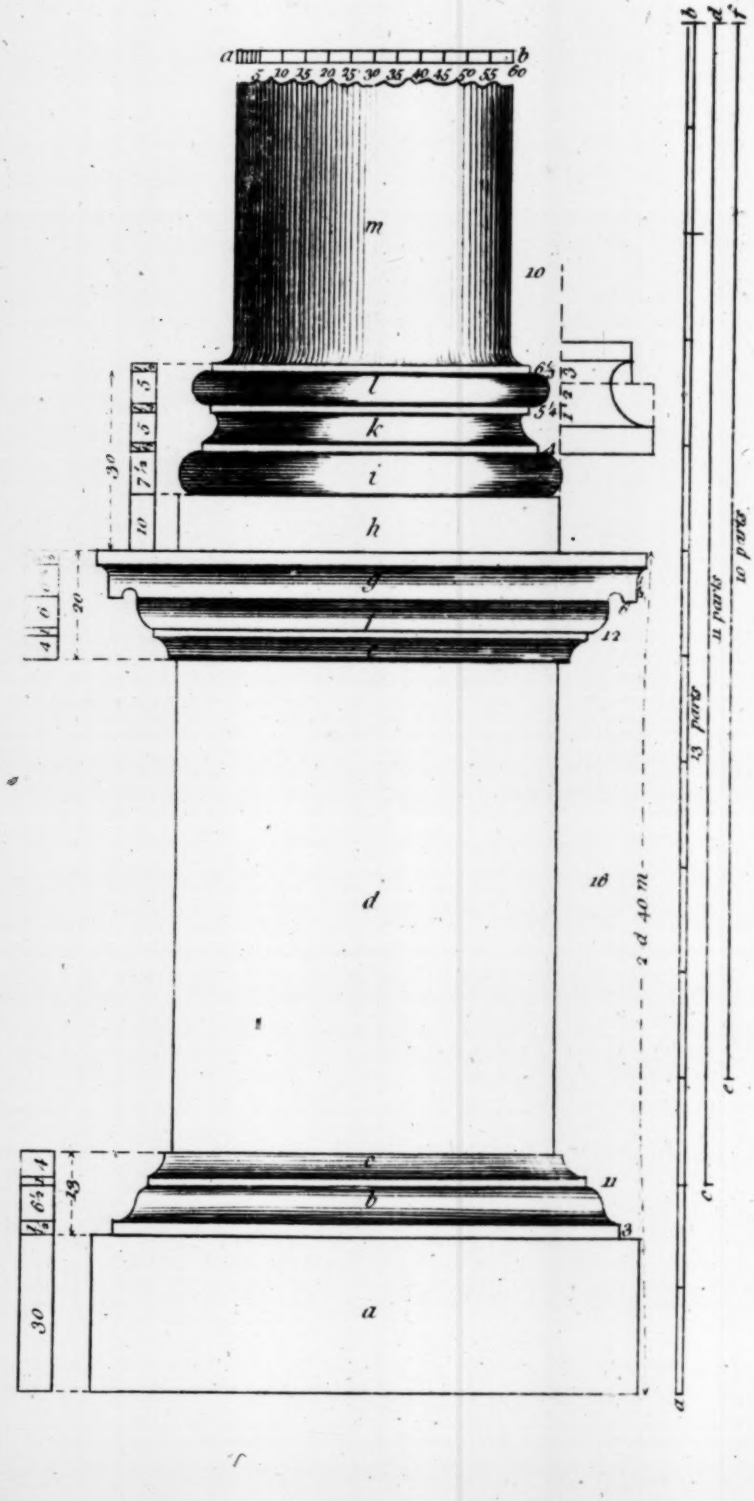
Plate 21



Publish'd July 6. 1780. by Wm. Pain.

To face Plate XXI.

To proportion the Doric order on a pedeſtal to any given height: divide the rod *a b* into 13 equal parts; 1 is the diameter of the column, to be divided into 12 equal parts, and 1 of thoſe parts into 5, as the ſcale *a b*, and thoſe parts diſpoſed to the mouldings in height and projection, as figured. To proportion on a ſub-plinth, divide *c d* into 11 parts: 1 is the diameter of the column, to be divided as the ſcale *a b:* to proportion on its own or proper plinth, divide *e f* into 10 parts, 1 is the diameter of the column; the height of the pedeſtal 2 diameters, 40 minutes; the height of the column 8 diameters, 20 minutes, including baſe and cap; the entablature 2 diameters; *a*, plinth of the pedeſtal; *b*, ſima recta; *c*, cavetto; *d*, die of the pedeſtal; *e*, cavetto; *f*, ovolo; *g*, corona; *h*, plinth of column; *i*, torus; *k*, ſcotia; *l*, upper torus; *m*, ſhaft of the column.

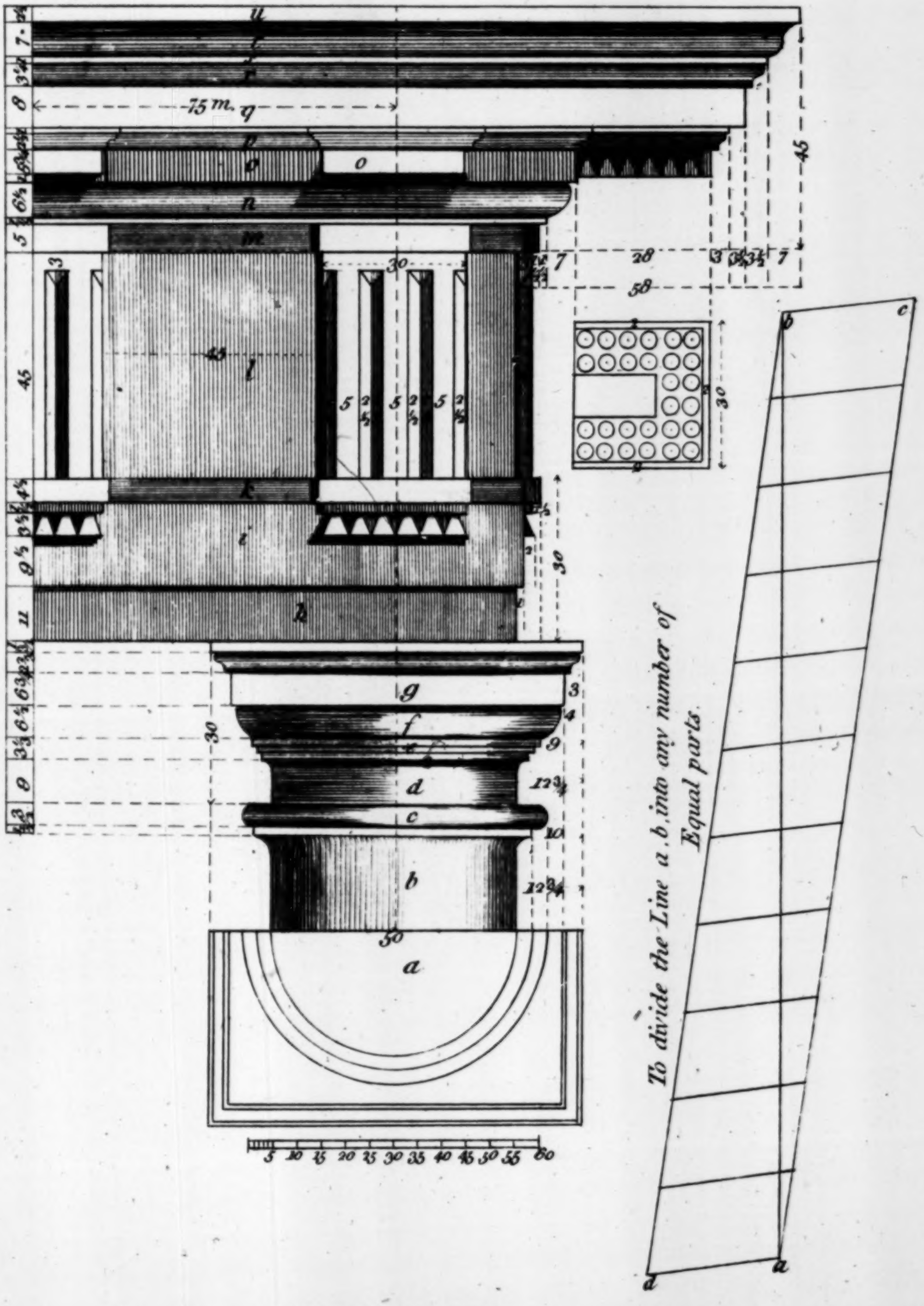
To face Plate XXII.

The Doric entablature and cap of the column, with all the mouldings figured for practice, in height and projection; the ſhaft of the column diminiſhes one ſixth part, that is, 60 minutes at bottom, and 50 minutes at top, as figured; the height of the column's baſe 30 minutes; the capital 30 minutes, architrave 30 minutes, frize 45 minutes, the cornice 45 minutes in height, the width of the triglyphs in the frize 30 minutes; the diſtances from centre to centre 75 minutes, the interval between the triglyphs 45 minutes; the width of the triglyph 30 minutes, is to be divided into 12 equal parts, each part is 2½ minutes, that is, 2½ minutes to each ſemi-gutte, and 5 minutes to each fillet, as figured; the profile or thickneſs of the triglyph is 3 minutes, that is, 2½ minutes the depth of gutte, and half a minute the bottom, as figured: *a*, plan of the capital; *b*, neck of the column; *c*, aſtragal; *d*, neck of the capital; *e*, annulets; *f*, ovolo; *g*, abacus; *h*, firſt face of the architrave; *i*, ſecond face of ditto; *k*, tenia; *l*, frize; *m*, cap of triglyph; *n*, ovolo; *o*, block fillet; *p*, cap of modillion; *q*, corona; *r*, ſima reverſa; *s*, fillet; *t*, ſima recta; *u*, liſt or fillet; *o*, modillion.

In intercolumniations for porticoes, colonades, arcades, &c. due regard muſt be had to the number of triglyphs and modillions between the central lines of columns in the Doric order. Two diameters 30 minutes between the central lines, take 2 triglyphs; 3 diameters 45 minutes take 3 triglyphs; 5 diameters take 4 triglyphs; 6 diameters 15 minutes take 5 triglyphs; 7 diameters 30 minutes take 6 triglyphs, &c.

To divide the line *a b* into any number of equal parts, make *a d* and *b c* equal diſtance from *a b*, ſet the compaſſes at any diſtance, and run them on the line *a c* and *b d*, then draw lines from the lines *a c* to the line *b d*, and that will divide the line *a b* equal.

Plate 22



To divide the Line a.b. into any number of Equal parts.

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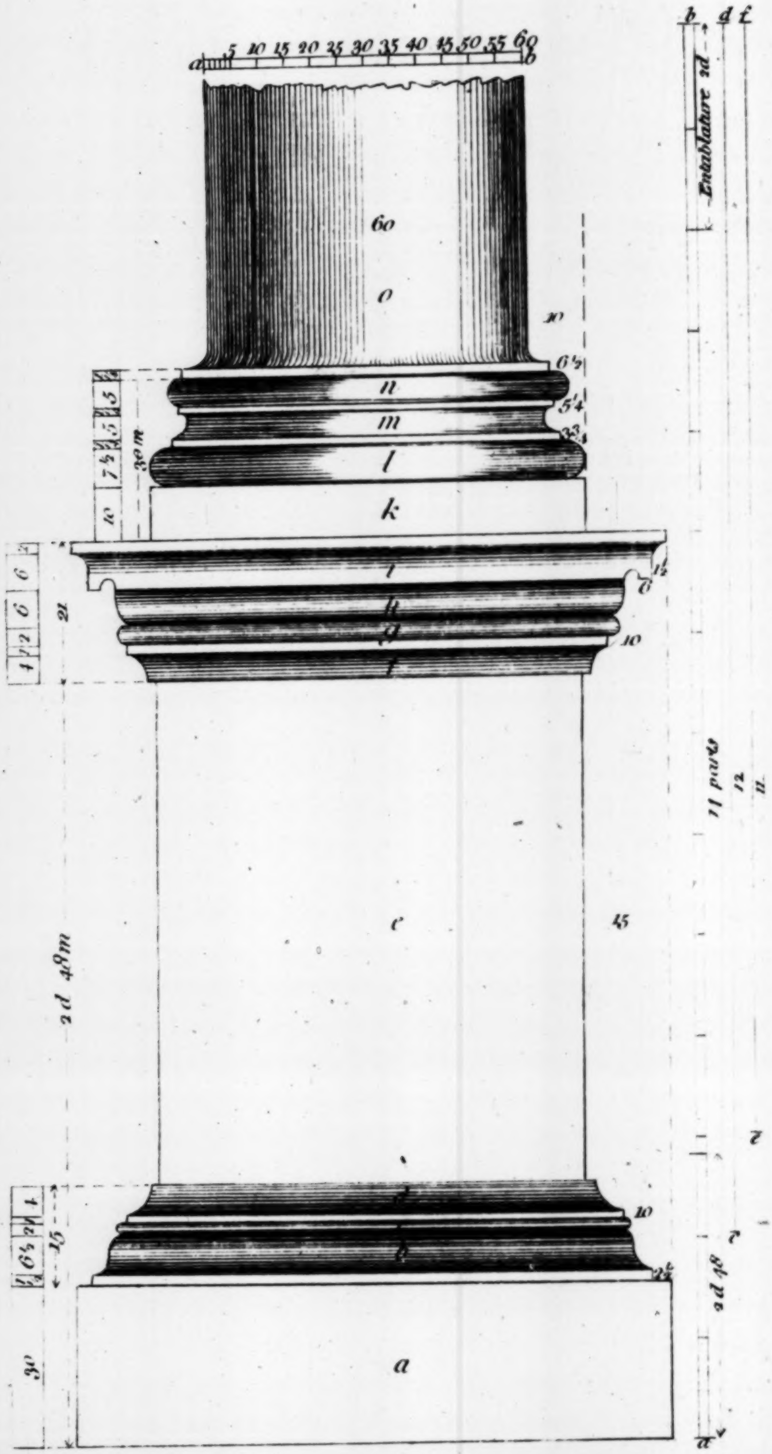
Plate 23



Publish'd by W Pain July 15 1789

To face Plate XXIII.

To proportion the Ionic order on a pedeſtal to any given height: divide the rod *a b* into 14 equal parts; one is the diameter of the column at bottom, to be divided into 12 parts, and 1 of thoſe parts into 5 parts, as the ſcale *a b* at top, and thoſe parts to be diſpoſed to the mouldings in height and projection, as figured; the height of the pedeſtal is 2 diameters 48 minutes; the height of the column, including baſe and capital, 9 diameters 12 minutes; the height of the entablature 2 diameters: on a ſub-plinth; divide *c d* into 12 parts, 1 is the diameter of the column; give 1 to ſub-plinth and 2 to the entablature; on its own plinth, divide *e f* into 11 parts, 1 is the diameter of column, to be divided into 12 parts, and 1 of theſe into 5 as before; *a*, plinth of the pedeſtal; *b*, ſima recta; *c*, bead; *d*, cavetto; *e*, die of the pedeſtal; *f*, cavetto; *g*, bead; *h*, ovolo; *i*, corona; *k*, plinth of column; *l*, torus; *m*, ſcotia; *n*, upper torus; *o*, ſhaft of the column.

To face Plate XXIV.

The Ionic capital and entablature with all the mouldings, figured for practice, in height and projection; the height of the capital 30 minutes, the baſe of the column 30 minutes, the column, including baſe and cap, 9 diameters 12 minutes; the height of architrave 35 minutes, frize 40 minutes, cornice 45 minutes; architrave, frize, and cornice together 2 diameters; *a*, the modillion at large; *b*, cap of modillion; *c*, plan of the capital; *d*, neck of column; *e*, bead; *f*, ovolo; *g h*, abacus; *i*, firſt face of architrave; *k*, ſecond face of ditto; *l*, ſima reverſa; *m*, tenia; *n*, frize; *o*, cavetto; *p*, ovolo; *q*, block ſills; *r*, corona; *s*, ſima reverſa; *t*, ſima recta.

To draw the ſoffit of the modillion, divide the profile into ſix parts; give 1 to the noſe and 1 to the heel; ſet the compaſſes at 4, and take one part and half, turn down to *a*, again ſet the compaſſes at 1, and turn up two parts and half to *b*, and draw the dot line *a b*, the centres 4 *a* and *b* will deſcribe the ſoffit of the modillion; from centre to centre of the modillion 31 minutes; the width in front 10 minutes, the interval 21 minutes.

Intercolumniations in the Ionic order from centre to centre of modillions is 31 minutes, the interval or ſpace between 21 minutes; 3 diameters 37 minutes from centre to centre of the columns, take 7 modillions; 4 diameters 8 minutes, take 8 modillions; 5 diameters 10 minutes, take 10 modillions; 6 diameters 12 minutes, take 12 modillions; 6 diameters 43 minutes, take 13 modillions; at 31 minutes from centre to centre of modillion, if dentels are uſed inſtead of modillions, the ſpace from centre to centre of dentels is 7½ minutes, and the interval between 2 minutes, and half the dentel, in front 5 minutes.

Plate 24.

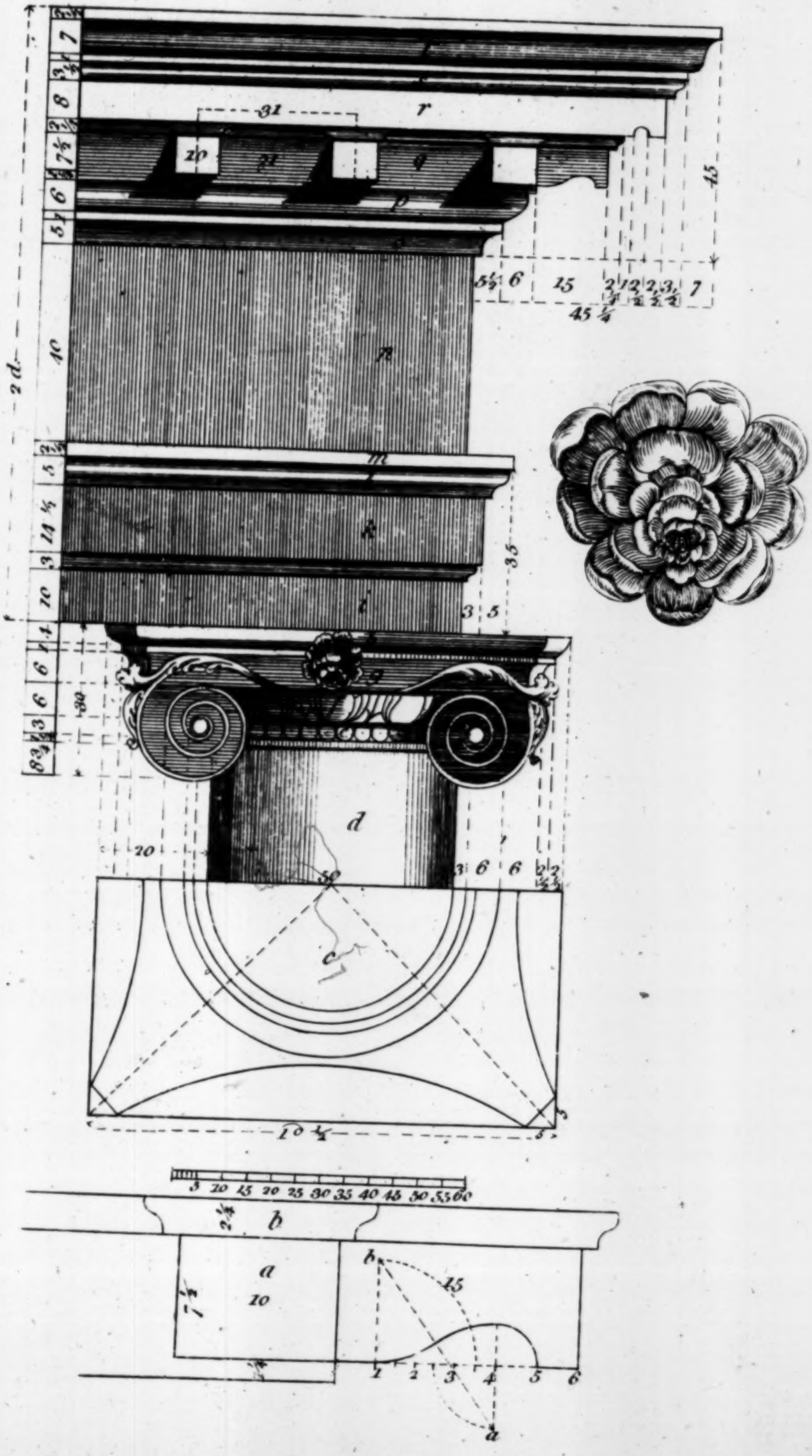


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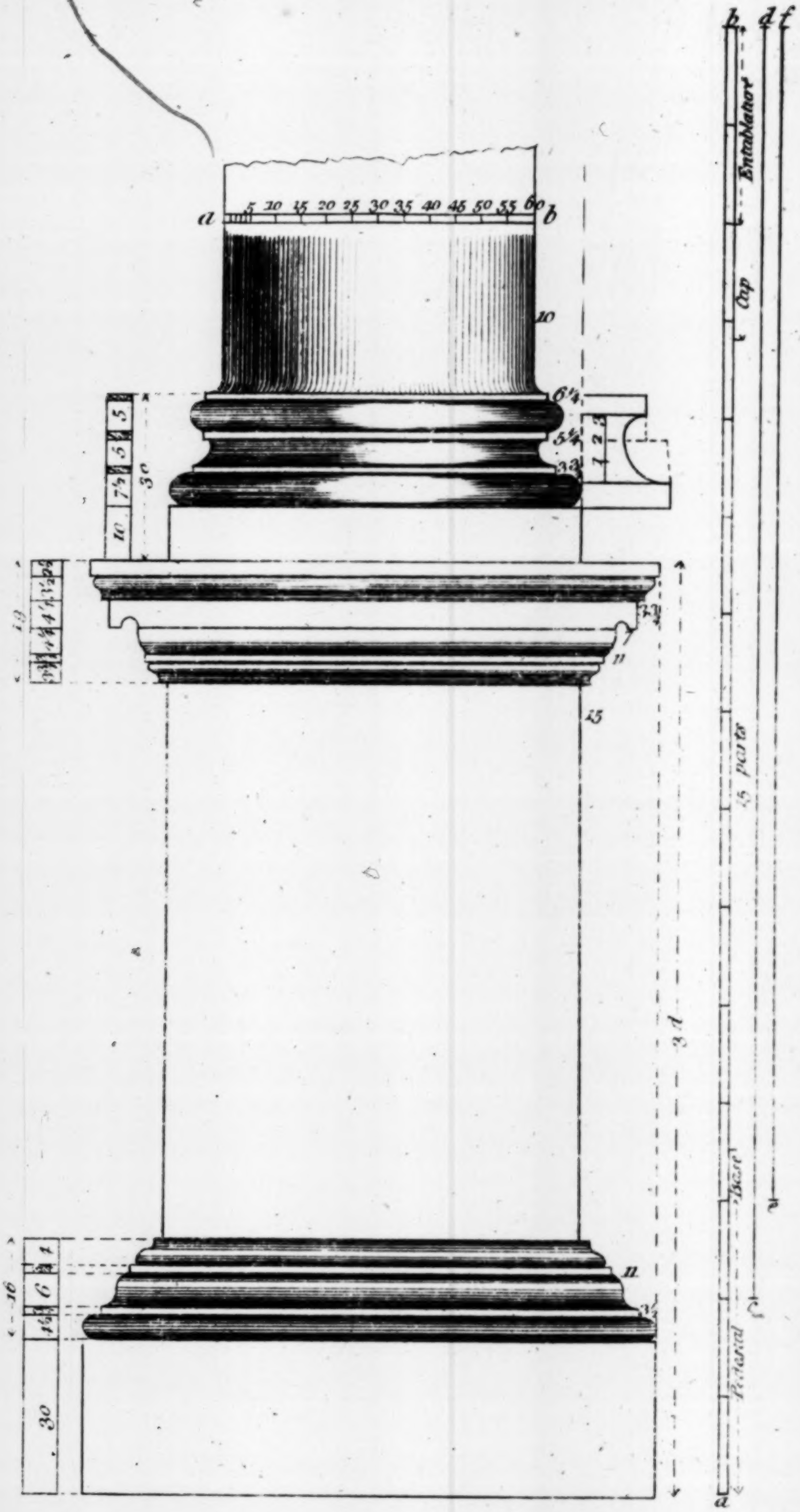
Plate 25



Publish'd by W. Pain July 15. 1789.

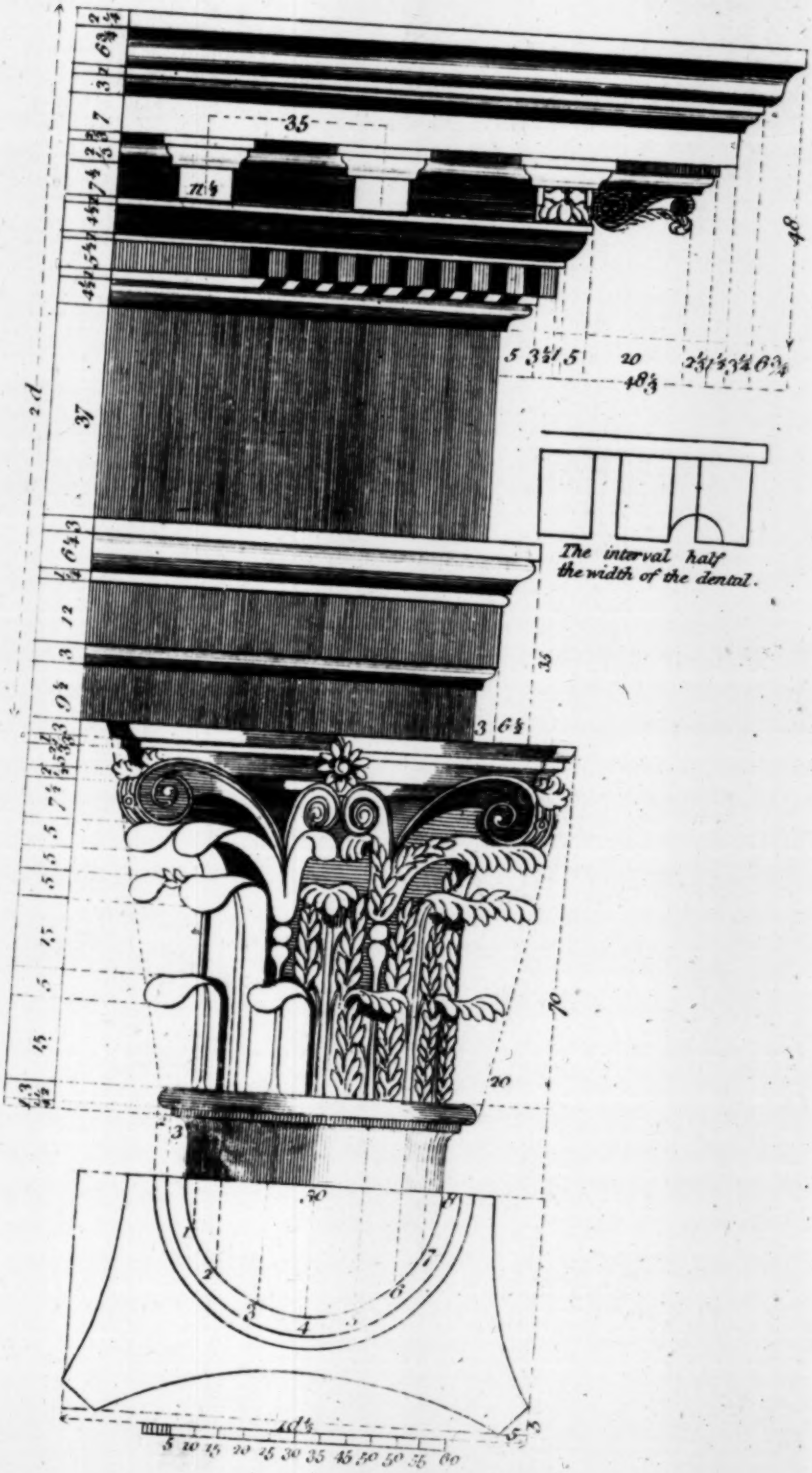
To face Plate XXV.

To proportion the Corinthian order on a pedeſtal: ſuppoſe the rod *a b* to be a given height, divide it into 15 parts, give 3 to the pedeſtal, 2 to the entablature, and 10 to the ſhaft, including the baſe and capital, each part is equal to one diameter at the baſe; to proportion on a ſub-plinth, divide *c d* into 13 parts, each part is equal to one diameter of the column at bottom, which is to be divided into 12 parts, and one of theſe into 5 parts as the ſcale *a b*; to proportion on its own plinth, divide *e f* into 12 parts, one is the diameter of the column, to be divided into 12, and one again into 5, as before, and thoſe parts diſpoſed to the mouldings in height and projection, as figured on the plate.

To face Plate XXVI.

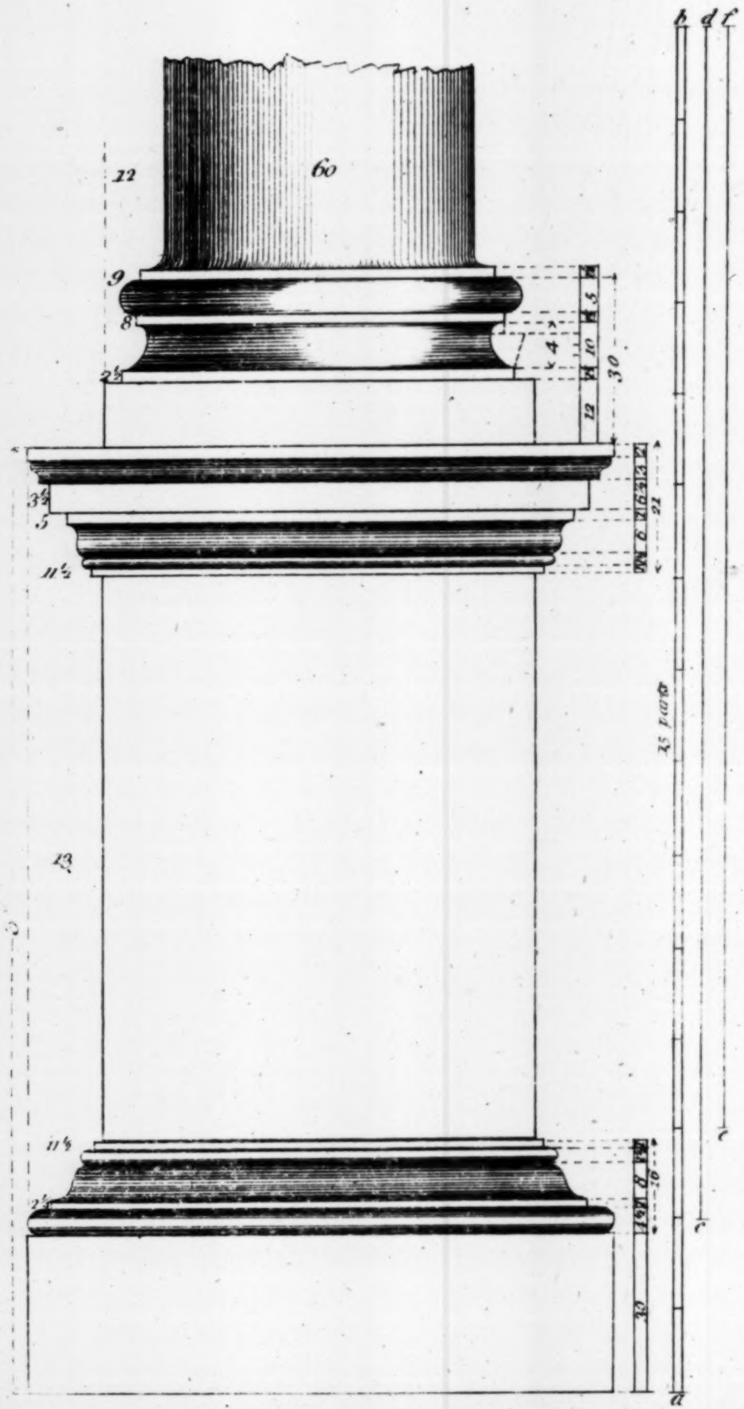
The Corinthian entablature and capital, with the plan of cap, and meaſures figured for practice: to draw the capital, divide the ſhaft of the column into 8 parts as in the plan, and draw them up to the cap, this gives the centre or ſtem of each leaf; the Corinthian modillion is 11½ minutes in front, and 35 minutes from centre to centre of modillion, the interval between 23½; the height of the capital 70 minutes, the projection 20 minutes, the height of architrave 35 minutes, the frize 37 minutes, the cornice 48; the column diminiſhes one ſixth part of the diameter.

Intercolumniations in the Corinthian order, 3 diameters 30 minutes, from centre to centre of the columns, take 6 modillions; 4 diameters 40 minutes, take 8 modillions; 6 diameters 25 minutes, take 11 modillions; 7 diameters, take 12 modillions.



The interval half the width of the dental.

[illegible] July [illegible] by W.P. [illegible]



Publish'd by W Pain July 1 1789

To face Plate XXVII.

To proportion the Compoſite order: ſuppoſe the ſcale *a b* to be a given height, divide it into 15 parts, give 3 to the pedeſtal, 2 to the entablature, and 10 to the column, including baſe and capital, each part equal to one diameter, and that to be divided into 12 parts, and one of thoſe parts into 5, and diſpoſe them to the mouldings in height and projection, as figured.

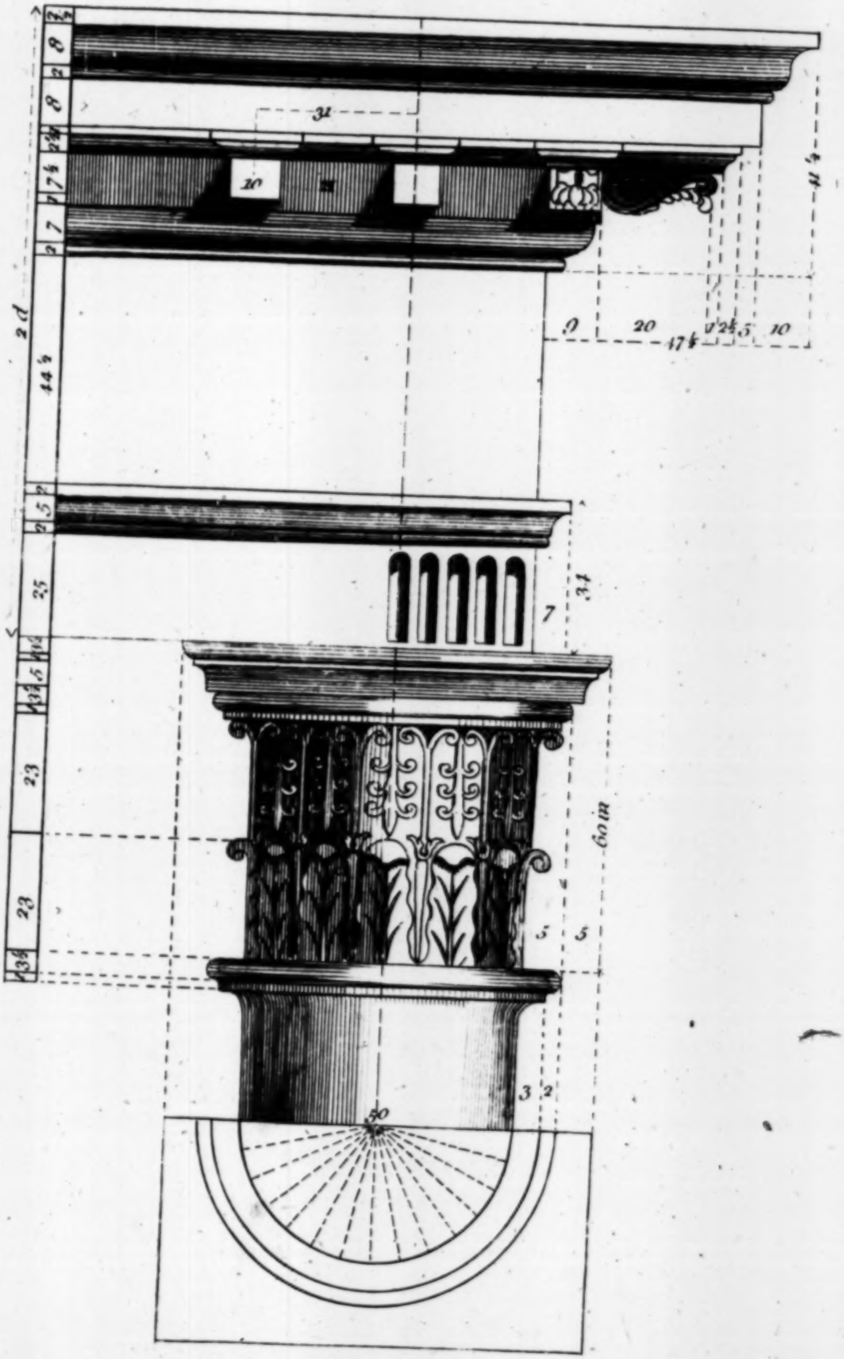
To proportion on a ſub-plinth: divide *c d* into 13 parts, one is the diameter of the column, give one to ſub-plinth, 2 to the entablature, and 10 to the column, including baſe and cap; ſuppoſe *e f* to be a given height to ſtand on its own plinth, divide it into 12 parts, one is the diameter of the column at bottom, to be divided as before for a ſcale to work by.

To face Plate XXVIII.

The Compoſite entablature and capital, with the plan of the cap, the column diminiſhes one ſixth part of the diameter; the height of the cap is 60 minutes, or one diameter of the column; the height of the architrave 34 minutes; the frize 44½; the cornice 41½; the profile of ditto 48: the width of the modillion 10 minutes; from centre to centre of modillion 31 minutes, the interval between 21 minutes.

For ſetting out the flutes in the architrave: divide from the central line to the face of architrave into 14 parts, give 2 to a flute, and one to a fillet.

Plate 28



Publish'd July 20.1789. by W.Pain.

Doric Cornices and part of the pedement at large, if this Cornice be used without Columns or Pilasters; give 3/8 of an inch, or ½ an inch to a Foot and divide that height into 45 parts as figured to the Cornice and dispose them parts to the mouldings in height and projection as figured

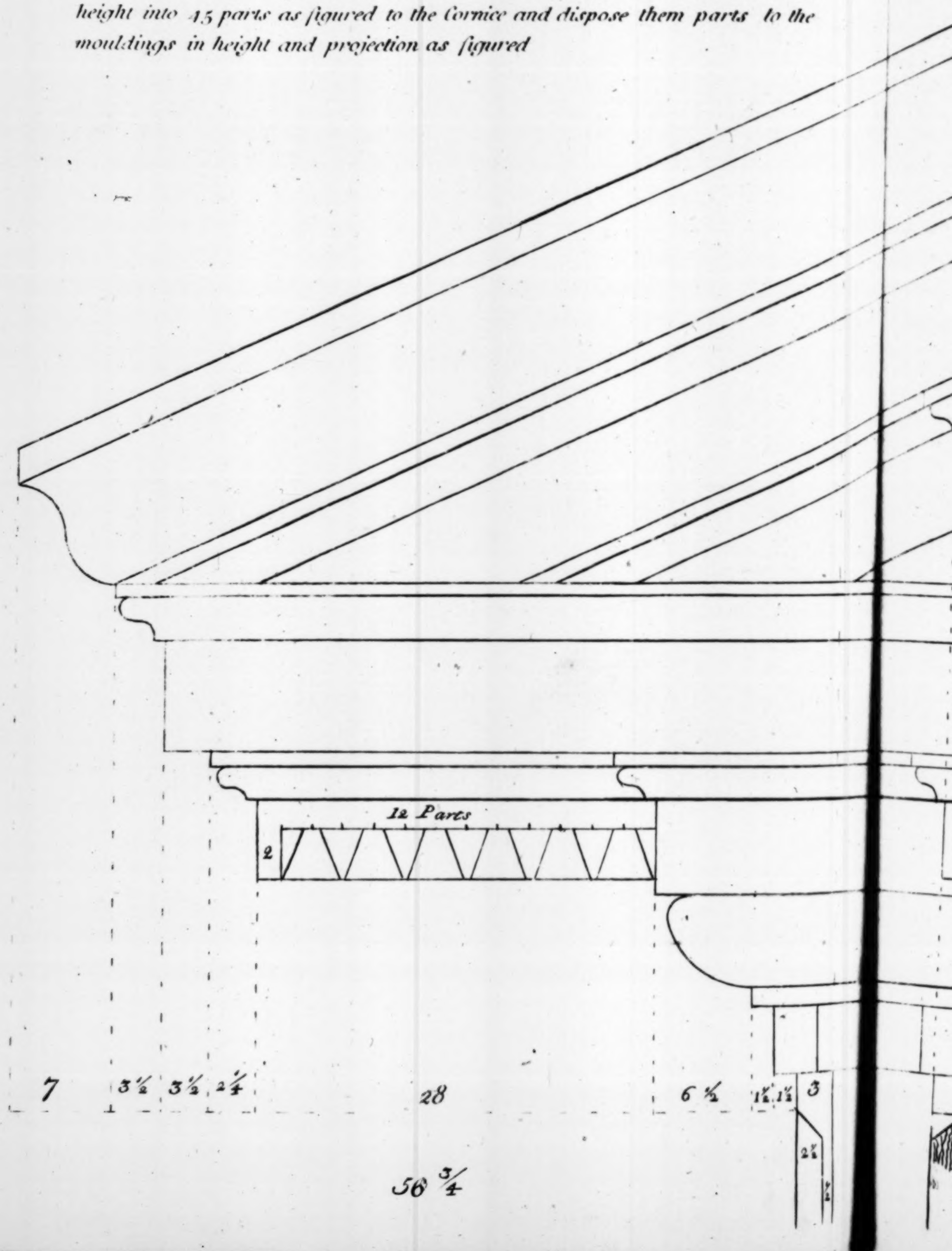
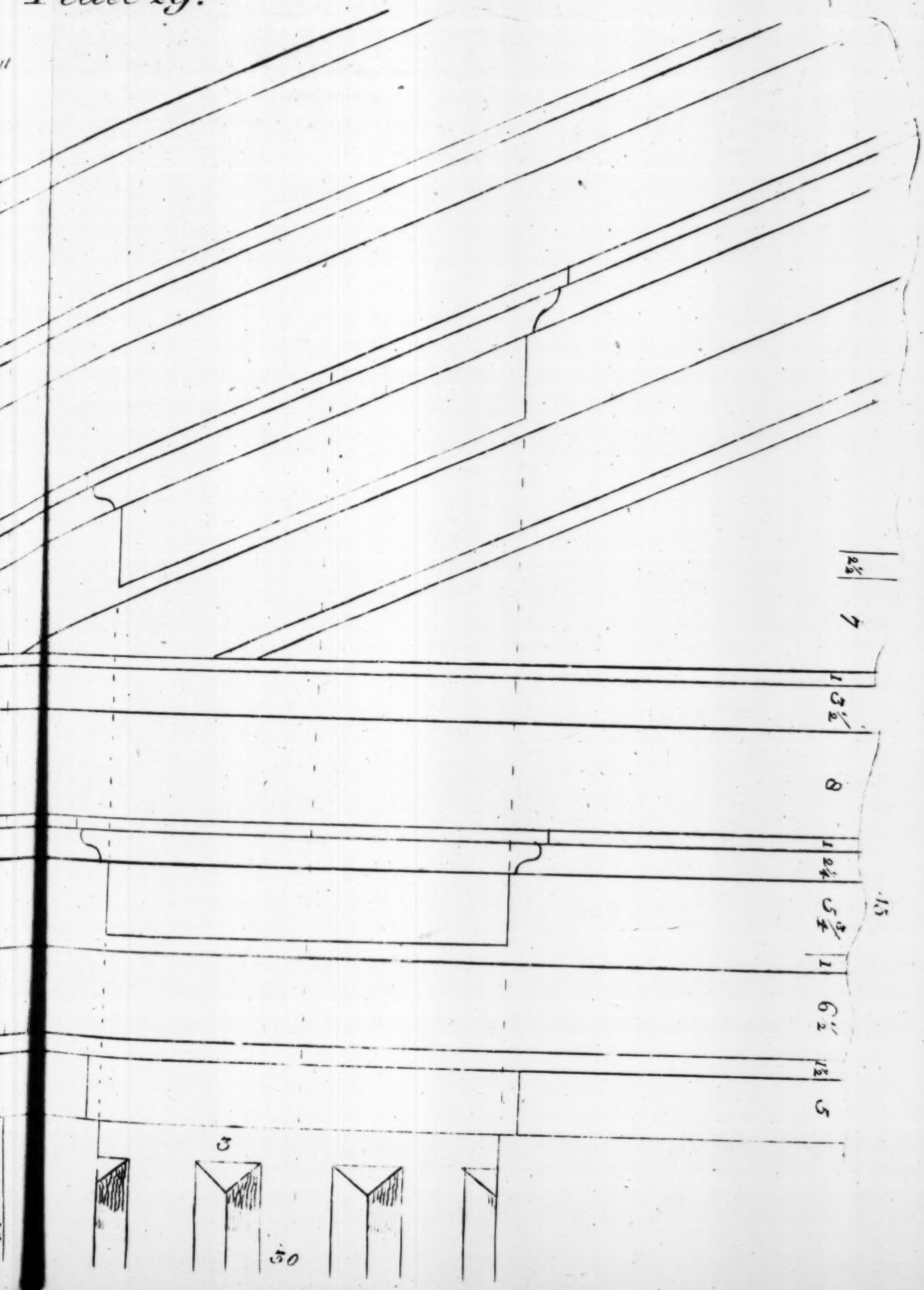


Plate 29.



Ionic Cornices and part of the pediment, if used as a Cornice without Columns proceed as directed in plate 82.

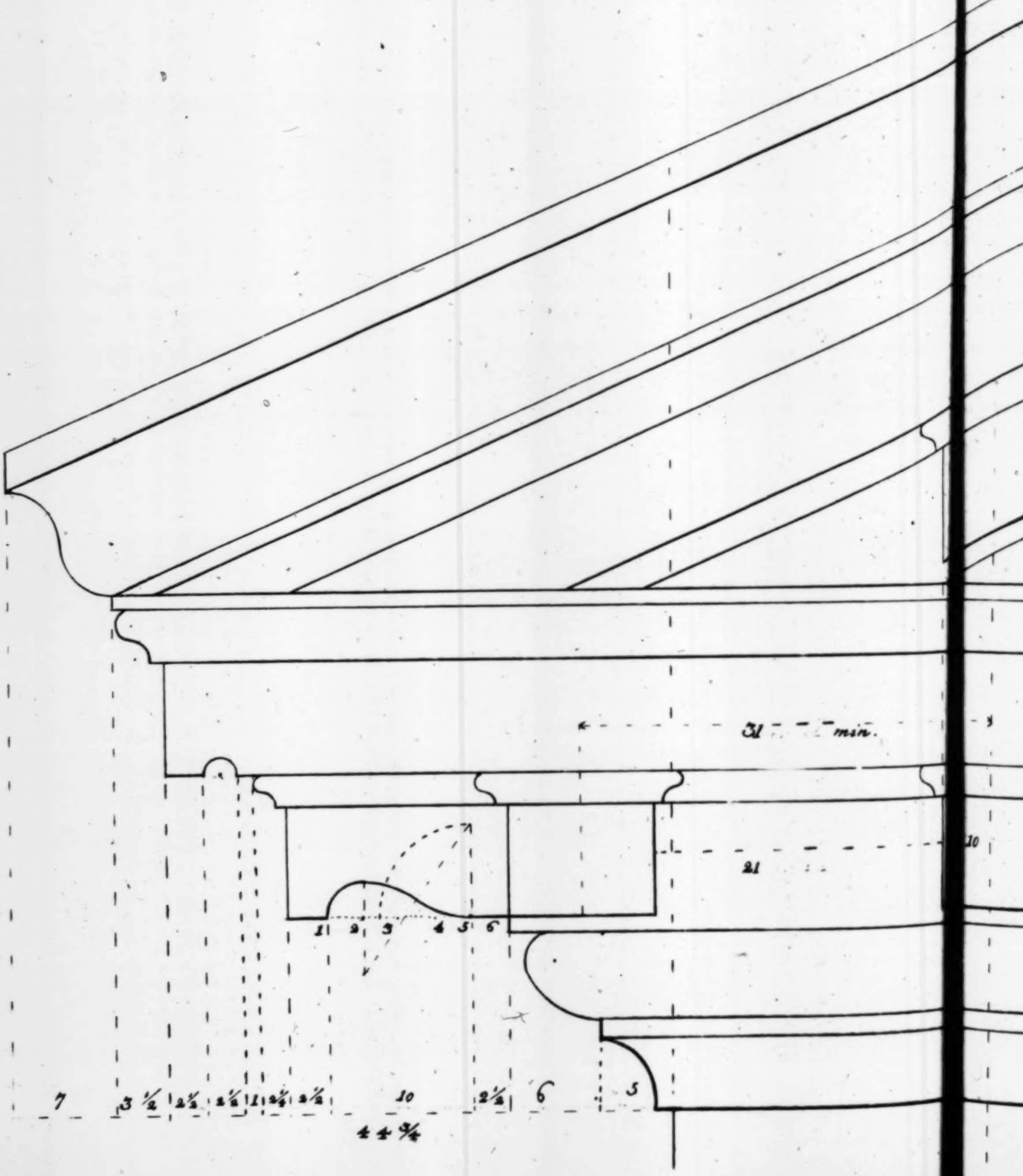
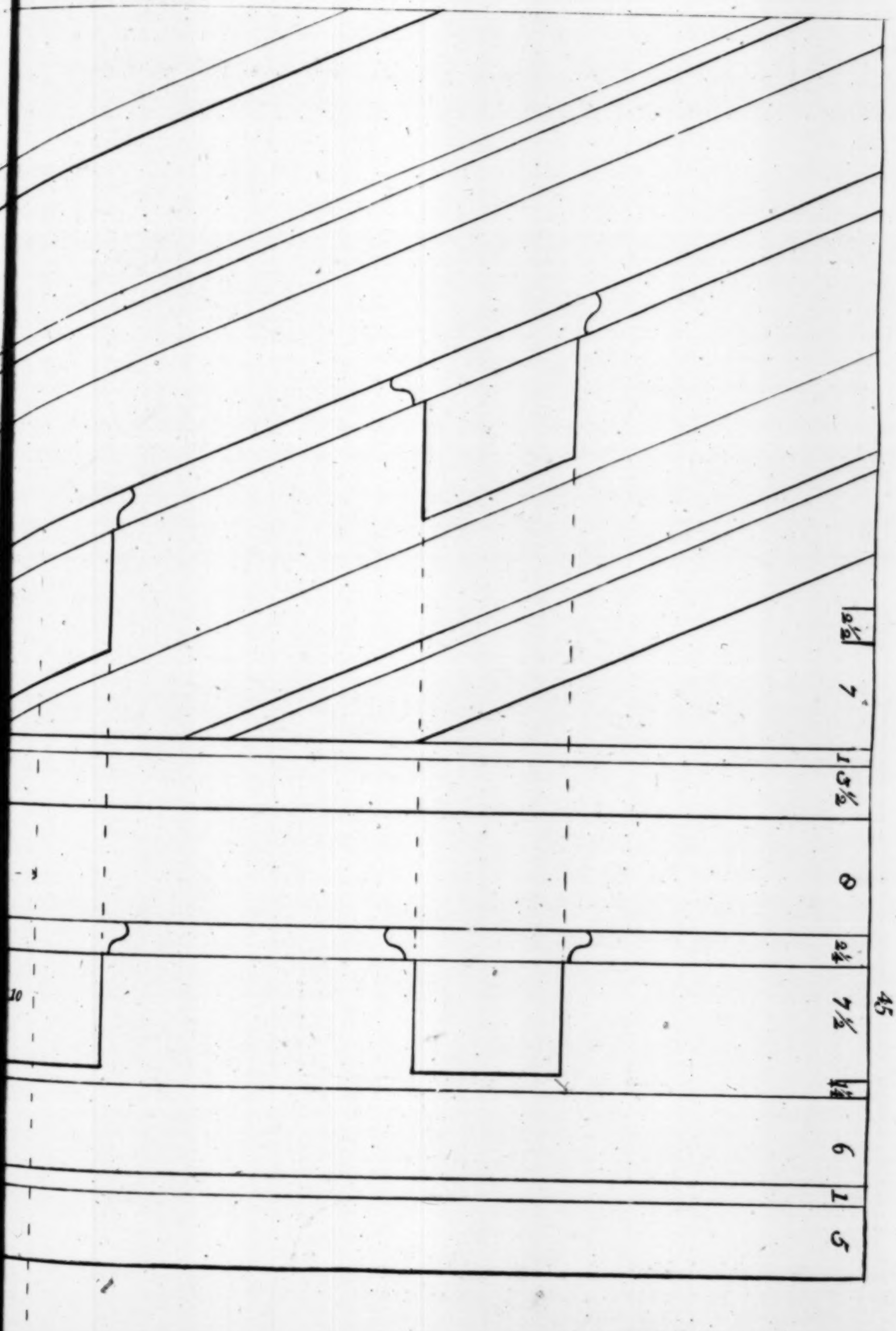


Plate 30.



Plate

Corinthian Cornices and part of the Pedement, if used as a Cornice without Columns proceed as directed in Plate 82.

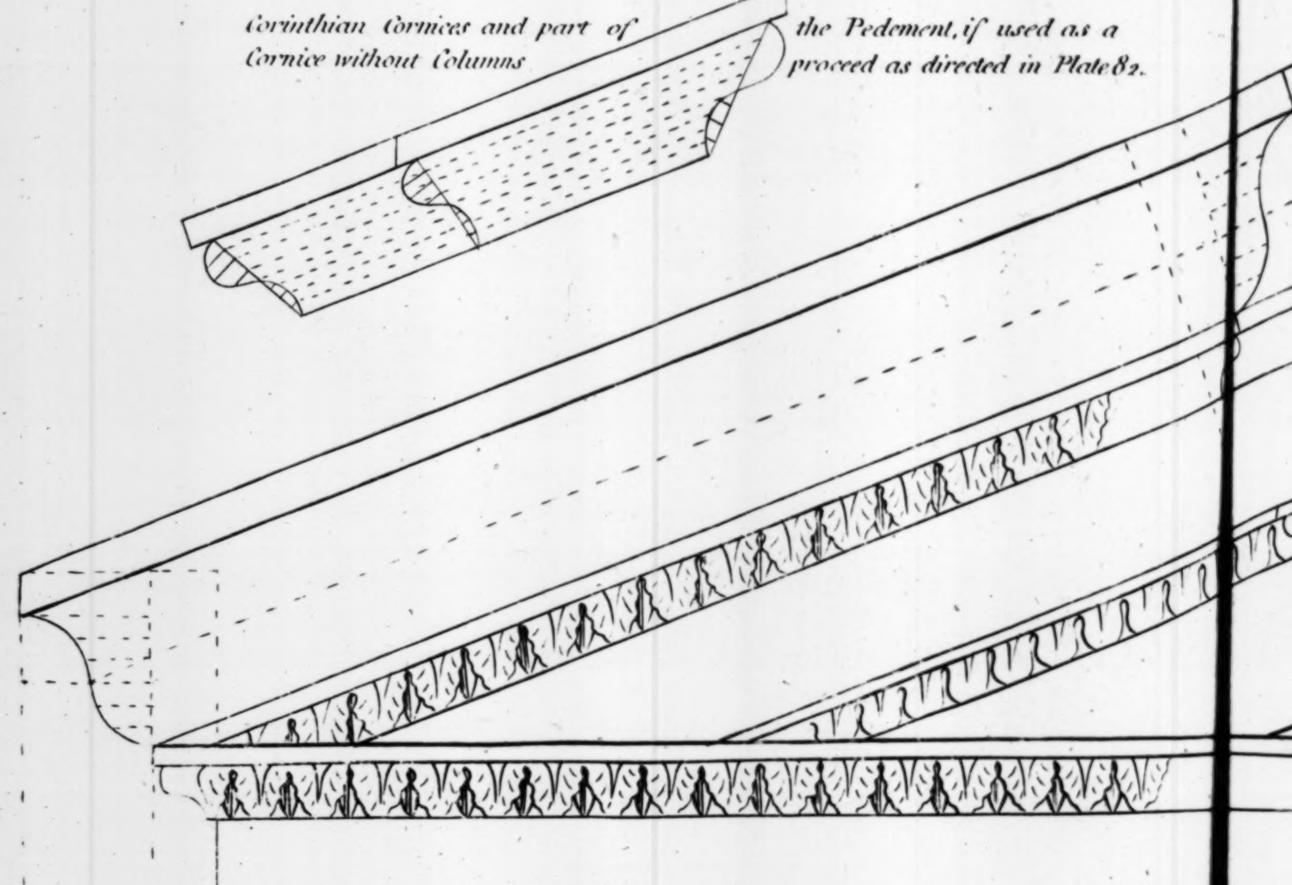
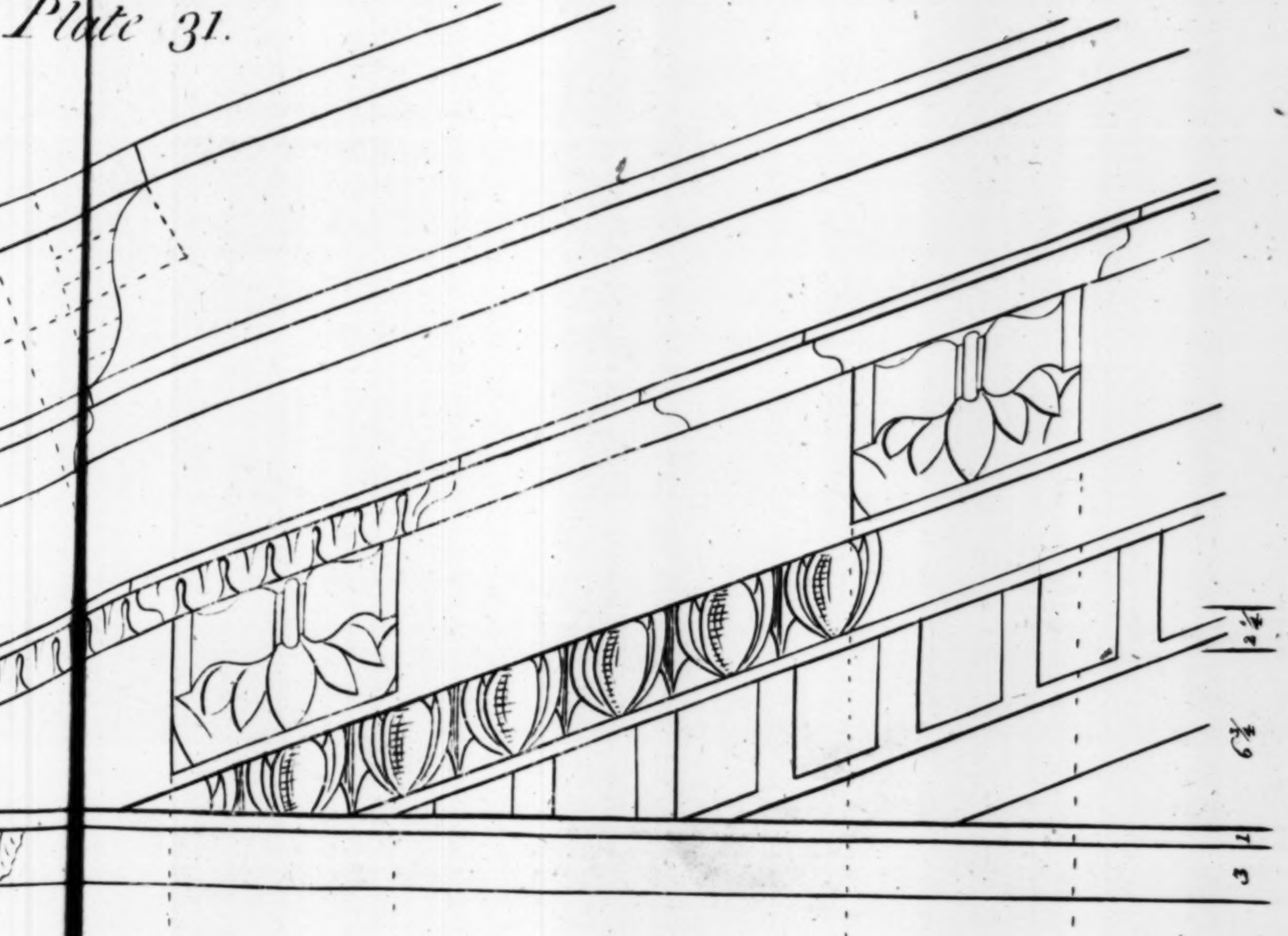
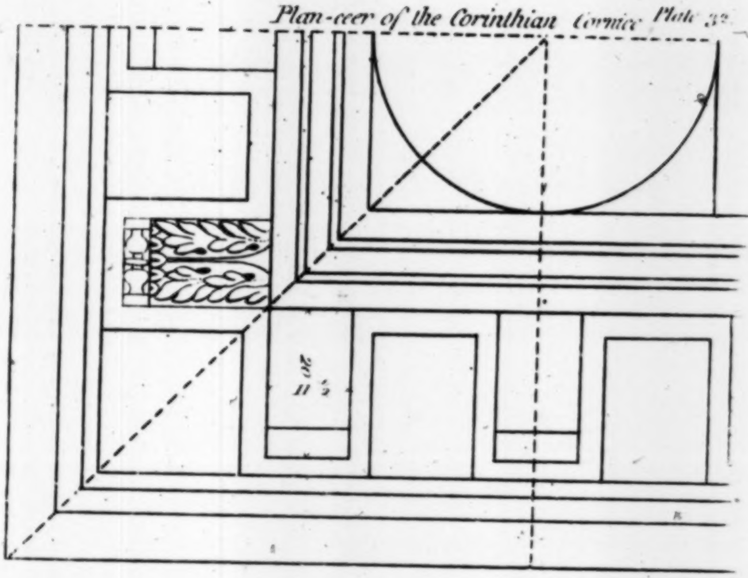
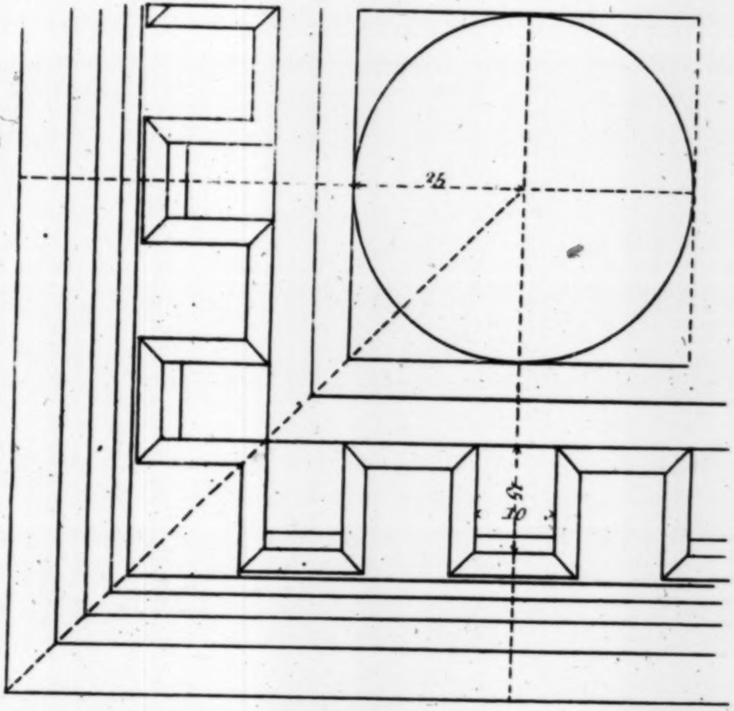


Plate 31.



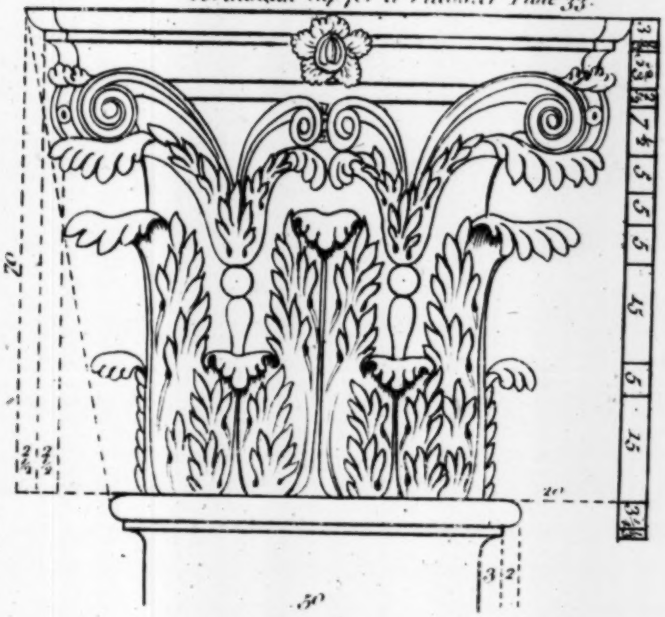
Plan-ceer of the Corinthian Cornice Plate 32.

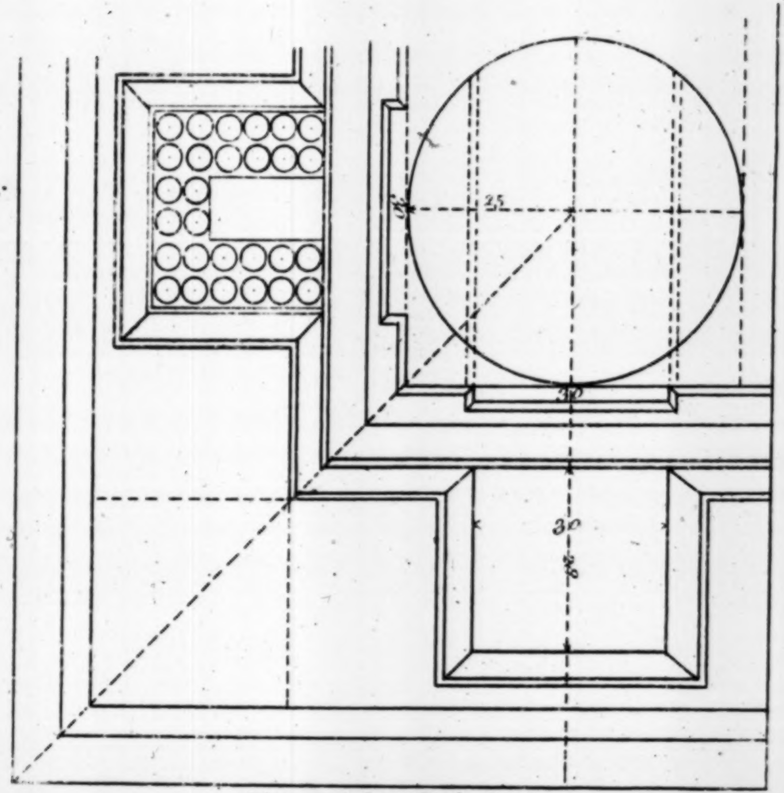




Plan-ceer of the Ionick Cornice

Corinthian Cap for a Pillaster Plate 33.

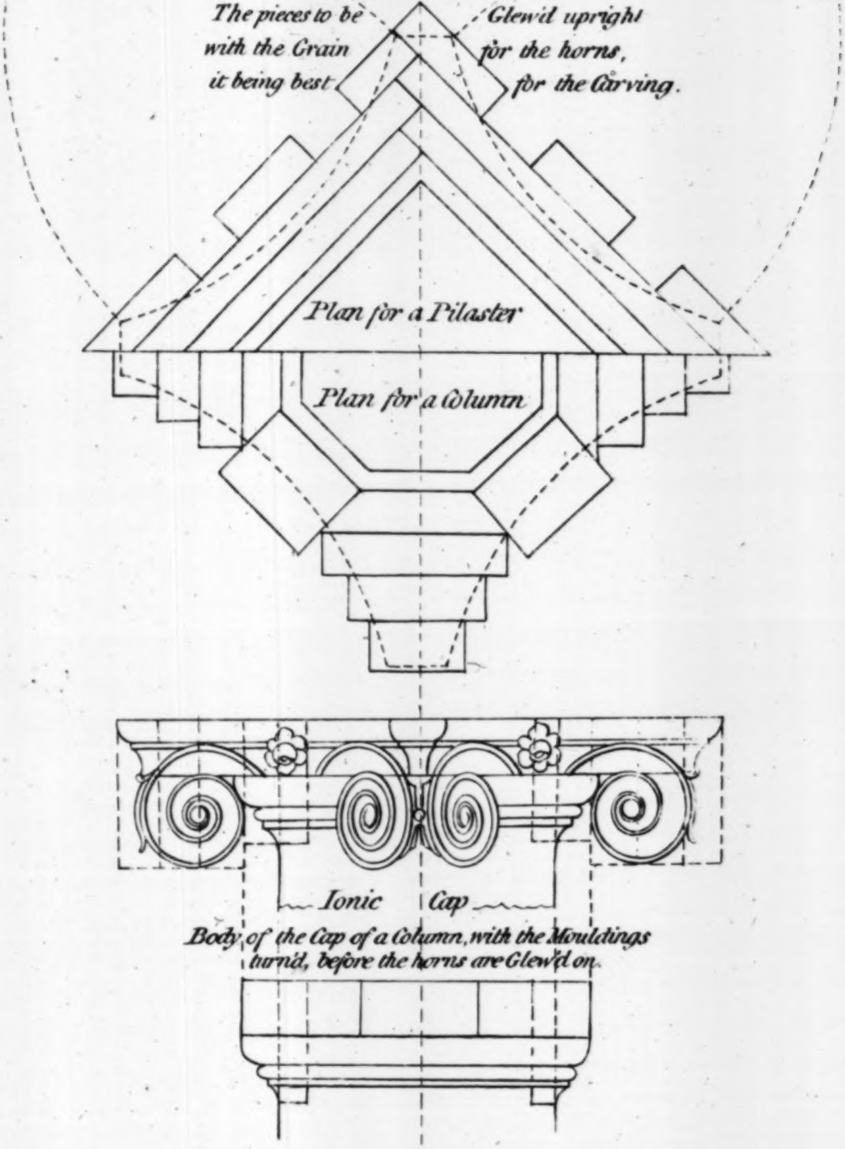




Plan-ceer of the Doric Cornice

Plate 34.

The method for Glewing up the Ionic Cap.



Body of the Cap of a Column, with the Mouldings turn'd, before the horns are Glew'd on.

Plate 35.

The method for Glewing up the Corinthian Cap.

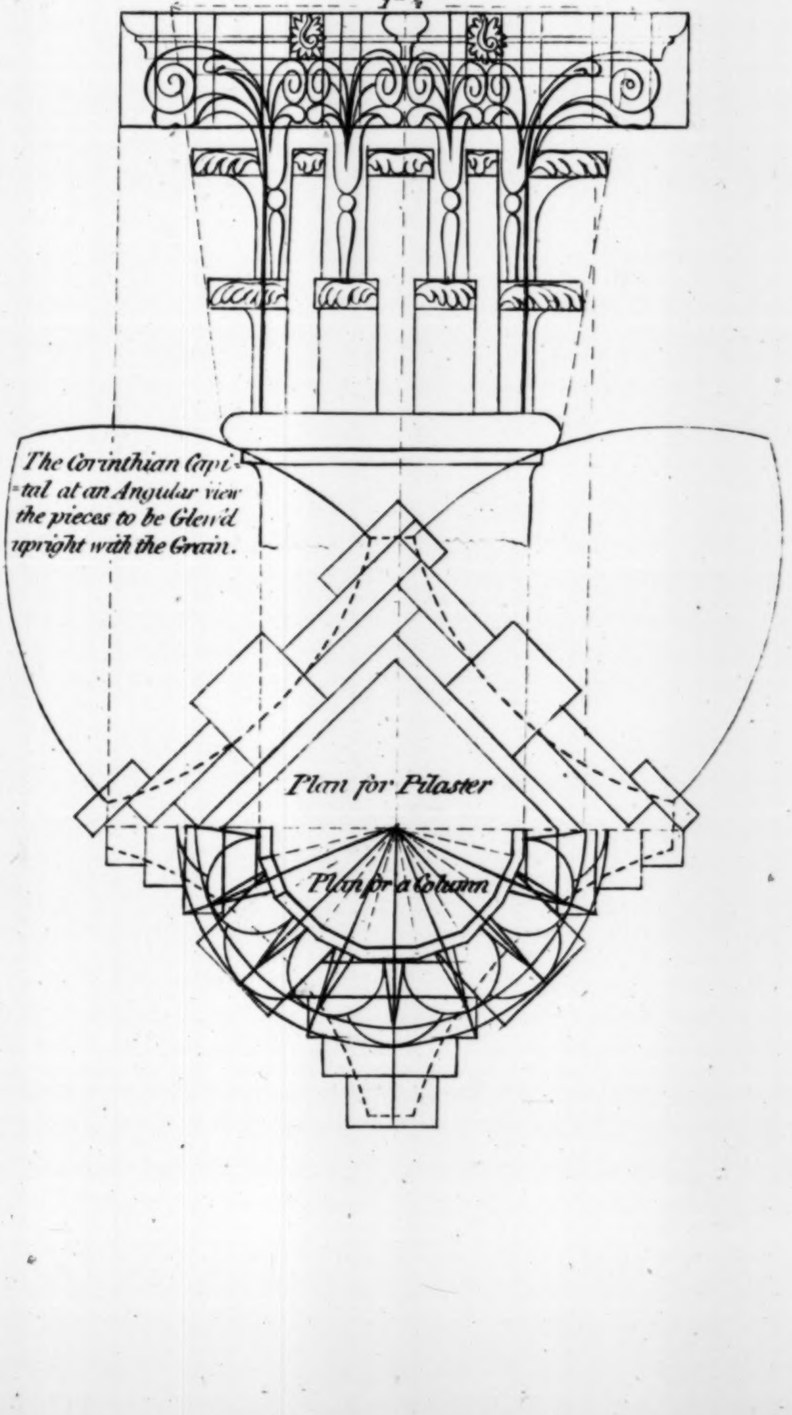
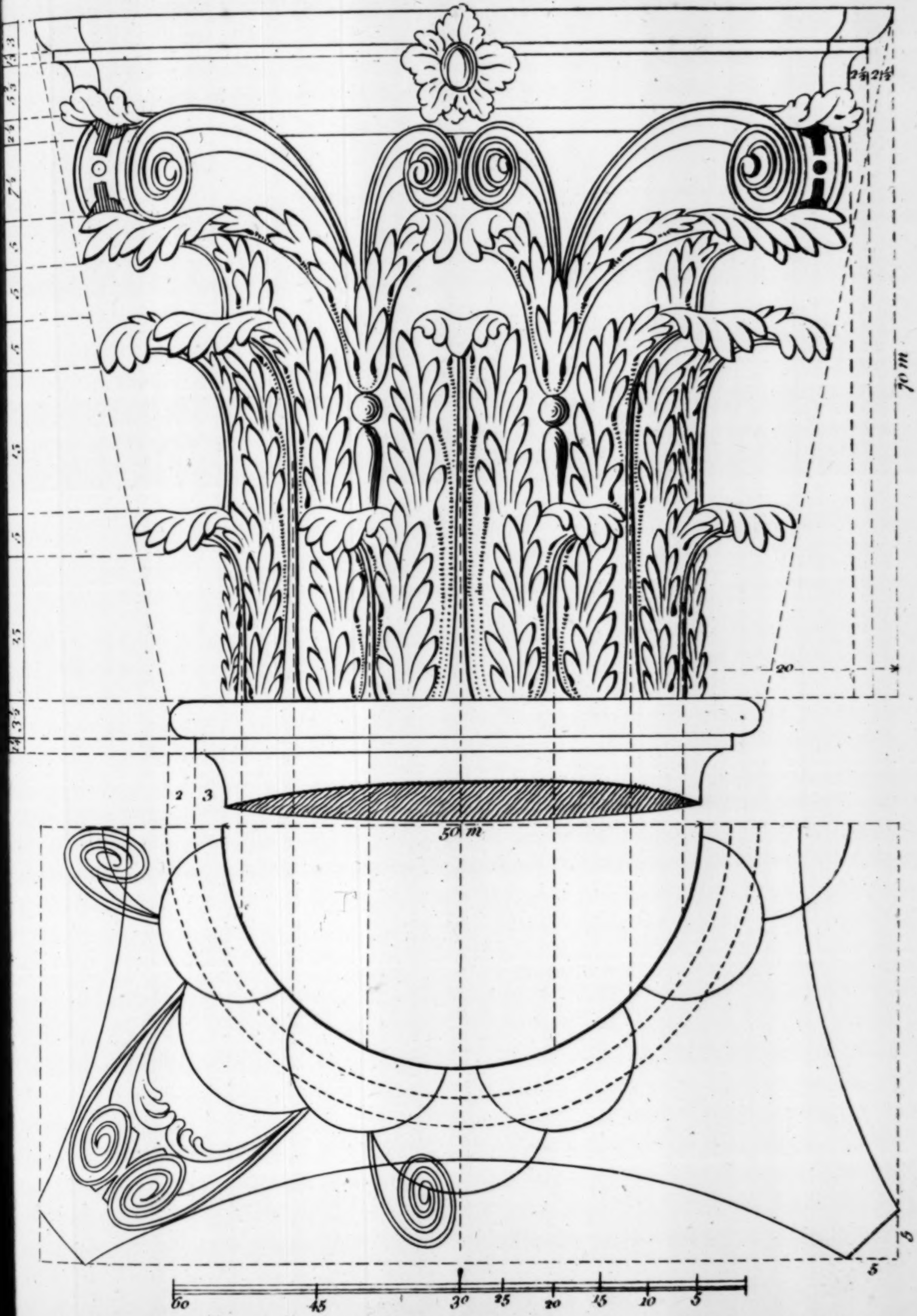

The Corinthian Capi=tal at an Angular view the pieces to be Glew'd upright with the Grain.
Plan for Pilaster
Plan for a Column

Plate 36.

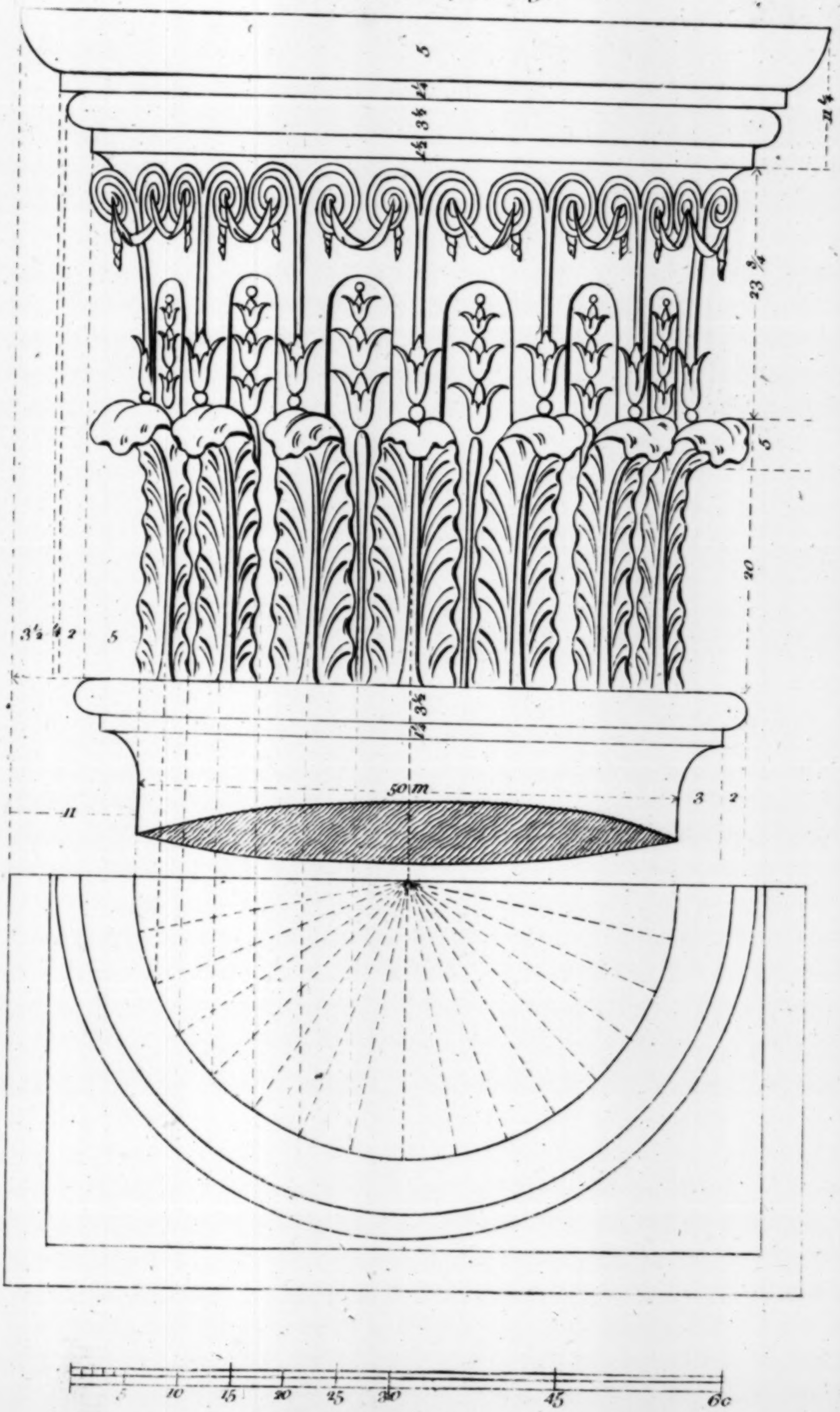
The Corinthian Cap to a large Scale for Practice with the Plan &c.



Publish'd by W. Pain Aug. 6, 1780.

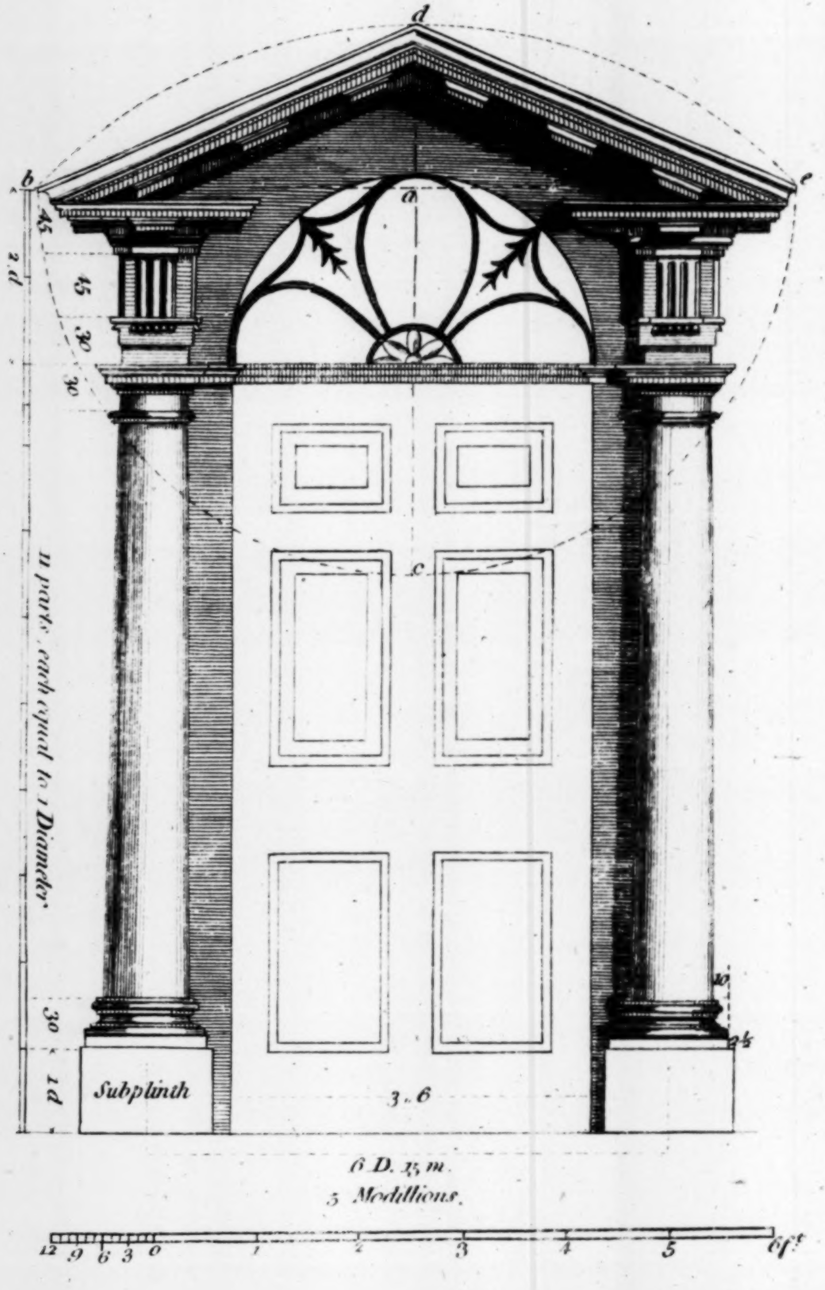
Plate 37.

the Composite Cap at Large



Publish'd by W. Pain August 6. 1789.

Plate 38.



Publish'd July 20, 1780, by W. Pain.

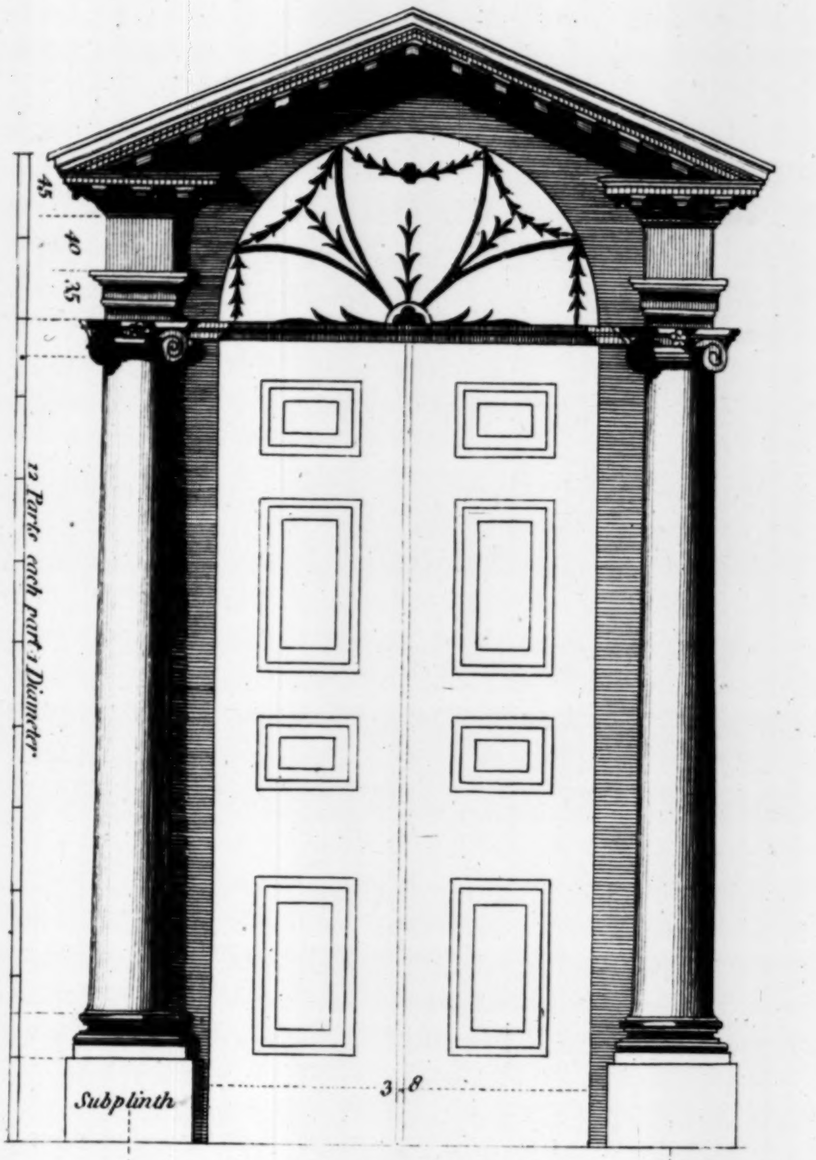
To face Plate XXXVIII.

Doric front drawn half an inch to a foot: the clear paſſage 3 feet 6 inches, the height 7 feet 2 inches, the height of the column 7 feet 4 inches, to be divided into 9 equal parts, one of which parts will be the diameter of the column at bottom; give one of them to the ſub-plinth, half a one to the baſe, half a one to the cap of the column, and 2 to the entablature, that will be 30 minutes to the architrave, 45 minutes to the frize, and 45 minutes to the cornice; the diſtance from centre to centre of the columns is 6 diameters 15 minutes, which will take 5 modillions; to find the pitch of the pediment ſet the compaſſes at *a* in the tympan of the pediment, and draw the circle *b c e*, then ſet the compaſſes at *c*, and draw the arch *b d e*, which gives the height of the pediment at *d*; this method will give the pitch of any pediment.

To face Plate XXXIX.

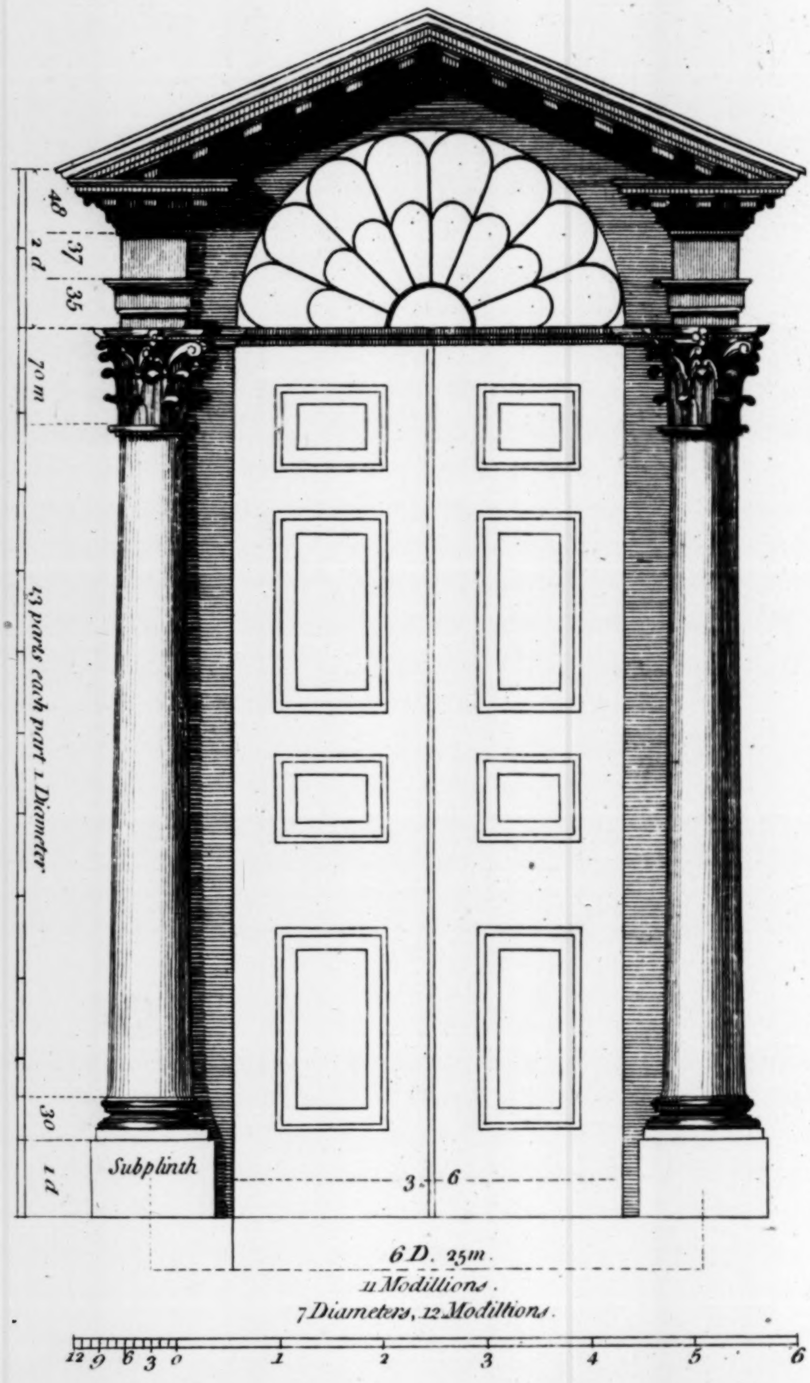
Ionic front, drawn half an inch to a foot: the clear paſſage of the door 3 feet 8 inches, the height 7 feet 7 inches; the height of the column 7 feet 9 inches, to be divided into 10 parts; one is the diameter of the column at bottom; give one to the ſub-plinth, half a one to the baſe of the column, half to the cap of the column, and 2 to the entablature; that is, 35 minutes to the architrave; 40 to the frize; and 45 to the cornice; the diſtance between the central lines of the column is 6 diameters 43 minutes, which takes 13 modillions at 31 minutes, from centre to centre of modillion; the interval between the modillions 21 minutes; the breadth of the modillion 10 minutes; the pitch of the pediment found the ſame as in the Doric front.

Plate 39.



Publish'd July 20;1789. by W.Pain.

Plate 40.



Publish'd July 20, 1780, by W. Pain.

To face Plate XL.

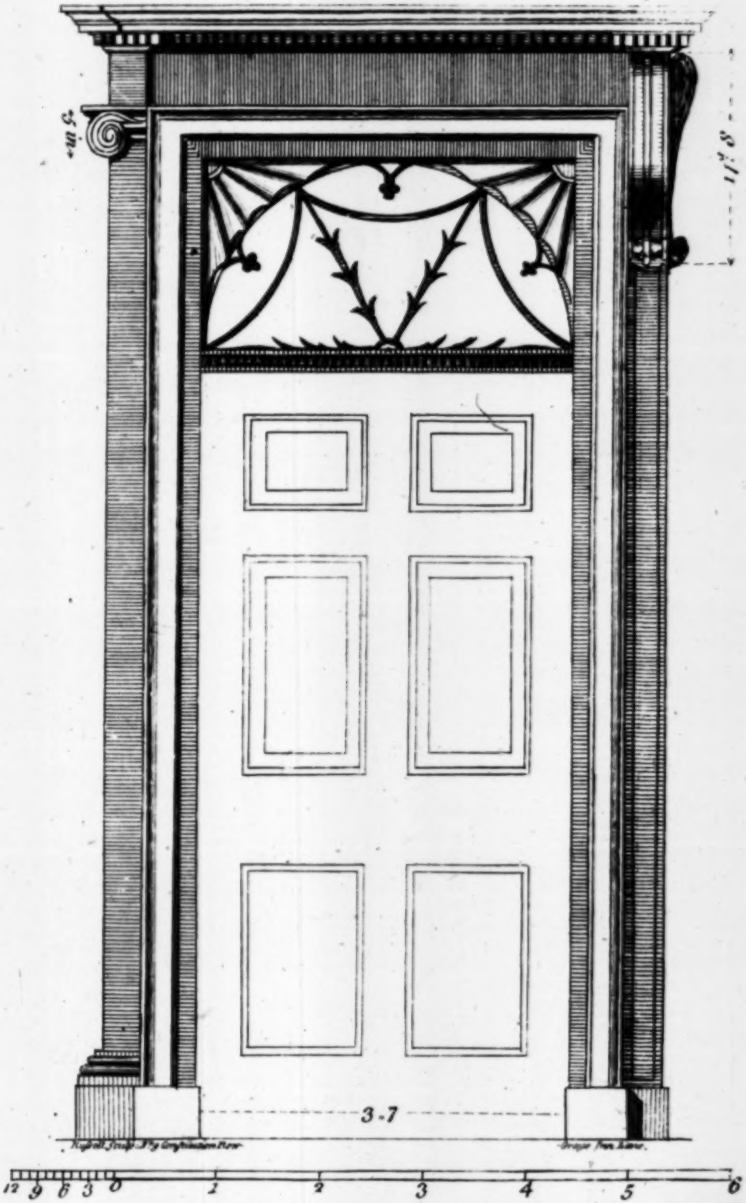
Corinthian front drawn half an inch to a foot; the clear paſſage of the door 3 feet 9 inches, the height 8 feet 3 inches, height of the column 8 feet 5 inches, to be divided into 11 parts; one of thoſe parts is the diameter of the column at bottom; give one to the ſub-plinth, one and one ſixth to the cap of the column, which is 70 minutes: and 2 diameters to the entablature, that is, 35 minutes to the architrave, 37 to the frize, and 48 to the cornice; the diſtance from centre to centre of the column, which is 7 diameters of the column, which takes 12 modillions, at 35 minutes from centre to centre of modillion; the breadth of modillion 11½ minutes, the interval between 23½.

Note, Front doors, that have any of the orders for their dreſſing, ſhould not be leſs than 3 feet 6 inches wide, the height twice the width and one ſixth part or thereabouts, and that may be the height of the column, then the abacus will be taken out of that, to part the door and fan-light, &c.

To face Plate XLI.

Door and dreſſings with architraves and ſide pilaſters; one ſide an open pilaſter and truſs, the other a plain pilaſter, quarter cap of the antique Ionic; the pilaſter may be fluted with three flutes on the face, or four if required; the clear paſſage of the door 3 feet 7 inches, the height 7 feet 6 inches; the impoſt between the door and fan-light 2½ inches, the fan-light a ſemicircle; the width of the architrave one ſeventh part of the width of the door; the ſide pilaſters two thirds of the architrave breadth; the frize equal to the breadth of the architrave; the cornice may be three fourths or five ſixths of the architrave's breadth; the truſs 1 foot 8 inches; the profile or projection of the truſs may be 3 inches or 3½; the height of the quarter cap about 5 inches; the meaſures to be taken from the antique cap, Plate XVI.

Plate 41.



Publish'd July 20, 1789 by W. Pain.

Plate 42.

Inside Door and Dreſsing.

Cap at large for pilaster Plate. 43

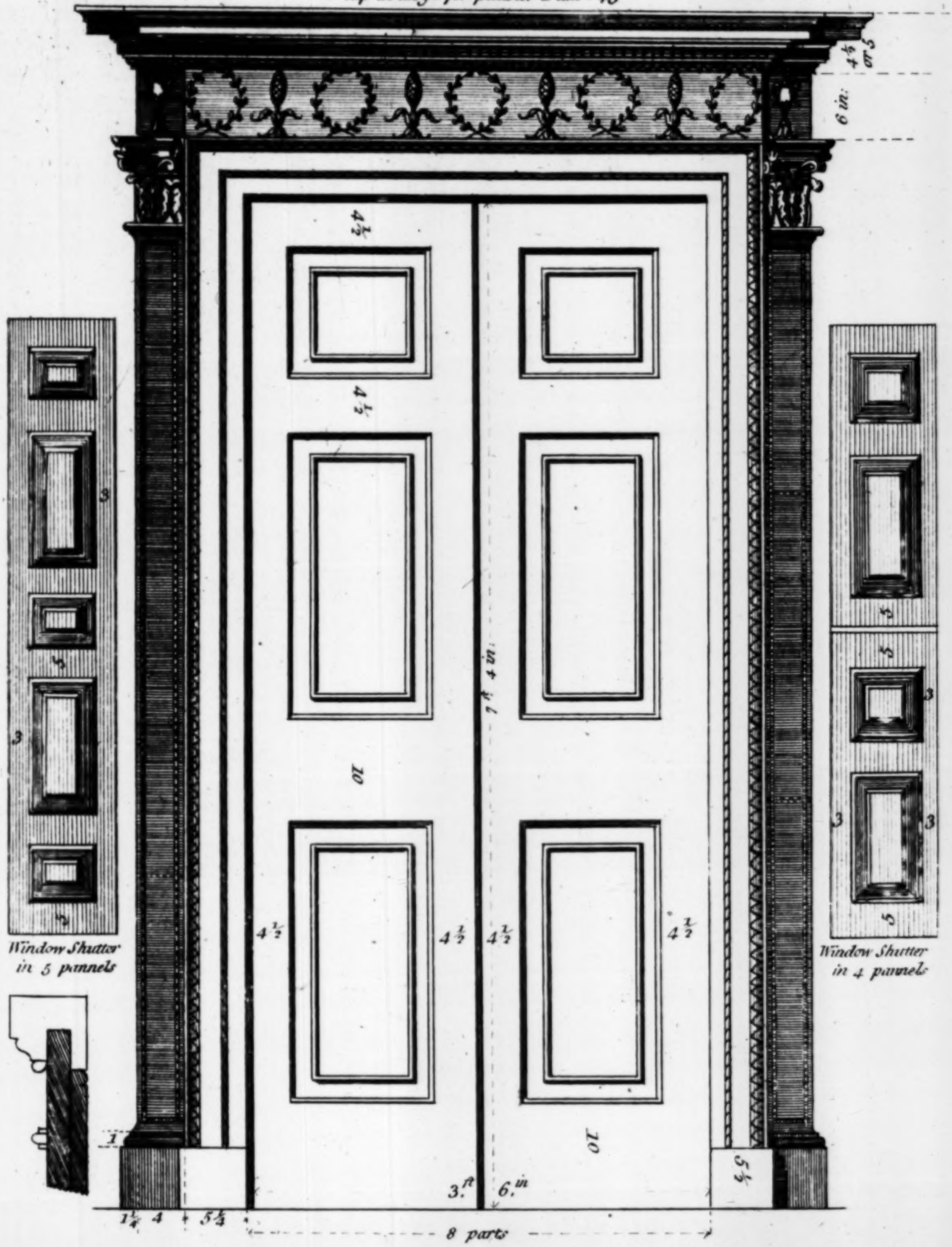
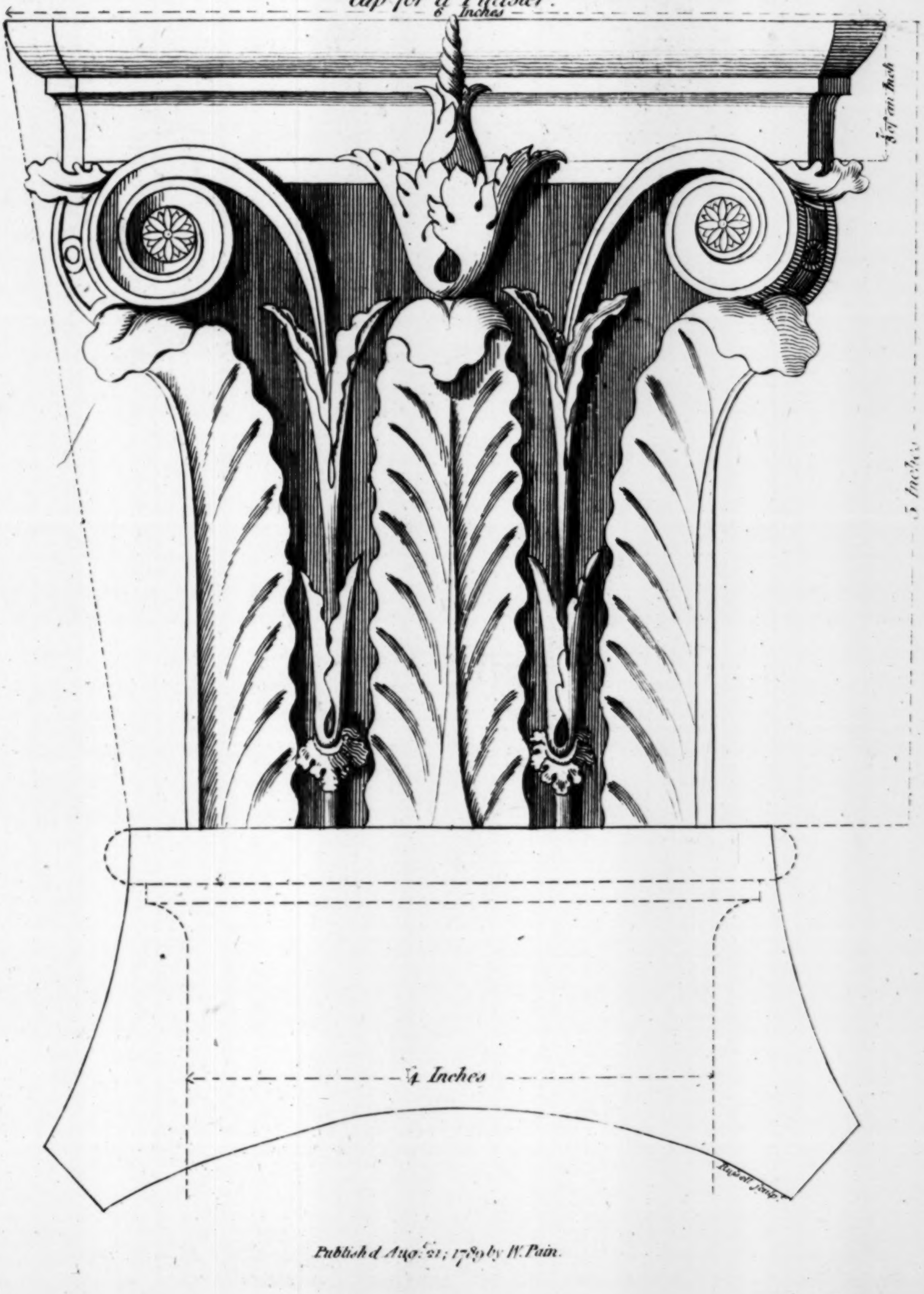


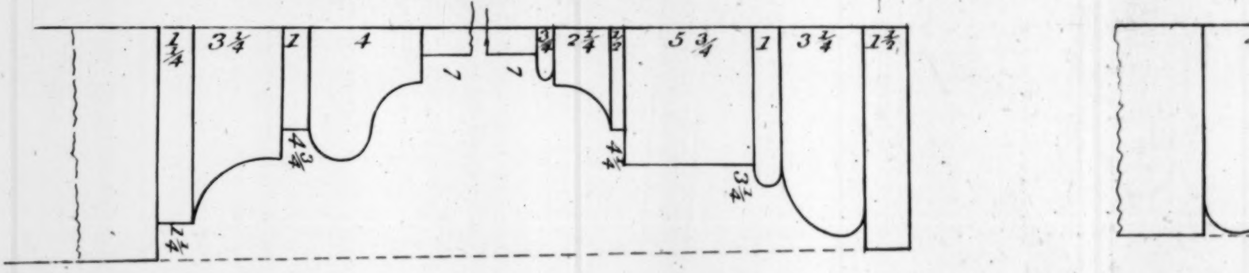
Plate 43.

Cap for a Pilaster.



Publish'd Aug.st 21, 1789 by W. Pain.

Mouldings for Base and Surbase



Two Designs for truſses figured full size for

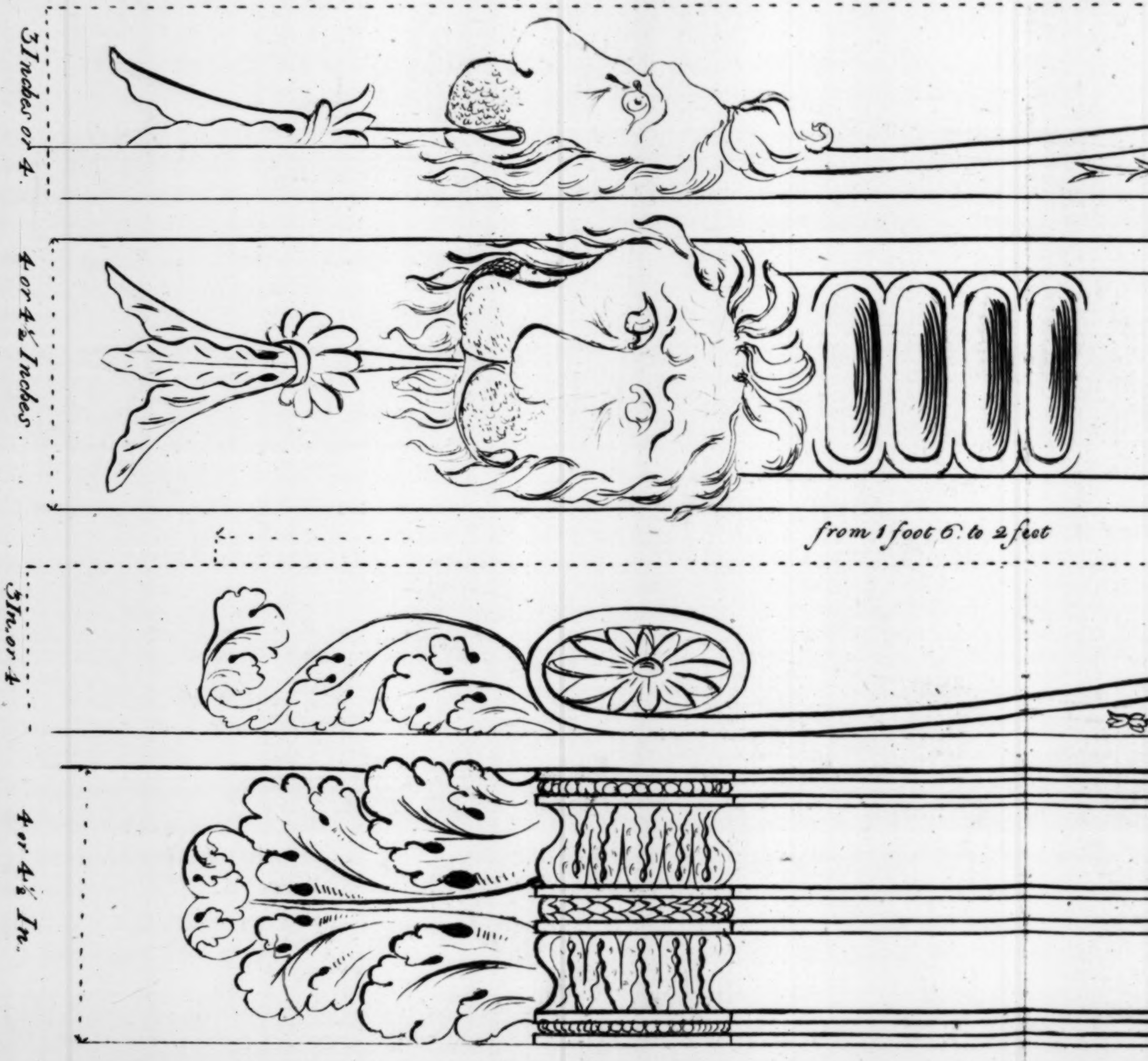
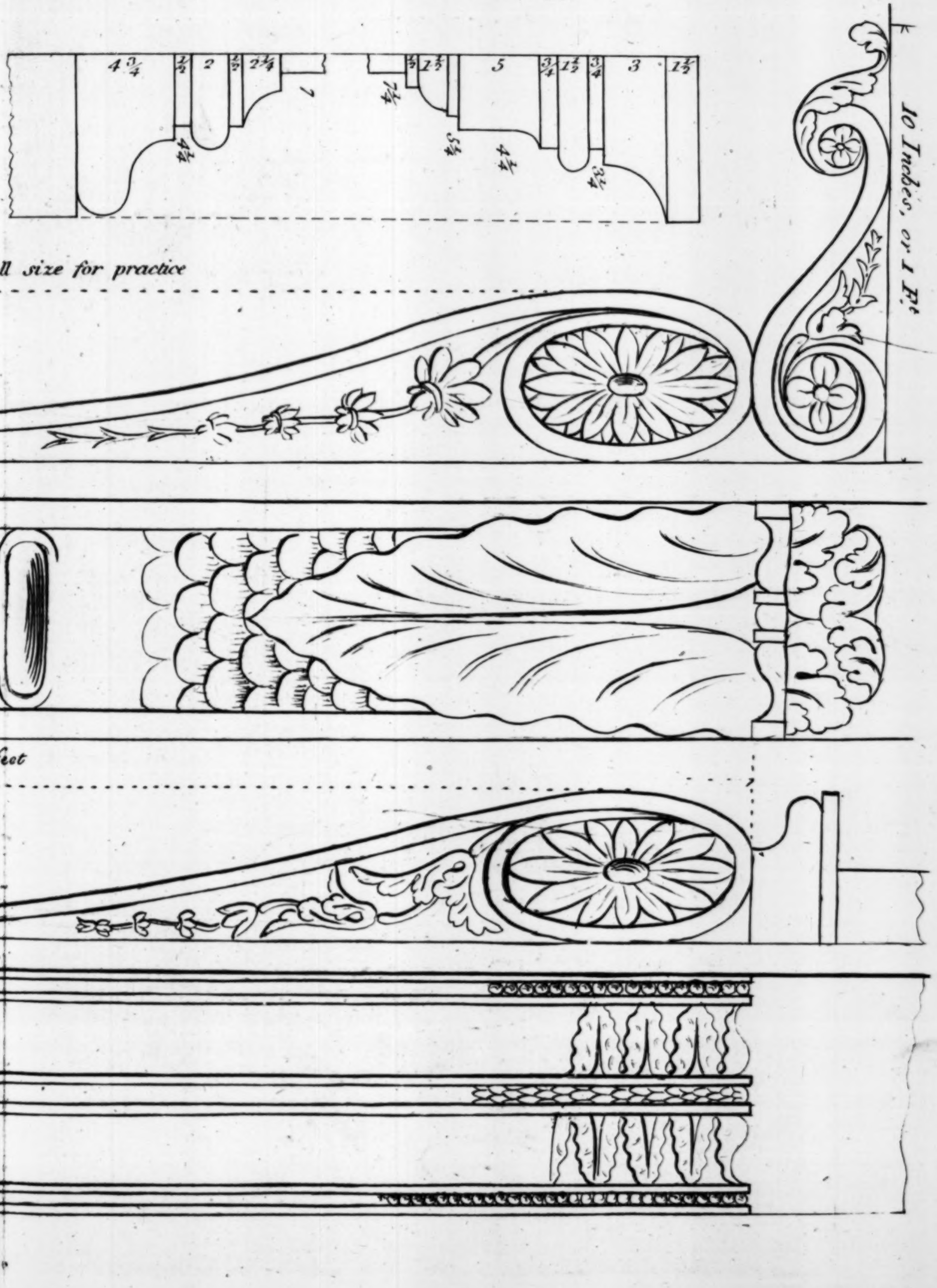


Plate 44.



4 3/4
1/2
2
1/2
2 1/4
7
1/4
1 1/2
5
3/4
1 1/2
3/4
3
1 1/2
4 1/4
7 1/4
5 1/4
4 1/4
3 3/4
ll size for practice
10 Inches, or 1 Ft
eet

Plate. 45.

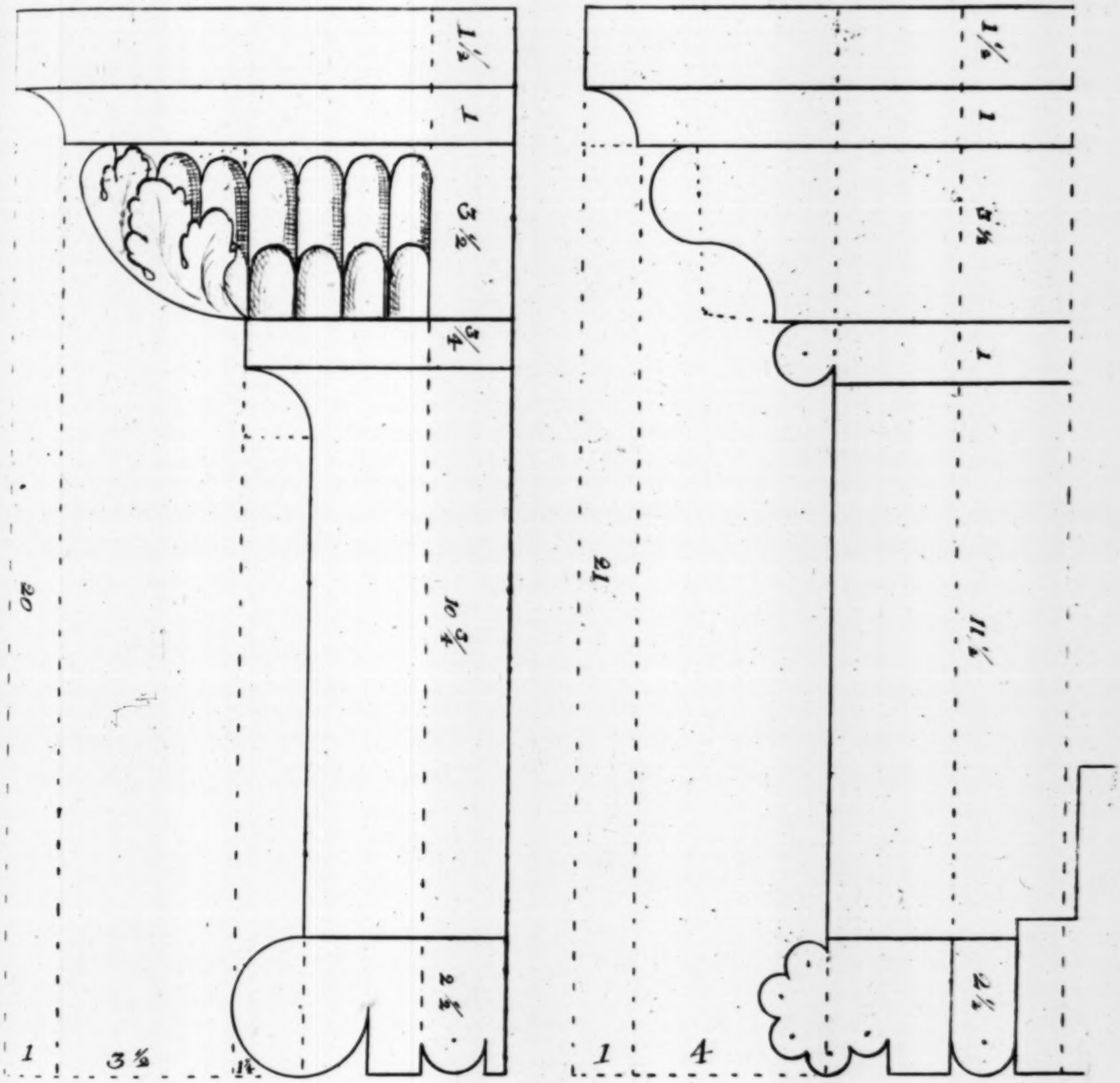


Plate 46.

Architraves full size for Practice

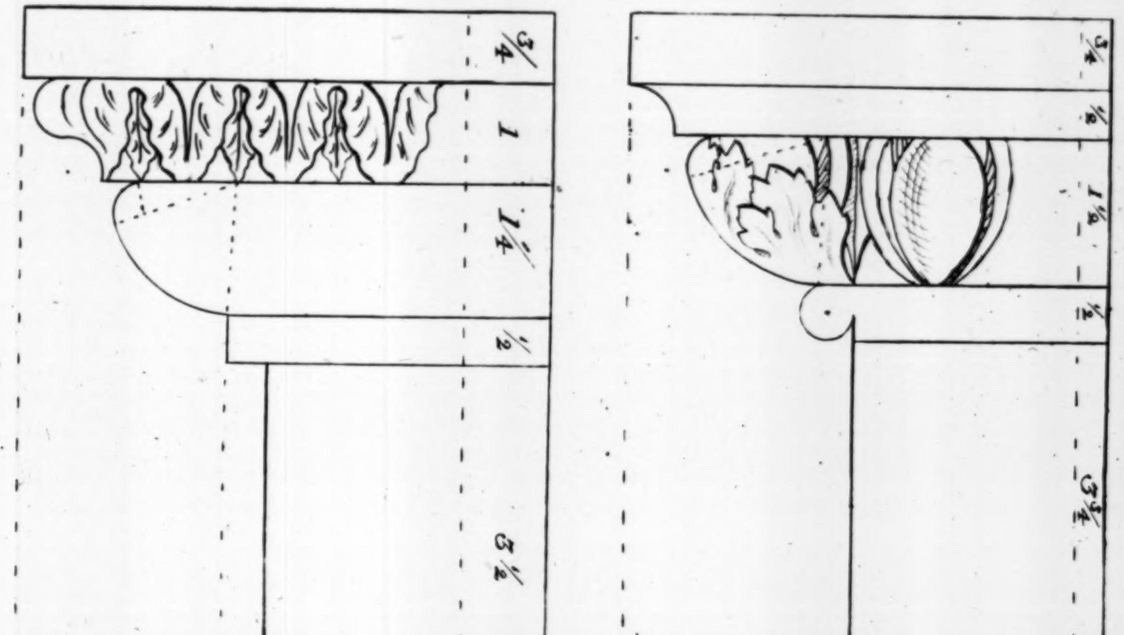


Plate 47.

Three Designs for Base and Surbase full size for practice

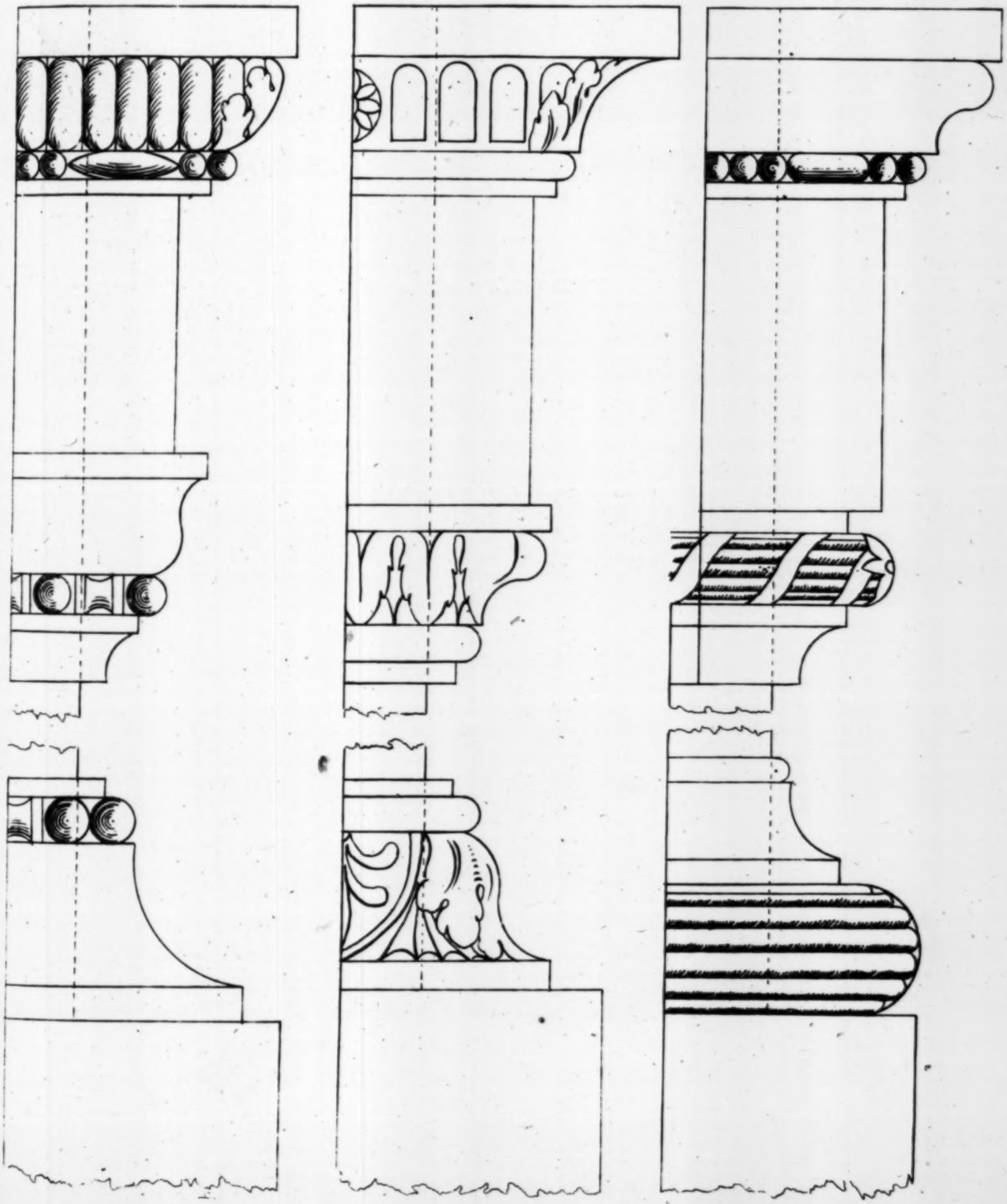
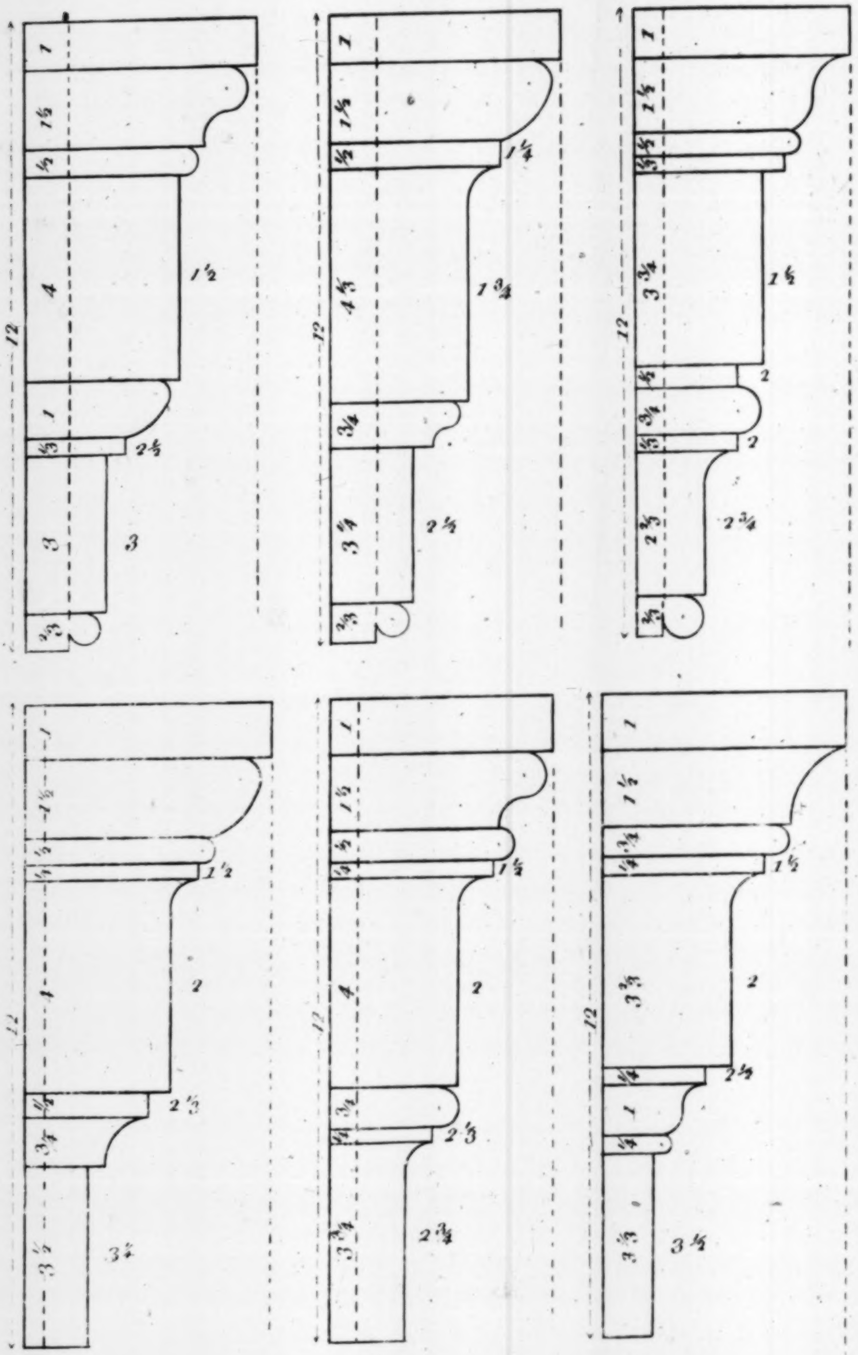


Plate 48.



12
1
1½
½
4
1½
1
⅓
2½
3
3
⅔
12
1
1⅓
½
1¼
4⅓
1¾
¾
3¼
2½
⅔
12
1
1¼
⅓
⅓
3¾
1½
⅓
2
¾
⅓
2
2⅓
2¾
⅔
12
1
1½
½
⅓
1½
4
2
⅓
2⅓
¾
3½
3½
12
1
1⅓
½
⅓
1½
4
2
¾
⅓
2⅓
3¾
2¾
12
1
1½
¾
¼
1½
3⅓
2
¼
2¼
1
¼
3⅓
3½

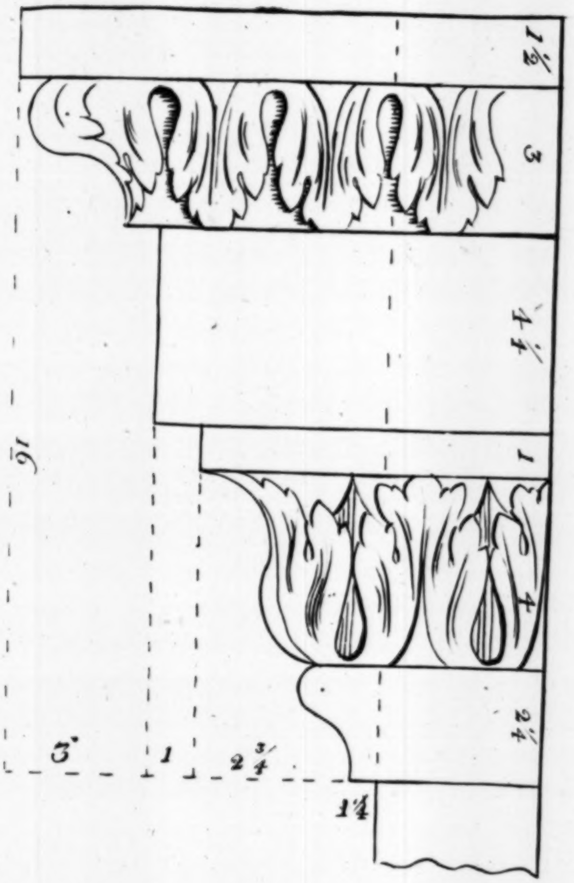
To face Plate XLVIII.

The proportion of architraves to doors, windows, &c. Give the width of the architrave, one ſeventh or eighth part of the door, divide that into 12 parts, and diſpoſe the parts to the faces and mouldings, as figured; if frize and cornice to the doors, give the frize equal to the width of the architrave; but if any particular ornament is to be put into the frize, it muſt be one fourth or one eighth part wider than the architrave; the cornice three fourths or five ſixths of the architrave's breadth; the ſide pilaſter two thirds of the architrave's breadth; to proportion impoſt to arches, for the height of the impoſt including the necking, divide from the floor to the ſpringing of the arch into 20 parts, take one for the impoſt, including the necking, and divide the height into as many parts as in the impoſt you make uſe of, and diſpoſe thoſe parts to the mouldings in height and projection, as figured.

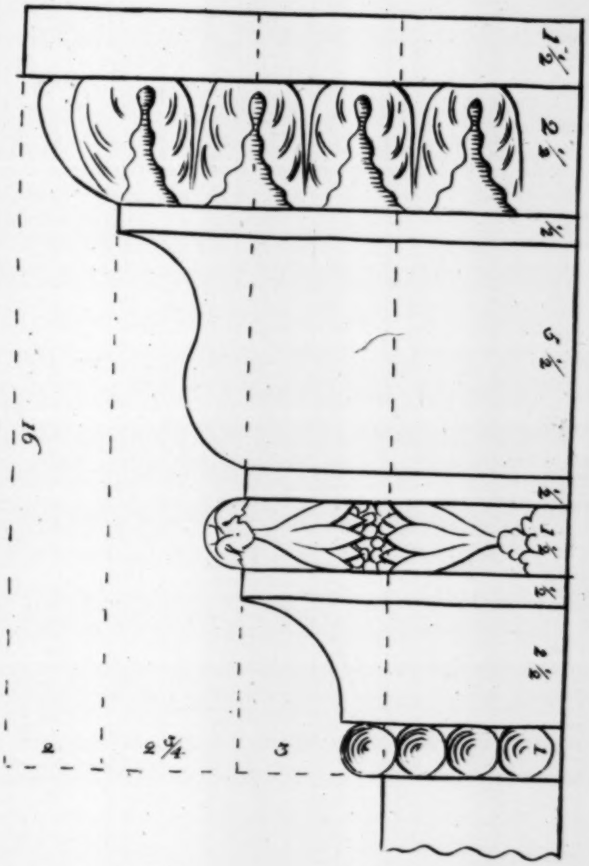
To face Plate XLIX.

To proportion baſe and ſurbaſe mouldings to the pedeſtal part of rooms: the height from 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet 10 inches from the floor to the top of the capping; divide that height into 9 parts, give one to the ſurbaſe, and one half or two thirds to the baſe, and give one and one third to the plinth; the ninth part to be divided into as many parts as are contained in the ſurbaſe you make uſe of; likewiſe the two thirds, or the one half, to be divided into as many parts as are contained in the baſe moulding you make uſe of, and thoſe parts to be diſpoſed to the moulding in height and projection, as figured.

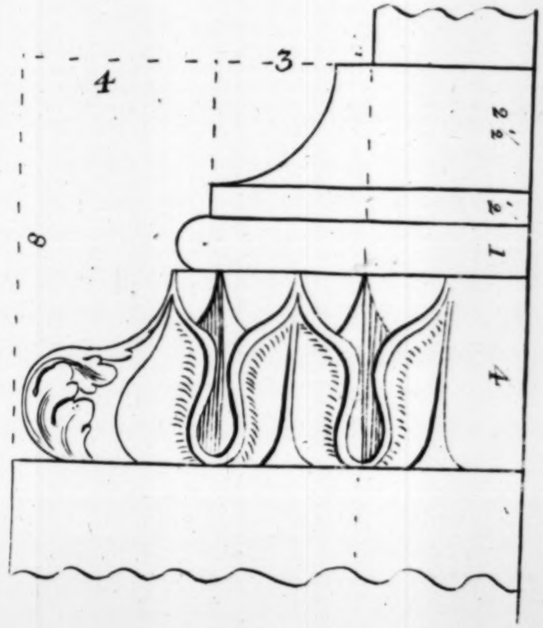
Note, That the baſe and ſurbaſe mouldings are full ſize for practice: but, if required to be larger or ſmaller, the above directions will anſwer.



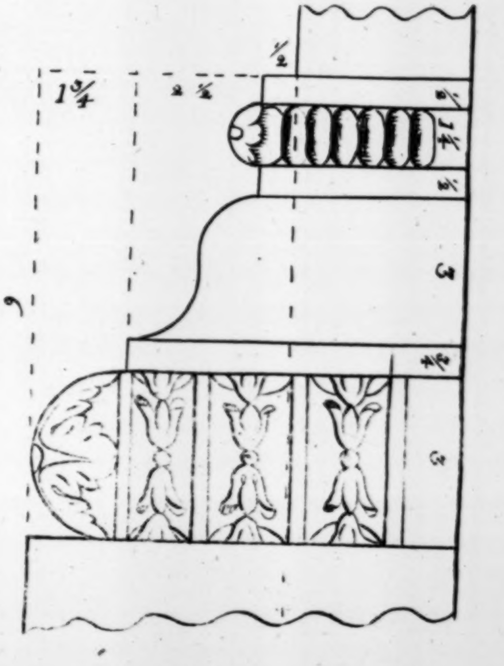
1½
3
4¼
1
4
2¼
16
3
1
2¾
1¼



1½
2½
½
5½
½
1½
½
2½
1
16
2
2¾
3



2½
½



½
1¾
2½
½
1¼
½
3
¾
3
9

Plate 50.

Base & Surbase Full size

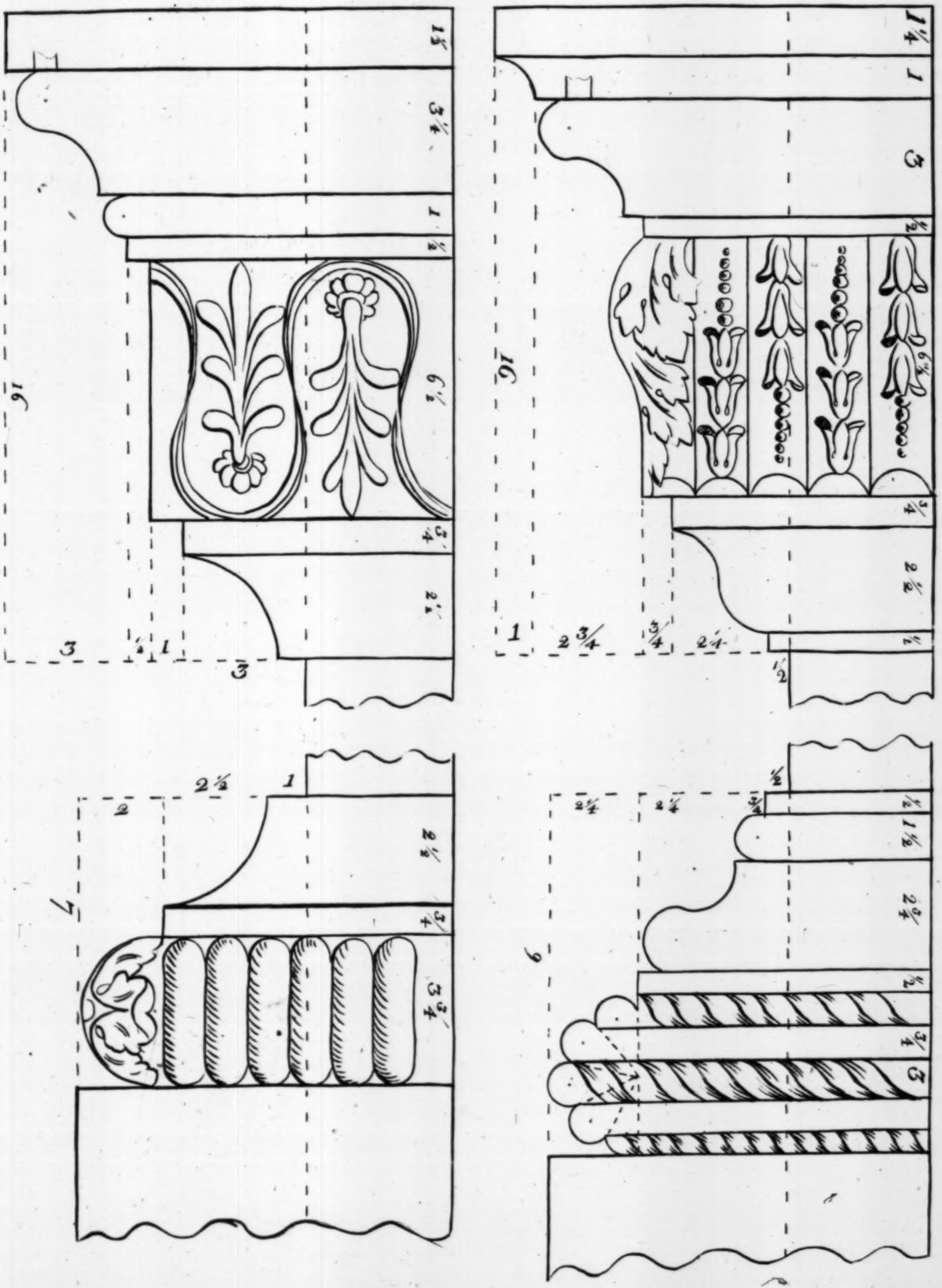


Plate 51.

Base and Surbase full Size

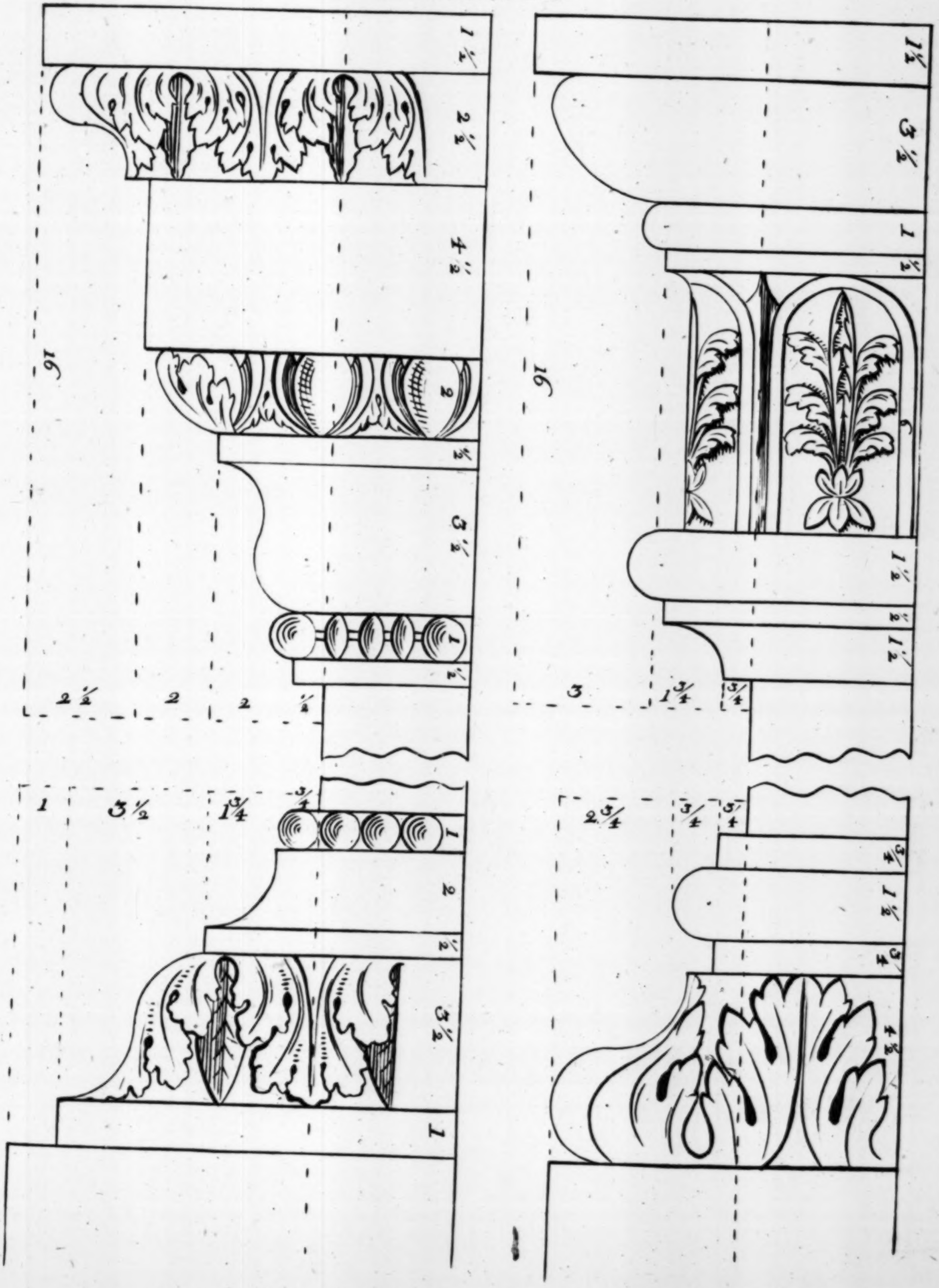


Plate 52.

Four Designs for Surbase full size for practice.

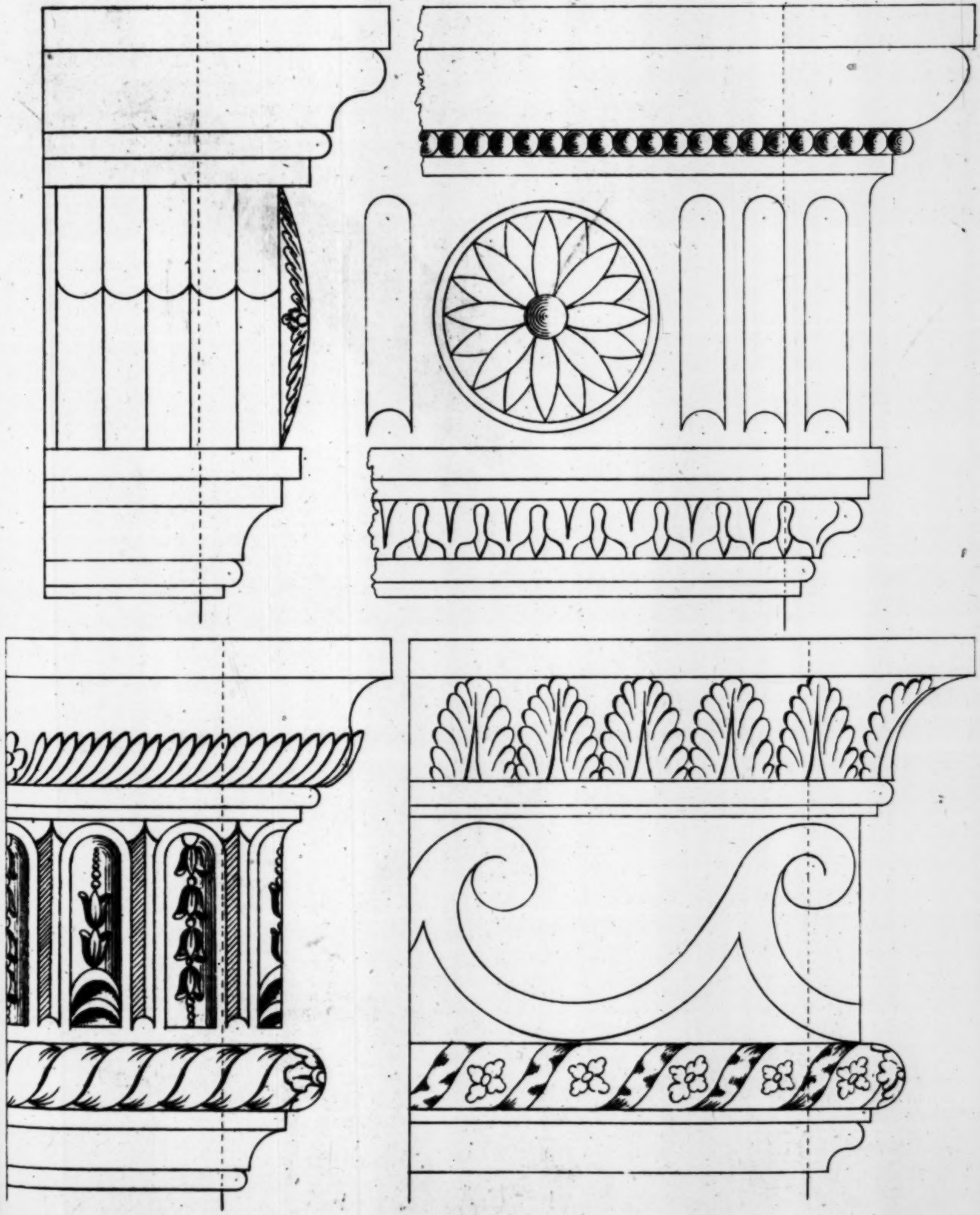
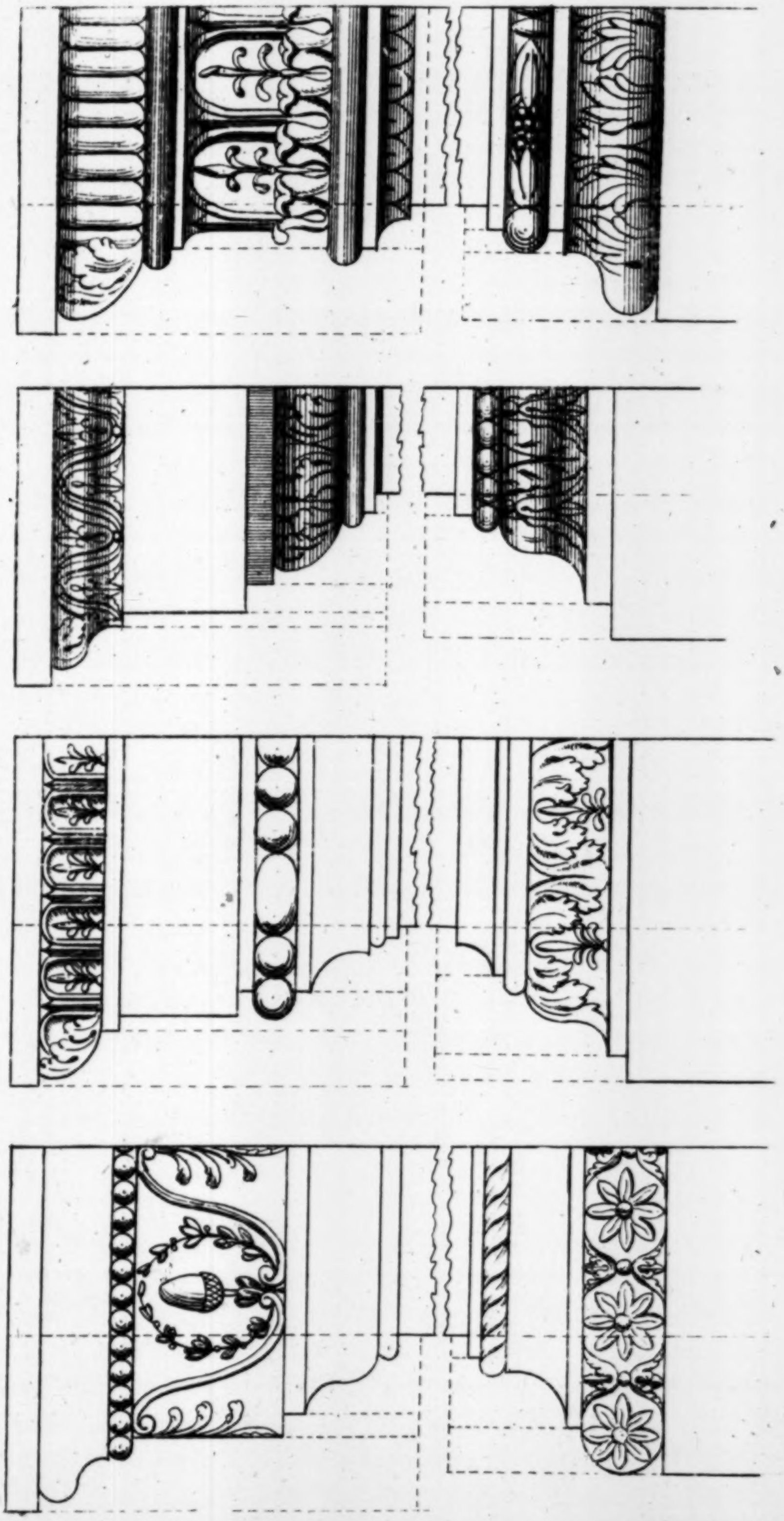


Plate 53.



Base and Surbase half Size

Plate 54.

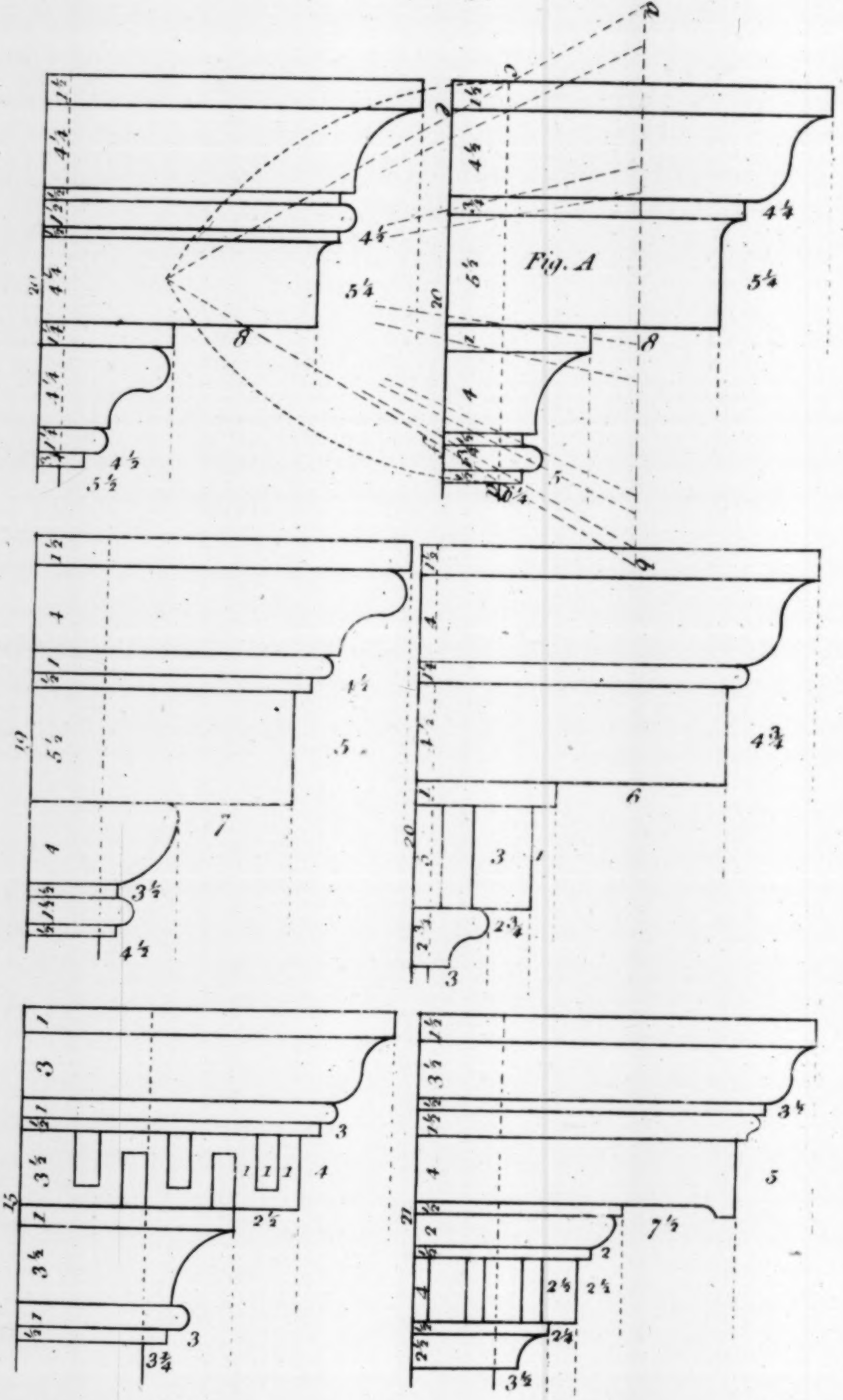


Fig. A
1½
4¼
4½
5¼
21
8
4½
5½
20
5¼
8
4
5
6¼
9
1½
4
1½
19
5½
5
7
3½
4½
4¾
6
20
3
1
2¾
3
1
3
3
15
3½
1 1 1
4
2½
3½
3
3¾
1½
3½
3½
4
5
21
7½
2
2
2½
2½
2½
3½

To face Plate LIV.

To proportion the cornice and frize to rooms, or any place required: give them three fourths of an inch to a foot, including the frize and necking; ſuppoſe them to be 14 feet, more or leſs; at 14 feet the cornice and frize, including the necking, will be 10½ inches; divide that into 12 parts, give 5 to the cornice, 6 to the frize, and one to the necking; if cornices are uſed without frize or necking, give them three eighths of an inch to a foot, or half an inch to a foot; ſuppoſe 14 feet as before, at three eighths of an inch to a foot, the cornice will be 5¼ inches; at half an inch to the foot, the cornice will be 7 inches; whatever the given height is, that muſt be divided into the ſame number of parts as the cornice you make uſe of, and diſpoſe them to the parts in height and projection, as figured on the cornices.

This direction will be ſufficient for the proportion of cornices in any caſe required.

Impost mouldings for the Proportion see face Plate 48.

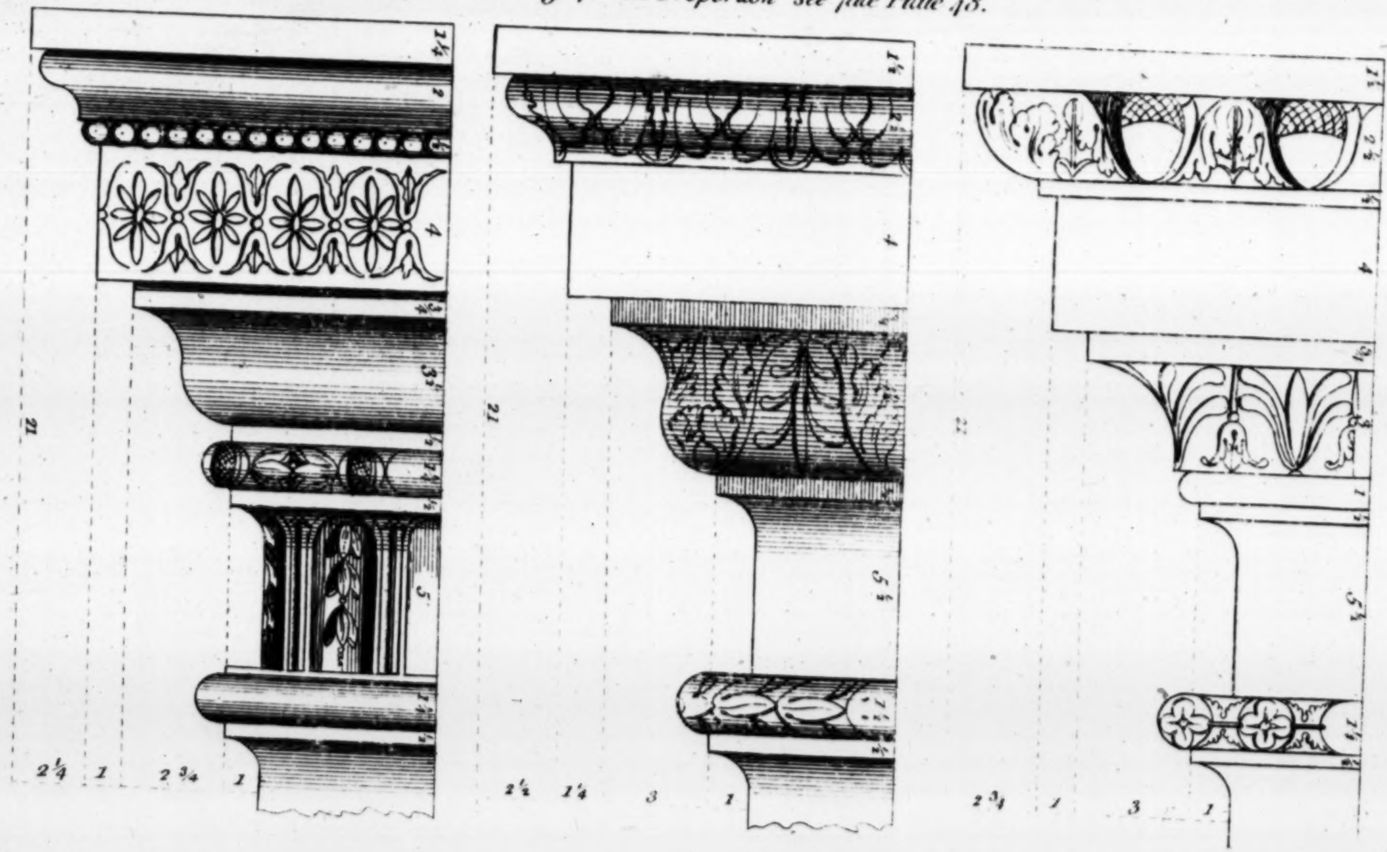
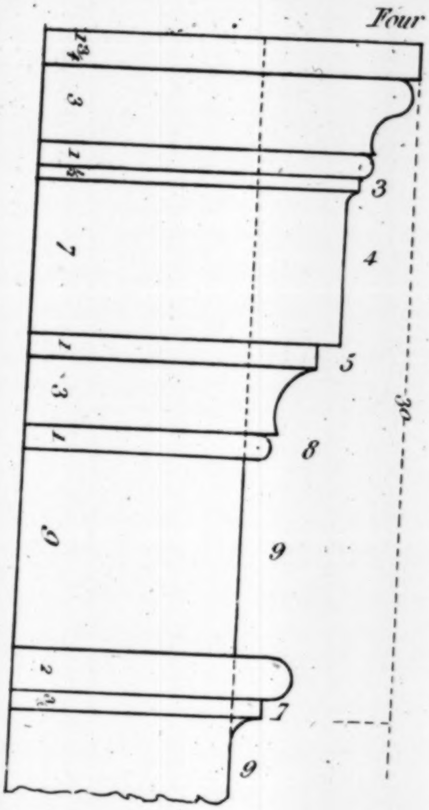
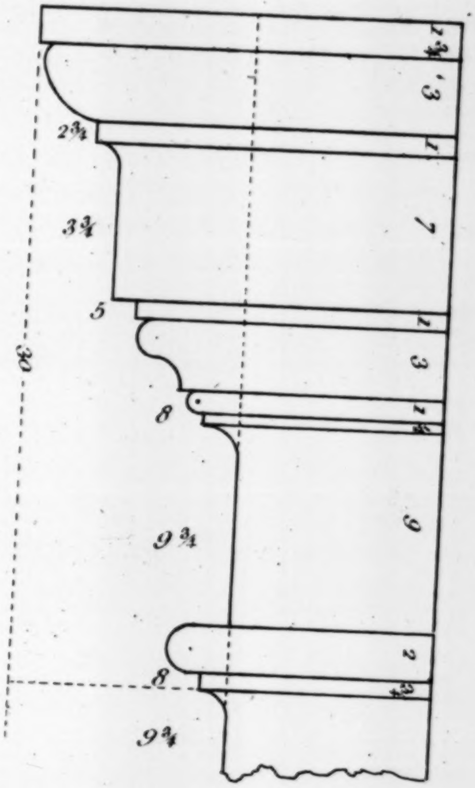
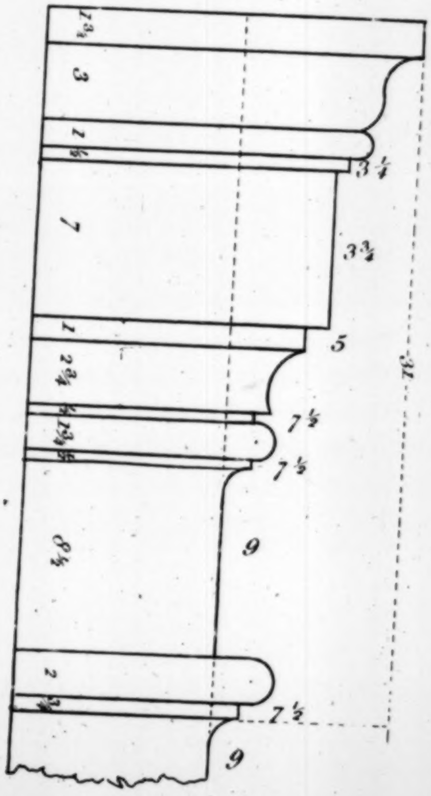


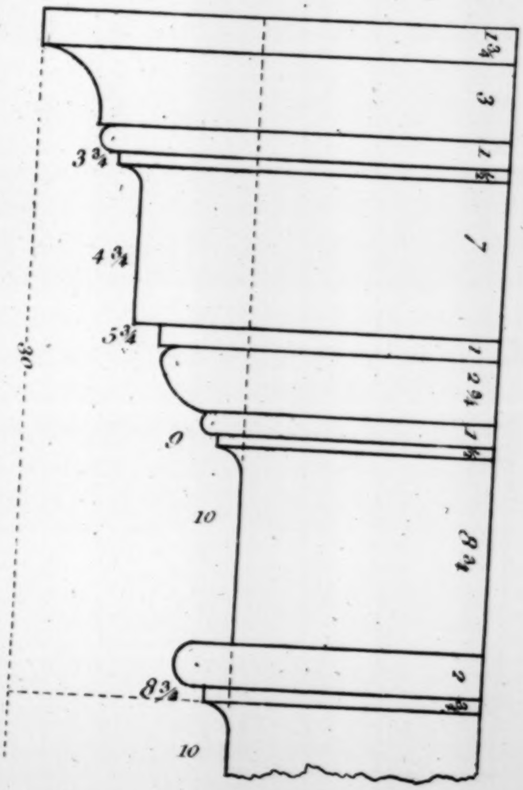
Plate 56.

Four designs for Impost

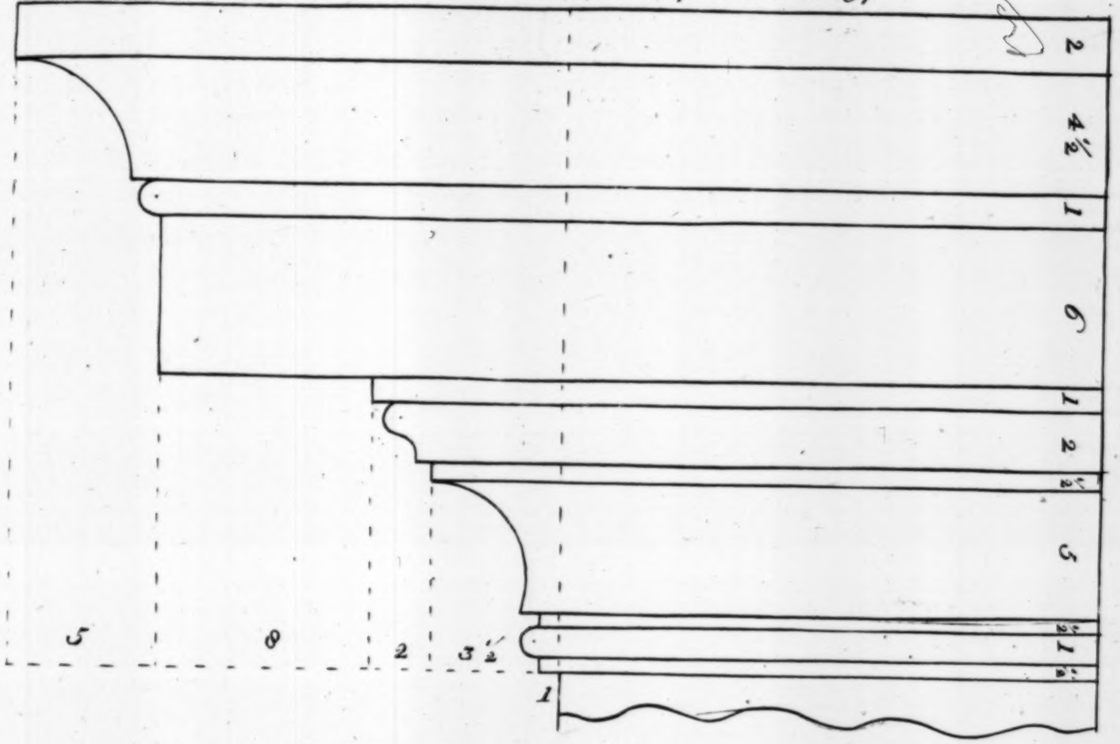








Two designs for Cornice for any place required. Plate 57.



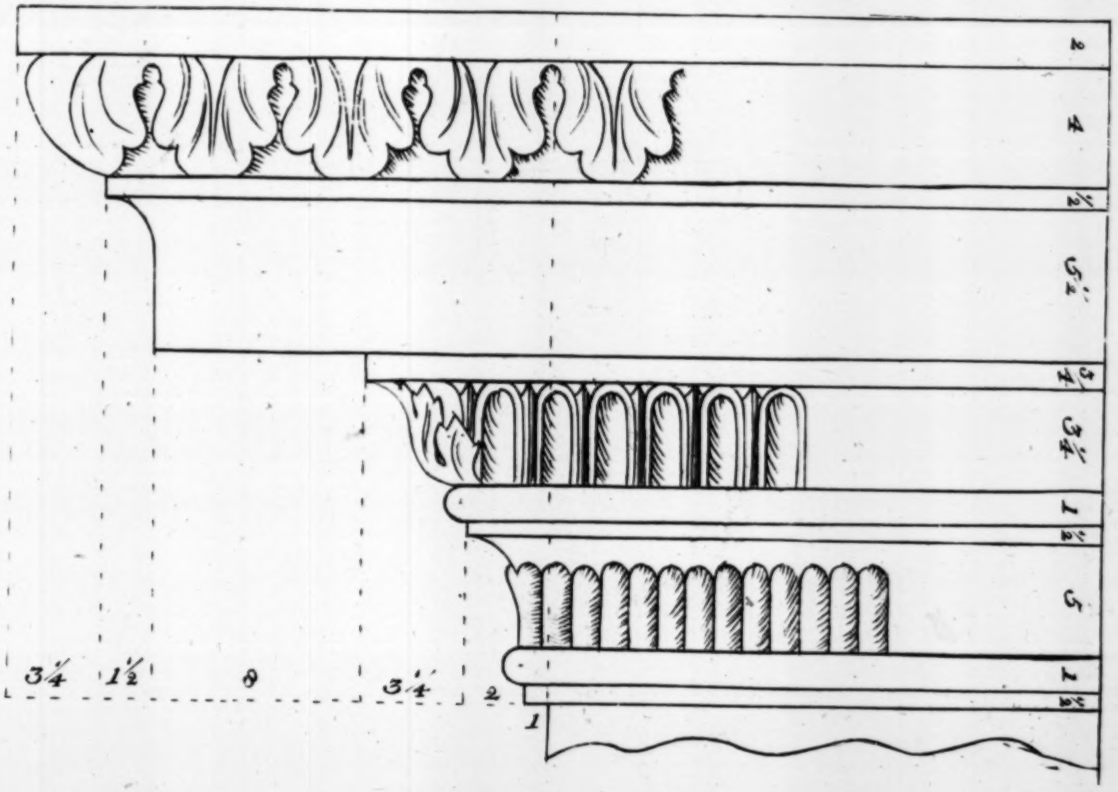
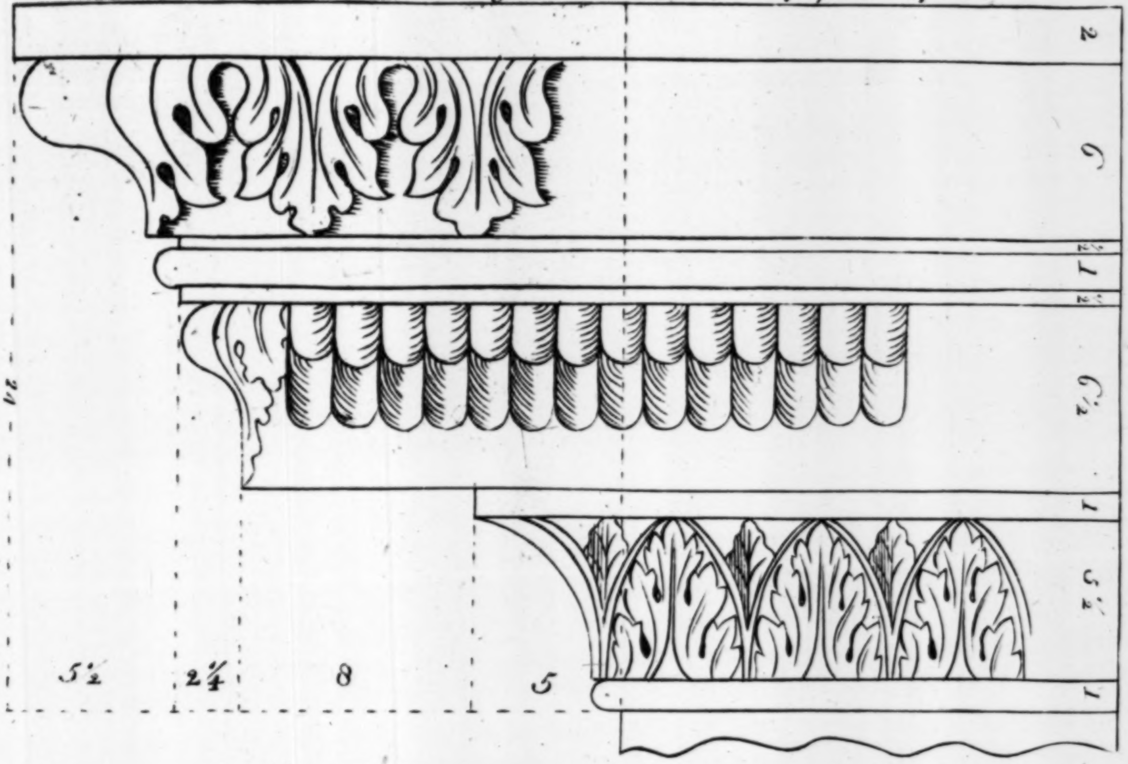


Plate 58.

Two Designs for Cornices for any place required



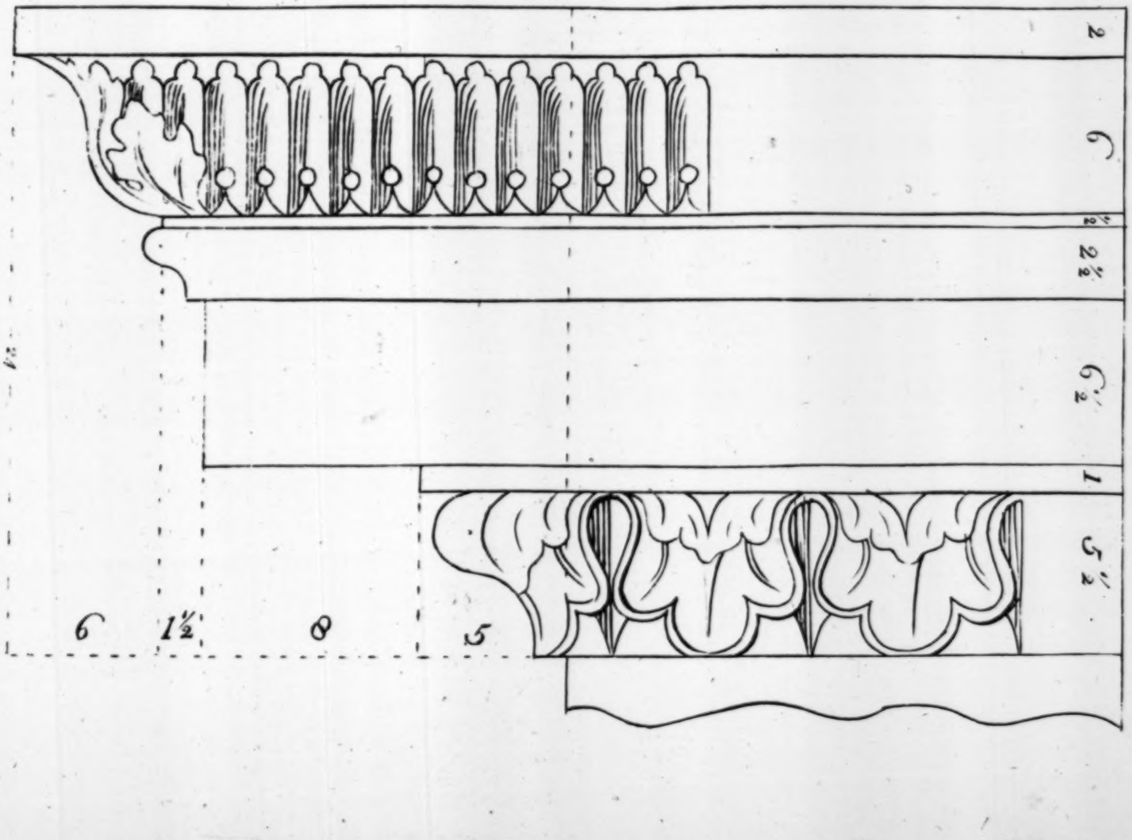
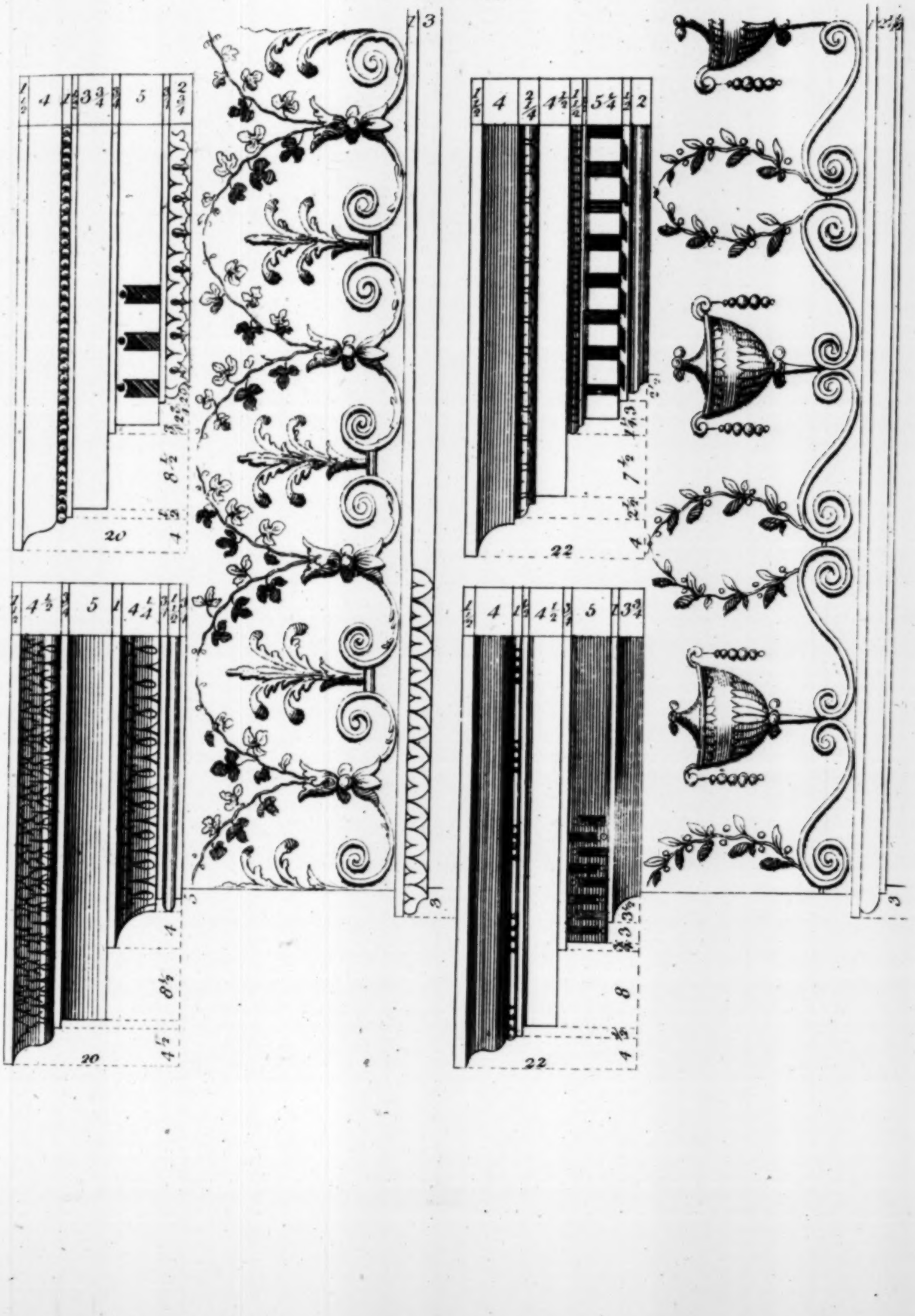


Plate 59.



To Proportion the Frize and Cornice, See plate 17, 51.

Plate 60.

For the Measures see face Plate 54.

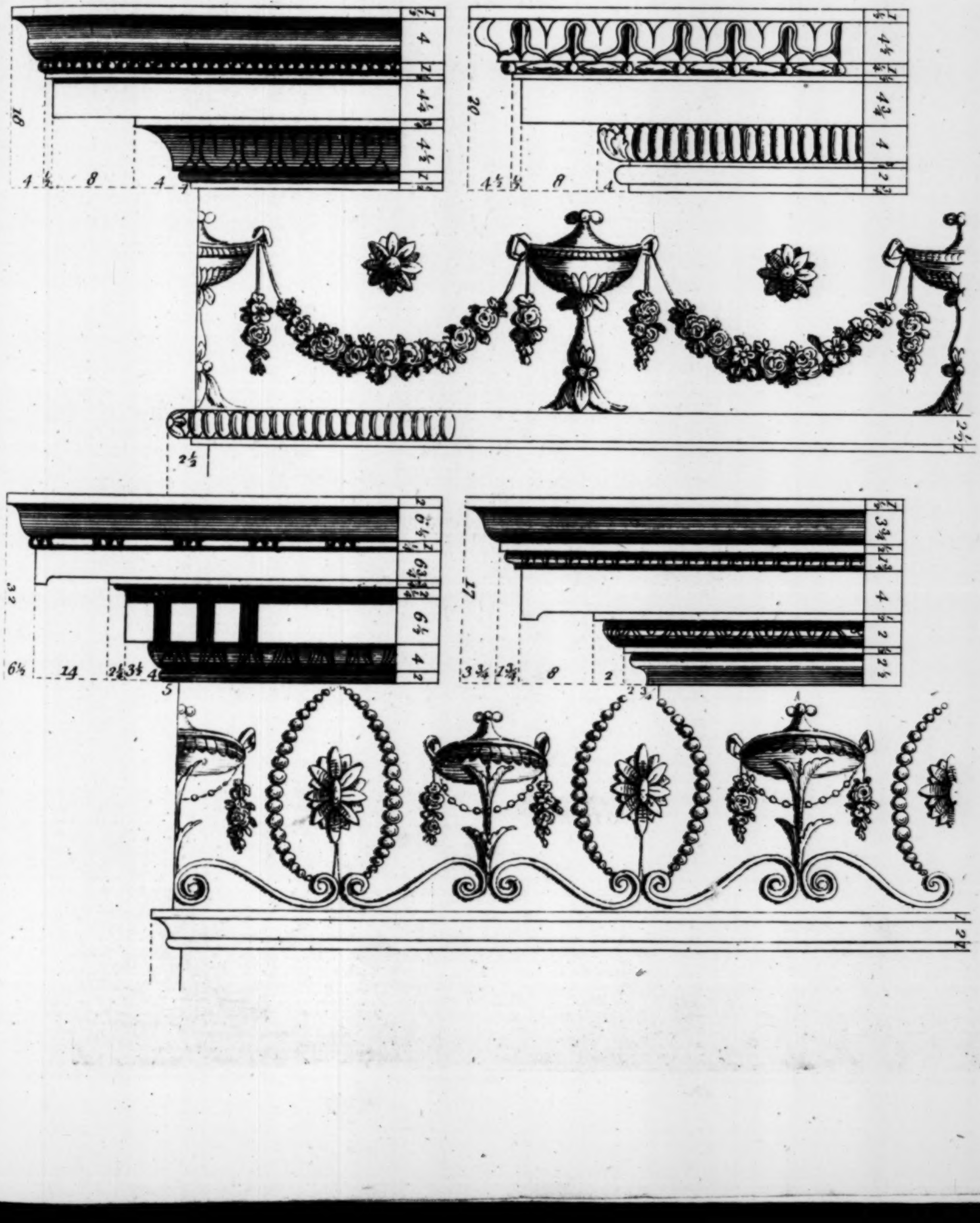
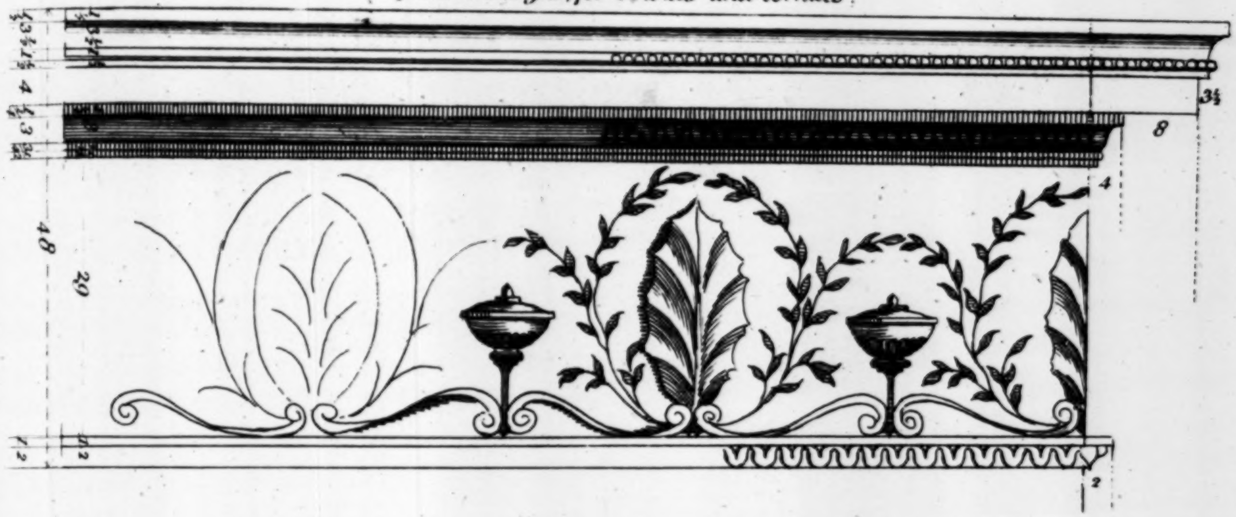
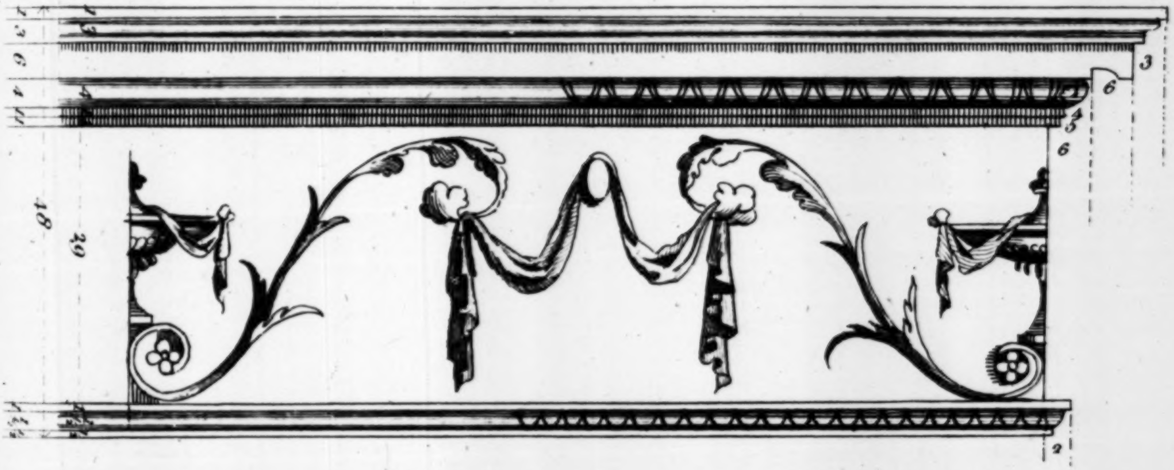
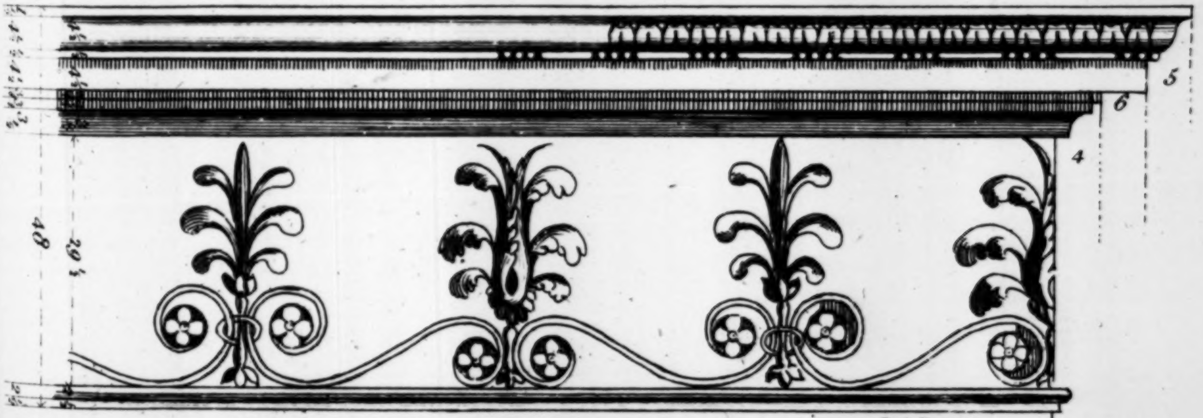


Plate 61.

Three Designs, for Friezes and Cornices.







Russell sculp.

Publish'd Augt 22. 1789 by W.Pain.

Four Designs for Friezes.

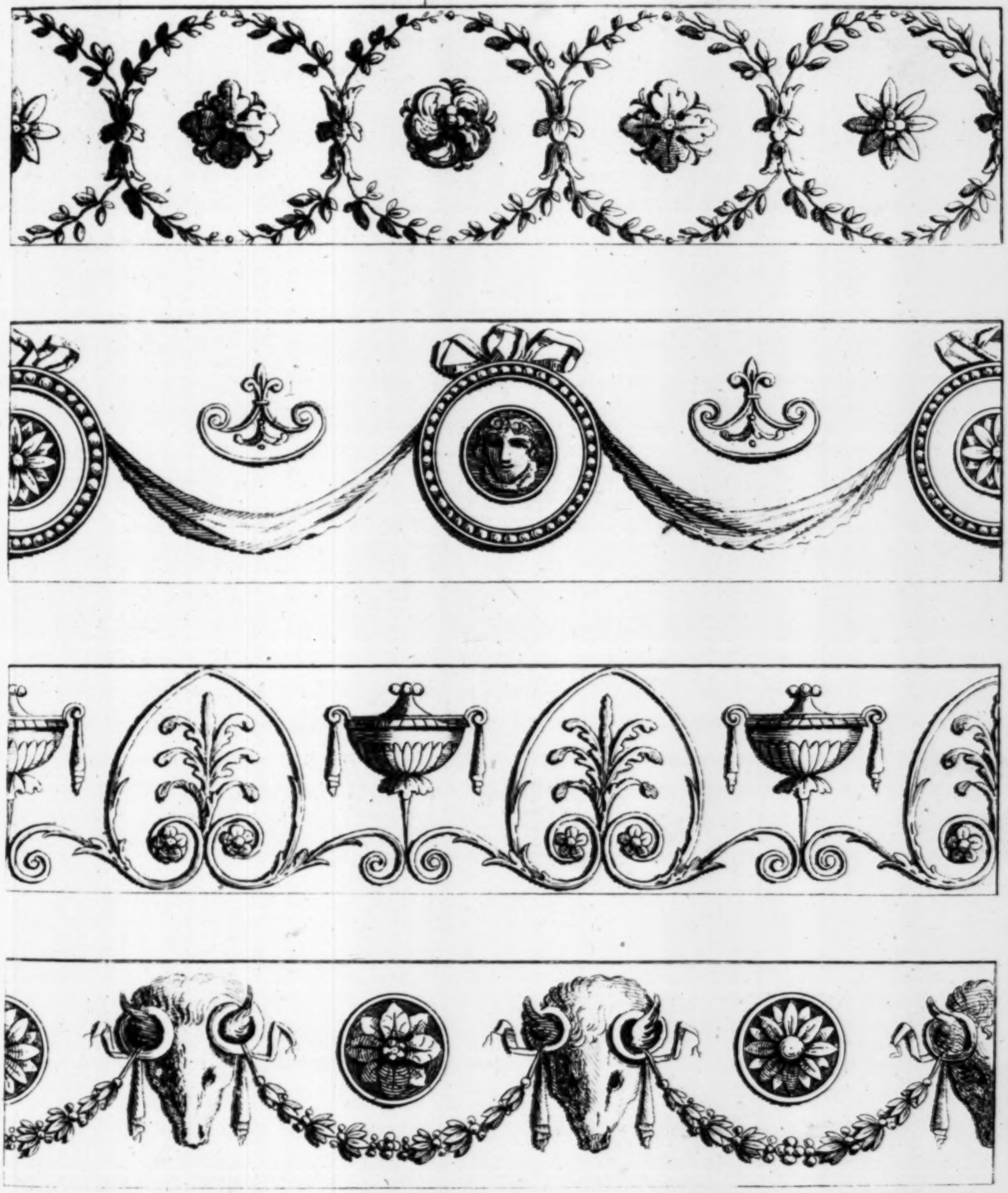


Plate 63.

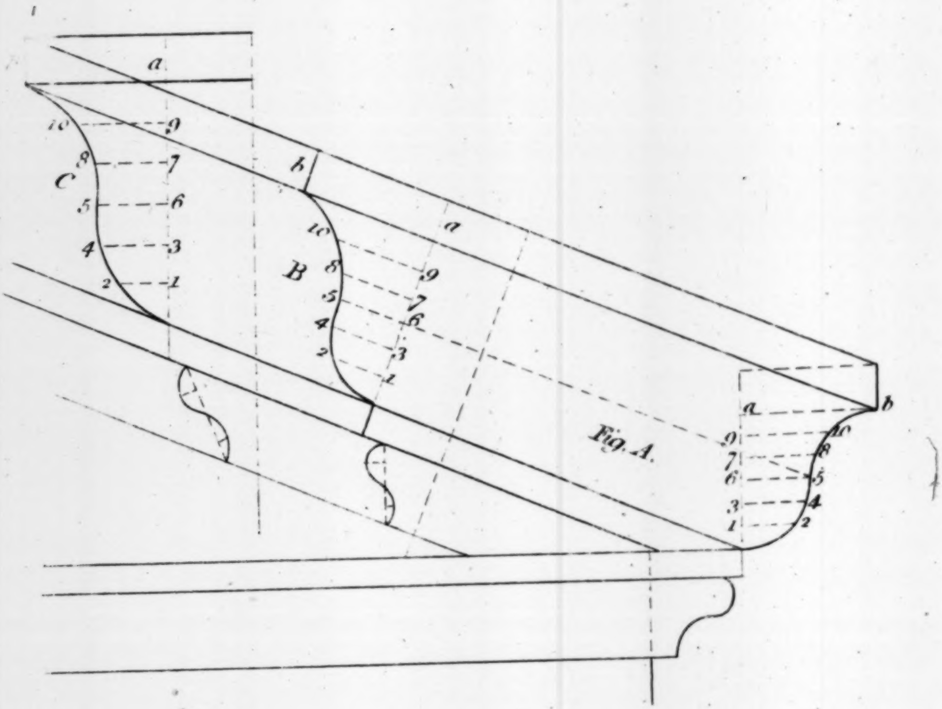


Fig. A.

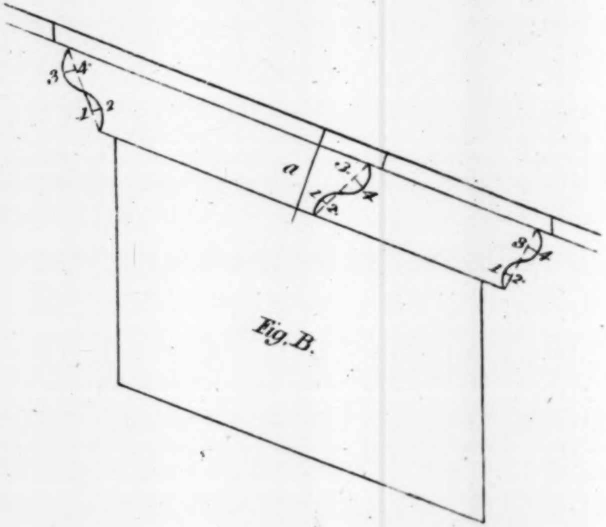
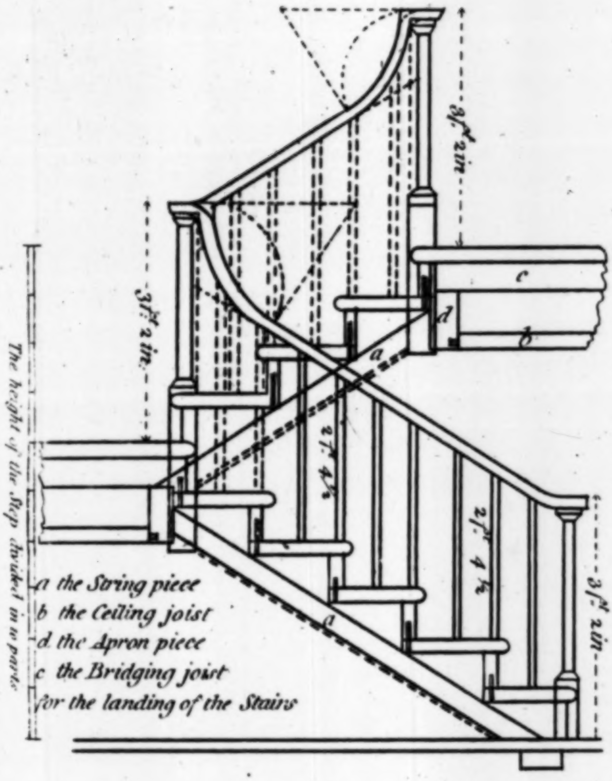


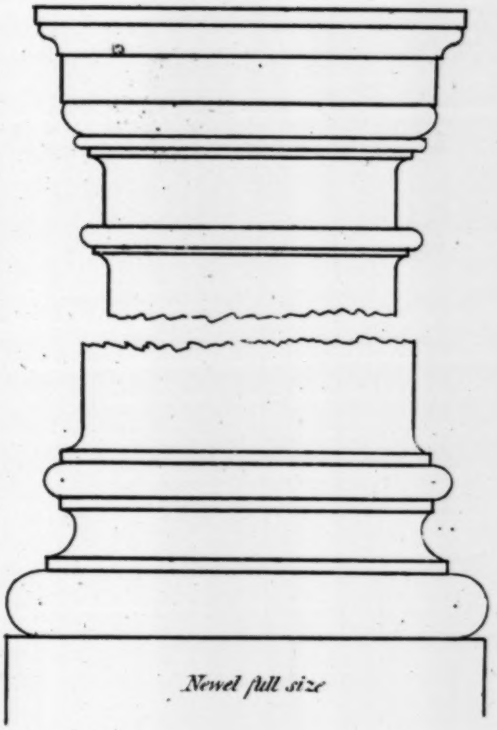
Fig. B.

To face Plate LXIII.

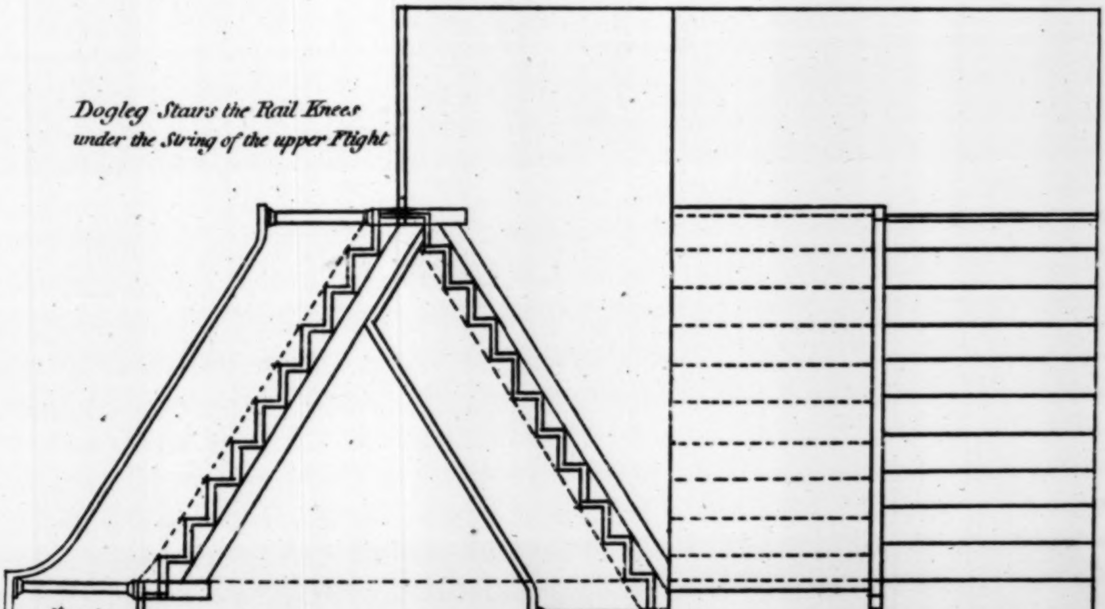
Of raking cornice for pediments: fig. *A* is the given cornice which the raking cornice is traced from; divide the level or given cornice into 6 parts, and transfer them to the raking cornice *B*, as 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10, *a b*; the projections to be all alike; then transfer the parts from the level cornice *A* to the return cornice *C*, as the figures direct.

Fig. *B* is a raking modillion in a pediment that contains three different moulds; that of *a* is the given mould, which the other two are traced from, as 1.2.3.4.




Newel full size

Dogleg Stairs the Rail Knees under the String of the upper Flight



Height Rod 23 parts

Face Plate 65.

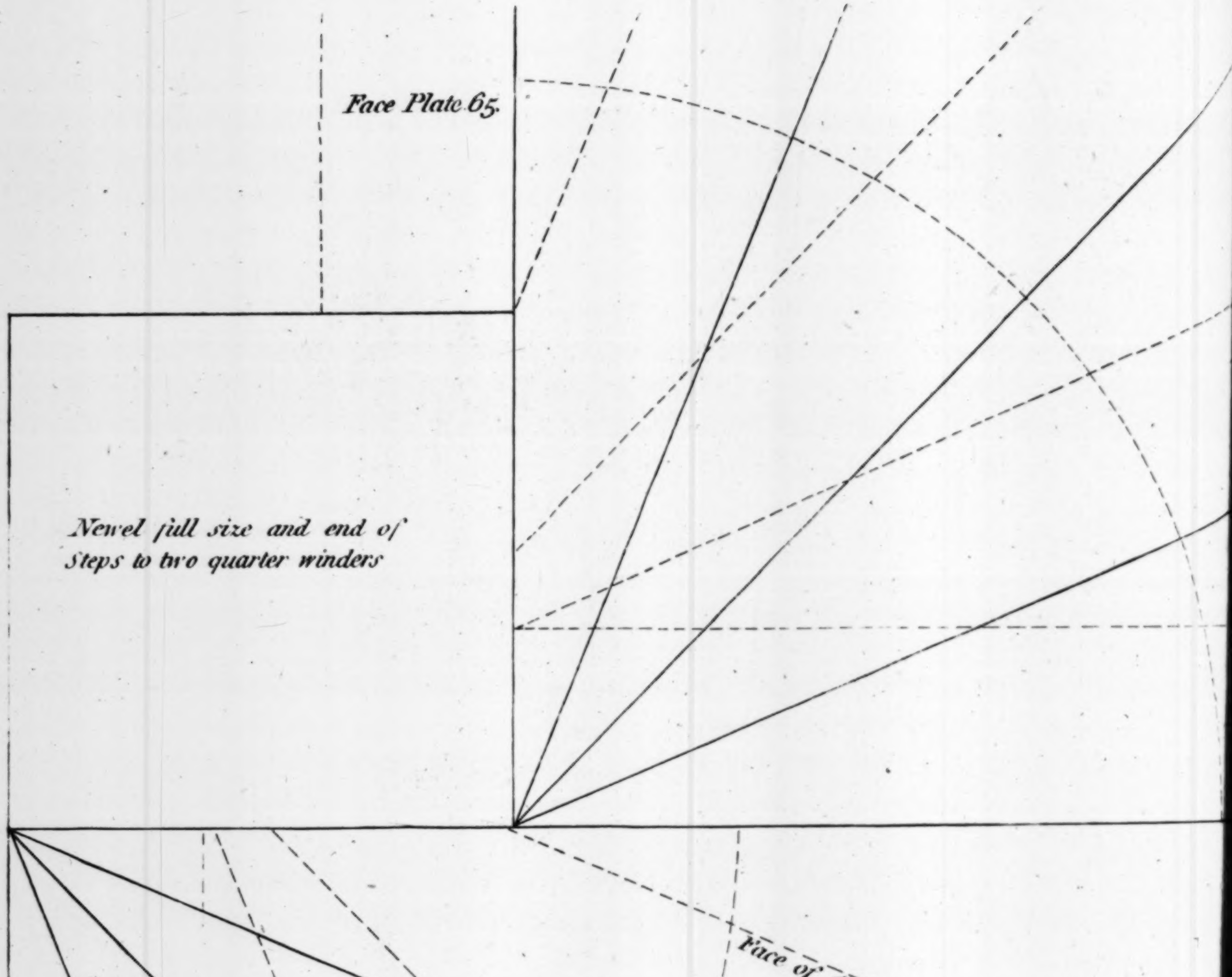
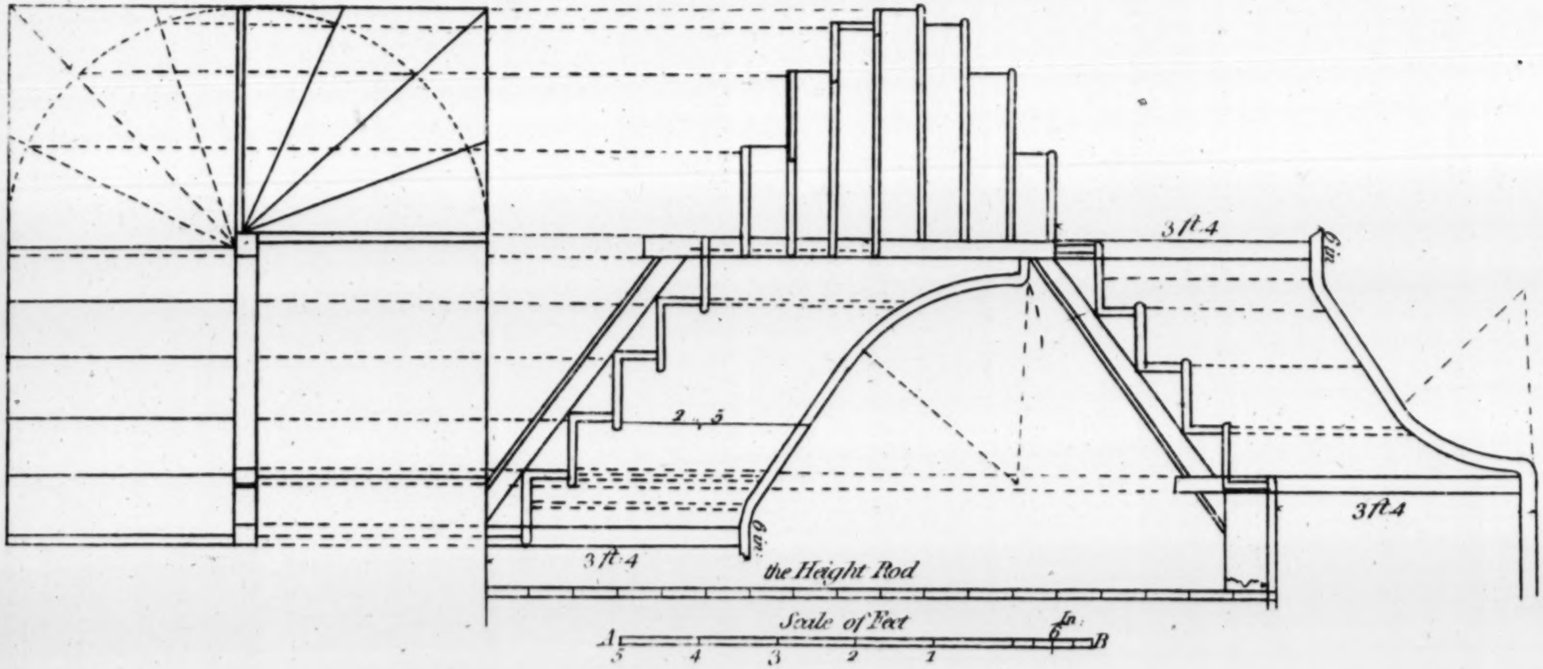
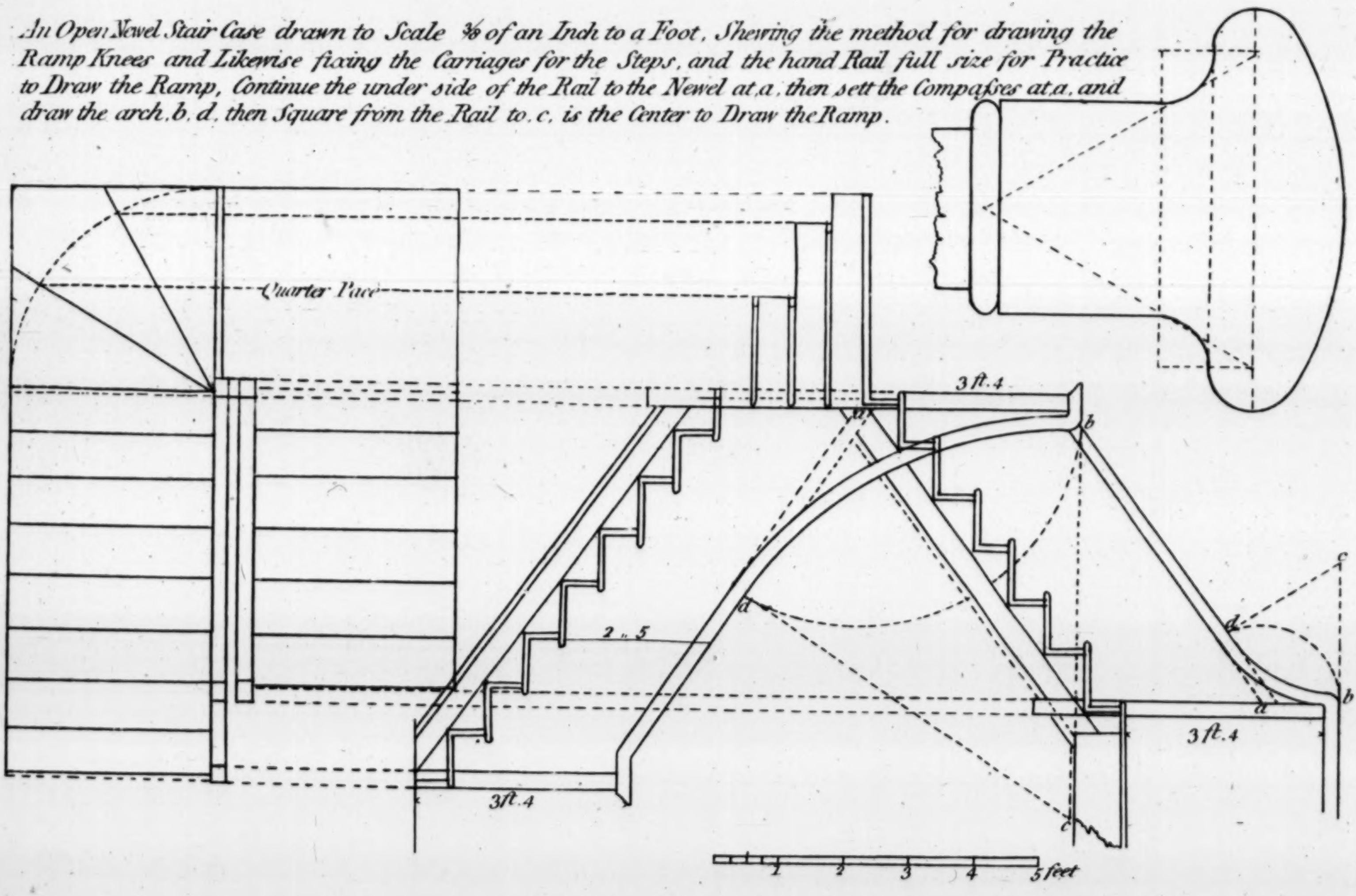


Plate 65.

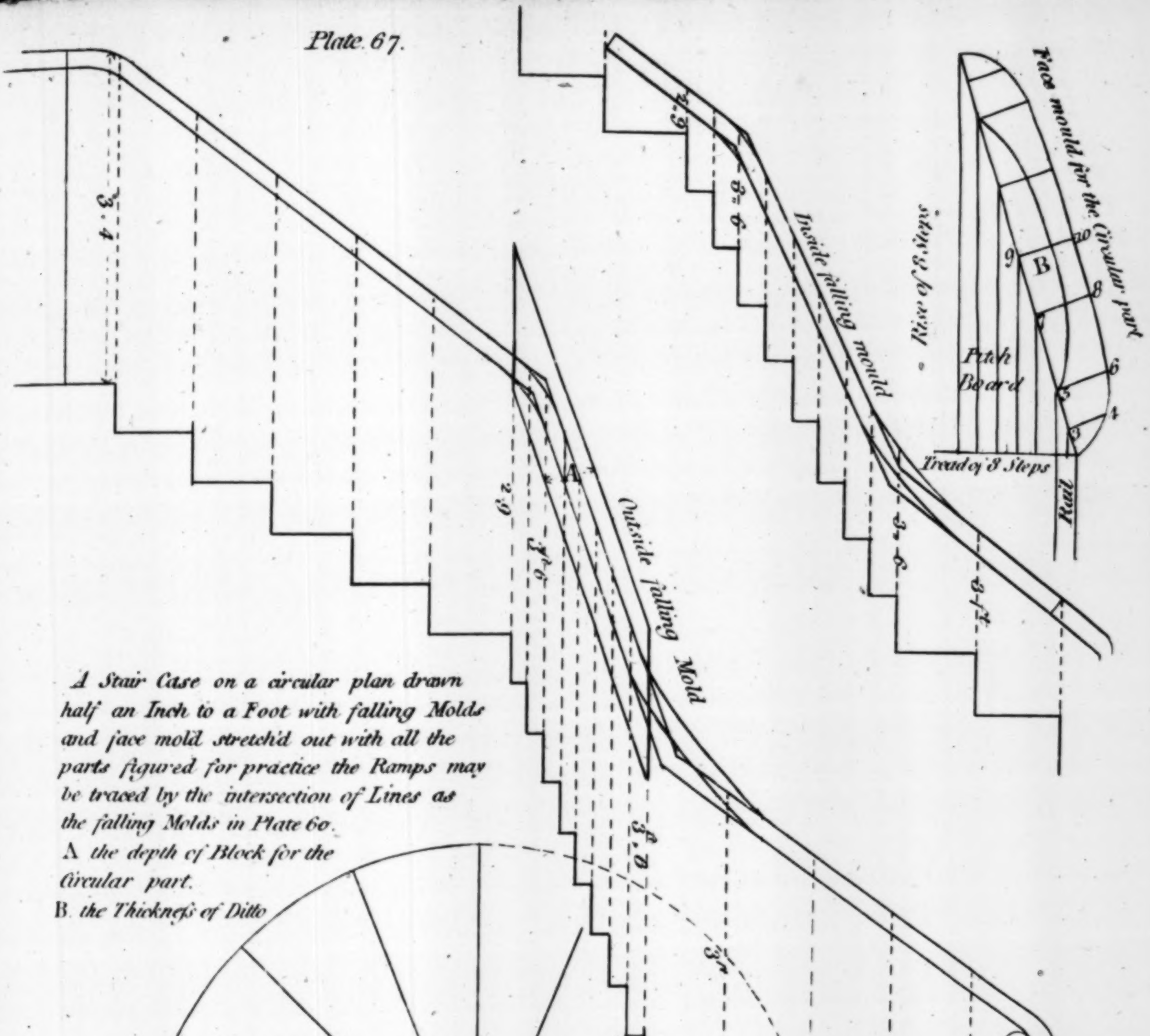
Common flight of Stairs, Close String and two quarter winders drawn by a Scale three Eights of an Inch to a Foot, the Step, 9 In, one Inch nosing.





An Open Newel Stair Case drawn to Scale ⅜ of an Inch to a Foot, Shewing the method for drawing the Ramp Knees and Likewise fixing the Carriages for the Steps, and the hand Rail full size for Practice to Draw the Ramp, Continue the under side of the Rail to the Newel at a. then sett the Compaſses at a. and draw the arch. b. d. then Square from the Rail to. c. is the Center to Draw the Ramp.

Plate. 67.

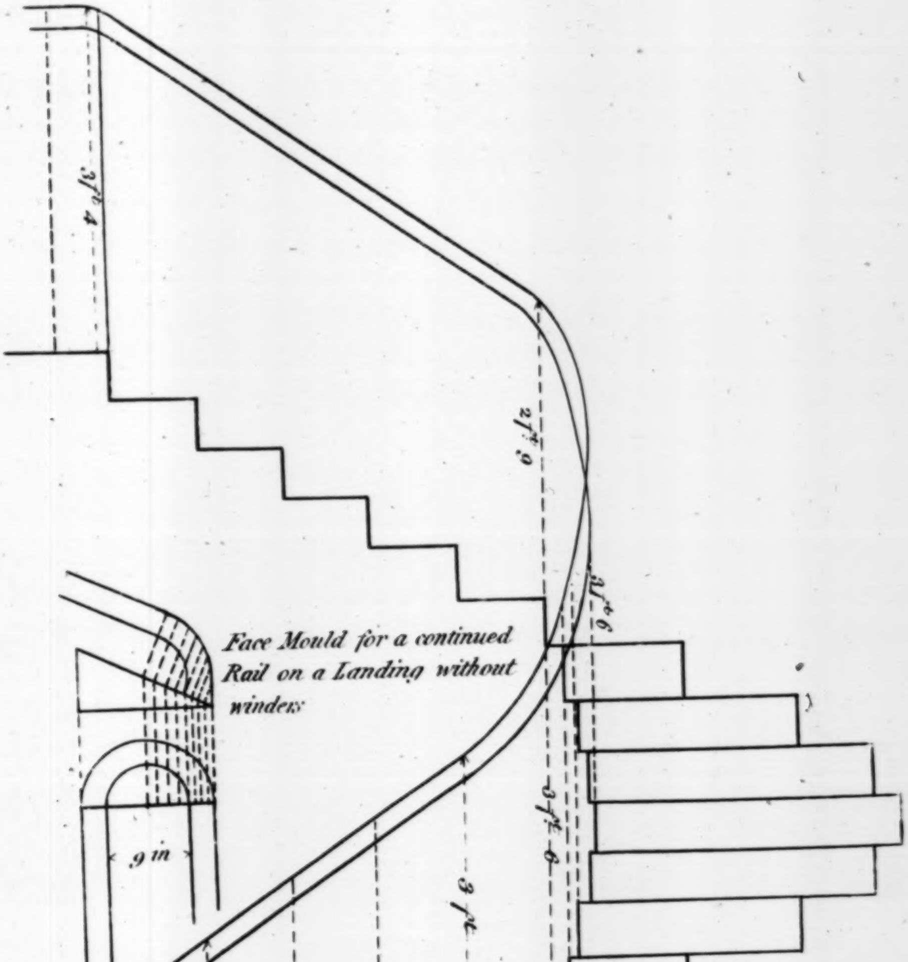


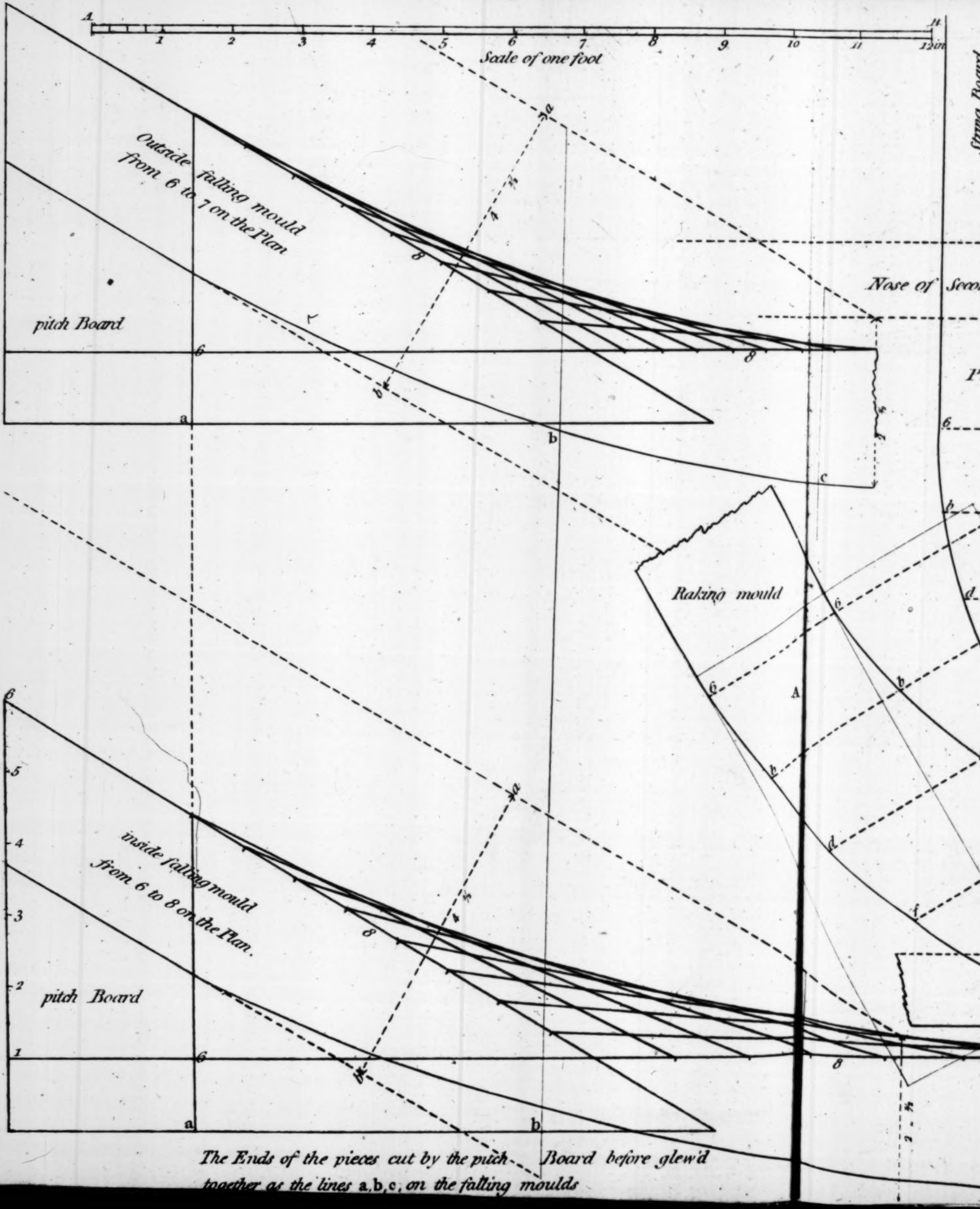
A Stair Case on a circular plan drawn half an Inch to a Foot with falling Molds and face mold stretch'd out with all the parts figured for practice the Ramps may be traced by the intersection of Lines as the falling Molds in Plate 60.

A *the depth of Block for the Circular part.*

B. *the Thickneſs of Ditto*

Plate 68.

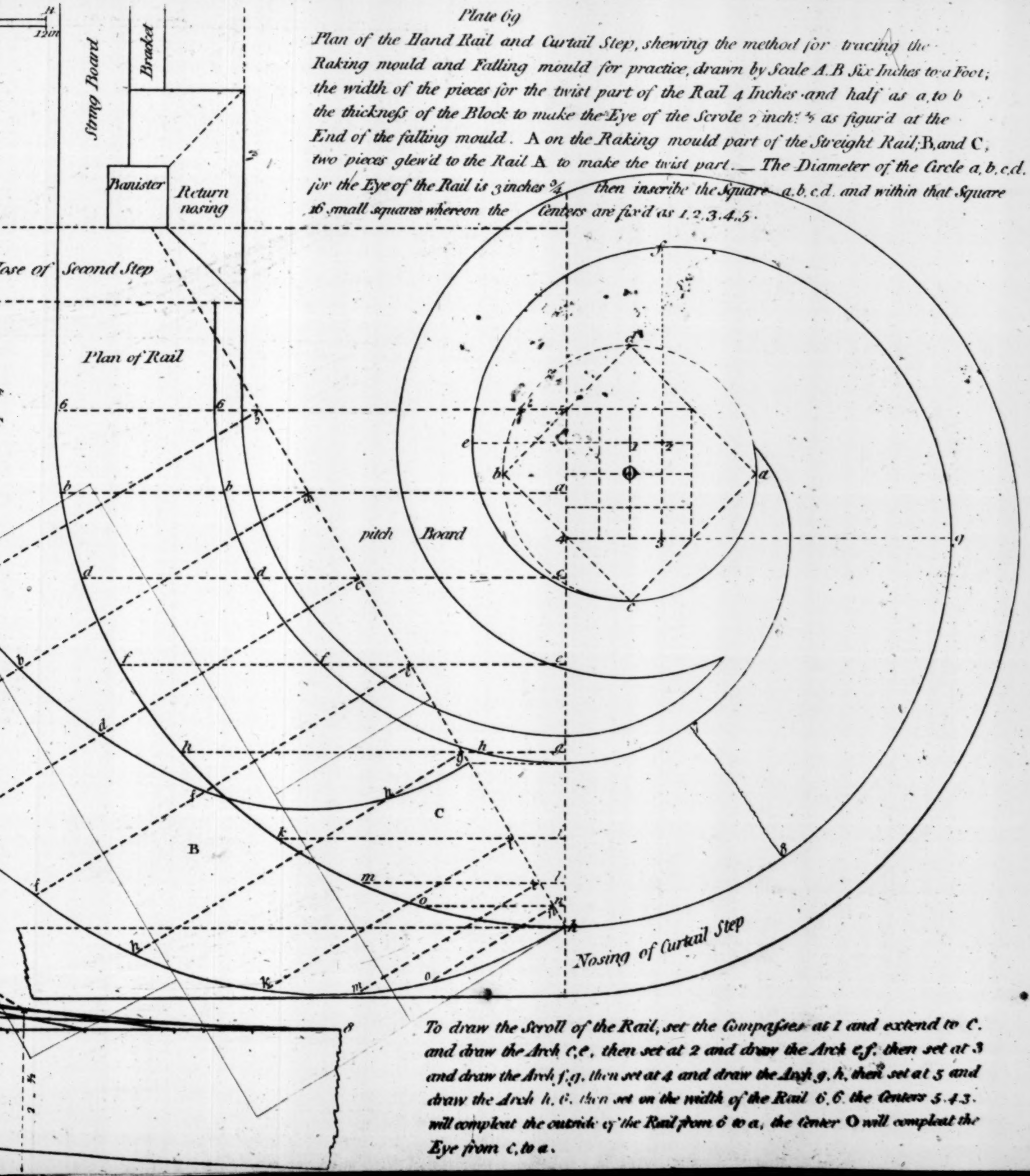

3 ft 4
2 ft 9
3 ft 6
Face Mould for a continued Rail on a Landing without winders
3 ft 6
3 ft
9 in
2 ft 9
9 in



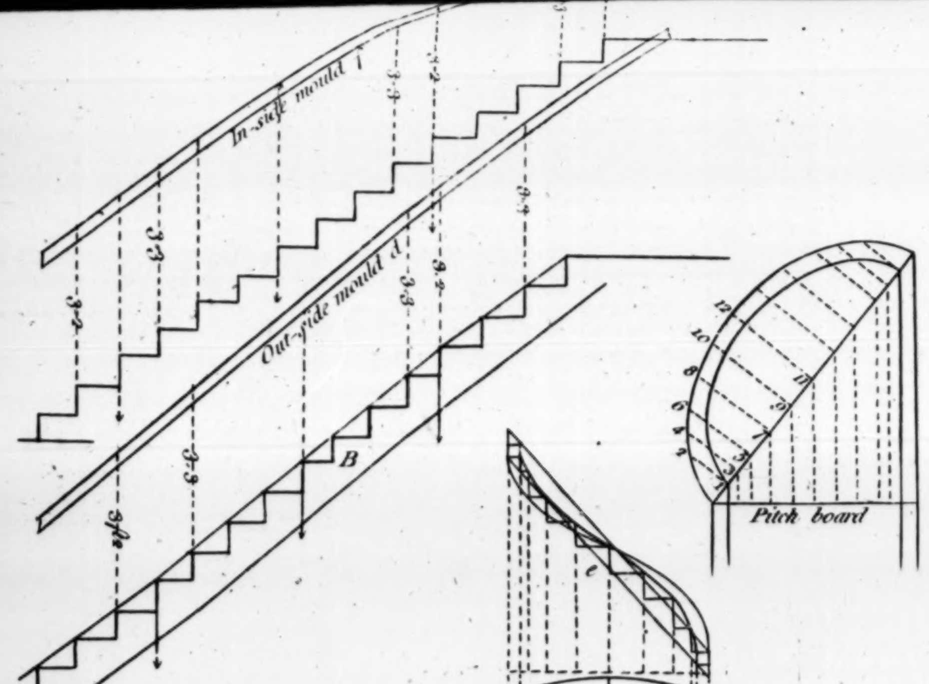
The Ends of the pieces cut by the pitch Board before glew'd together as the lines a,b,c, on the falling moulds

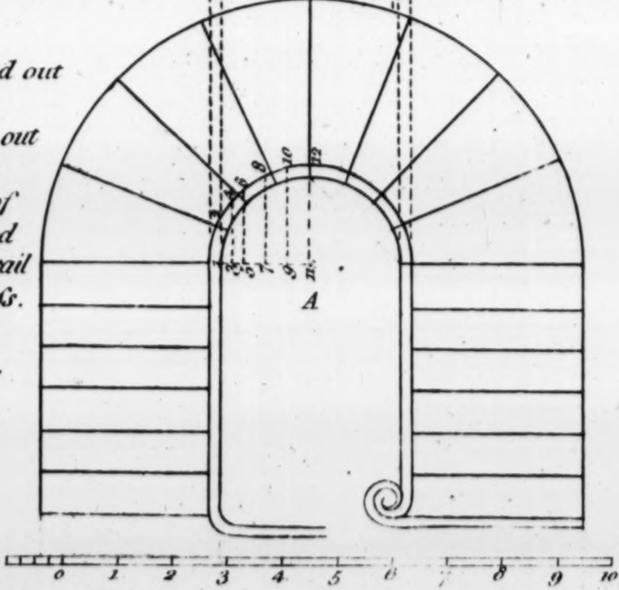
Plate 69

Plan of the Hand Rail and Curtail Step, shewing the method for tracing the Raking mould and Falling mould for practice, drawn by Scale A.B Six Inches to a Foot; the width of the pieces for the twist part of the Rail 4 Inches and half as a, to b the thickneſs of the Block to make the Eye of the Scrole 2 inch:s ⅗ as figur'd at the End of the falling mould. A on the Raking mould part of the Streight Rail; B, and C, two pieces glew'd to the Rail A to make the twist part. — The Diameter of the Circle a, b, c, d. for the Eye of the Rail is 3 inches ¾ then inscribe the Square a, b, c, d. and within that Square 16 small squares whereon the Centers are fix'd as 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

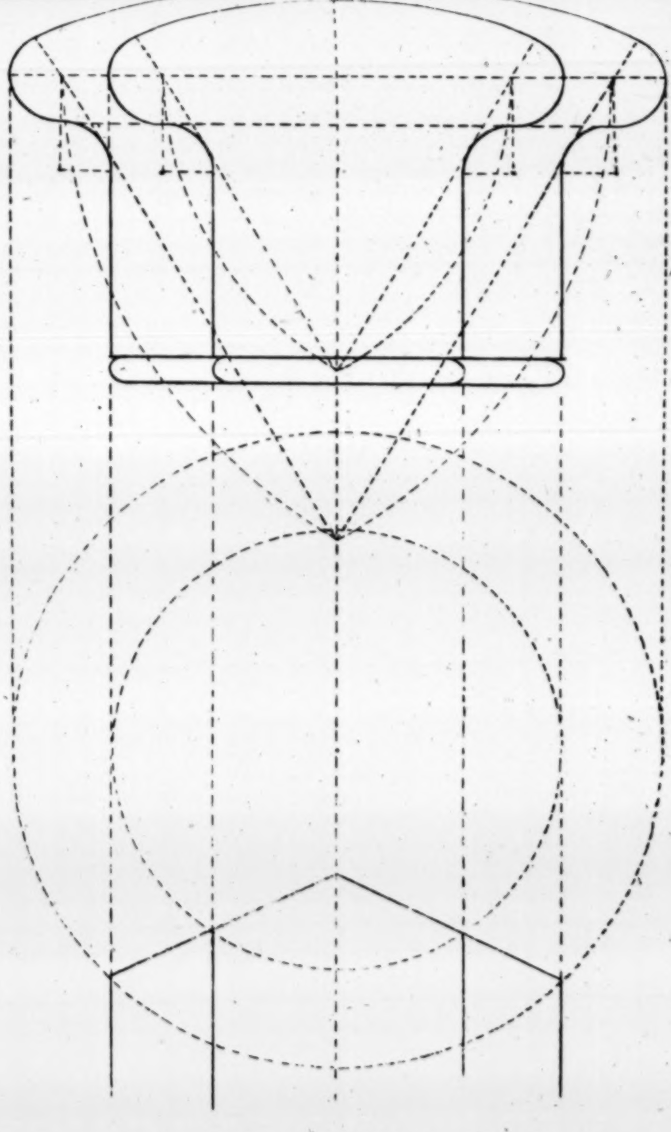


To draw the Scroll of the Rail, set the Compaſses at 1 and extend to C. and draw the Arch C, e, then set at 2 and draw the Arch e, f. then set at 3 and draw the Arch f, g. then set at 4 and draw the Arch g. h, then set at 5 and draw the Arch h. 6. then set on the width of the Rail 6. 6. the Centers 5. 4. 3. will compleat the outside of the Rail from 6 to a, the Center O will compleat the Eye from C, to a.



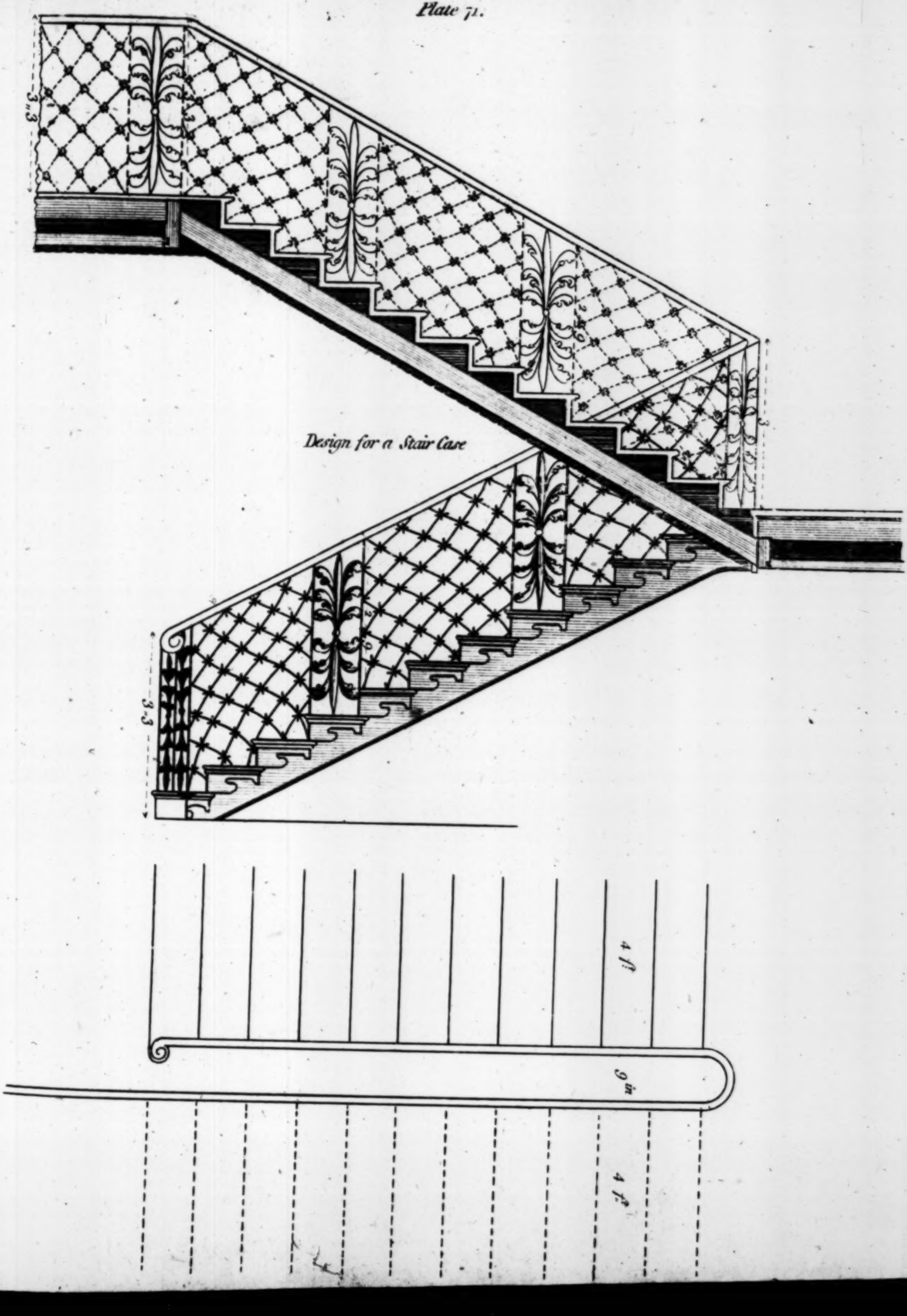


B the String board stretch'd out for the Circular part.
d f. the hand rail stretch'd out
e. the Section of the circular Rail shewing the thickneſs of stuff, c the face mould traced from the plan A for a solid rail If the Rail is bent in thickneſs. d and f the mould drawn a quarter of an Inch to a Foot.



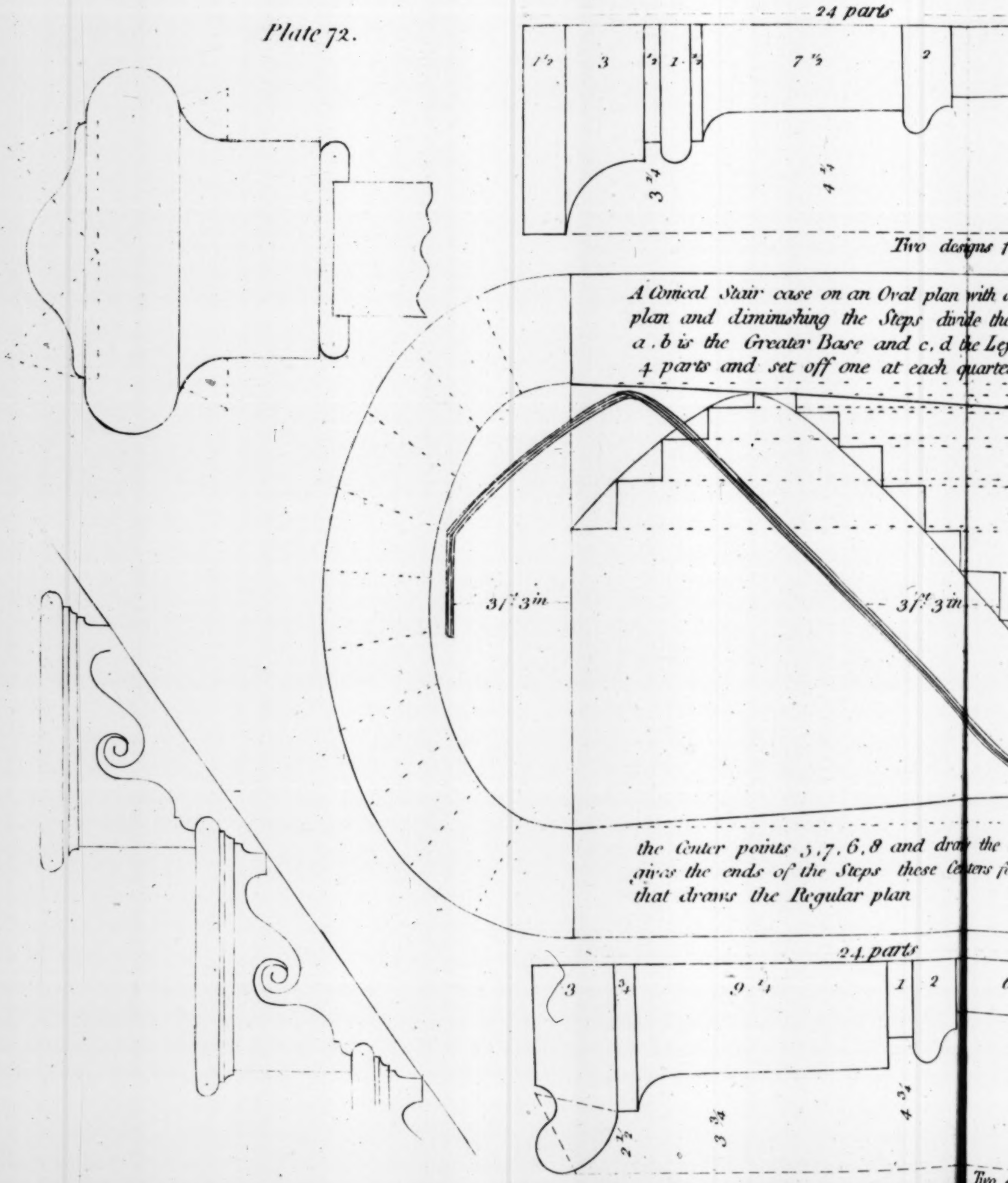
The hand Rail miter'd into a Circular Cap full size for practice; which is plain to inspection

Plate 71.



Design for a Stair Case

Plate 72.

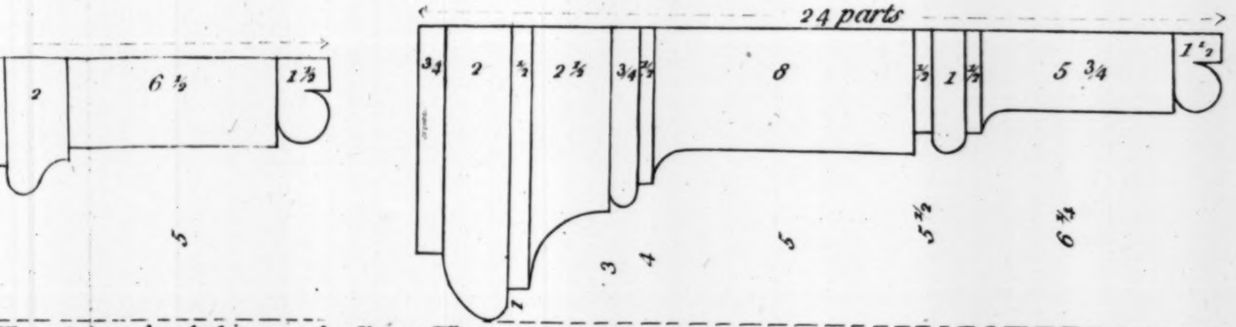


Two designs f

A Conical Stair case on an Oval plan with a
plan and diminishing the Steps divide th
a, b is the Greater Base and c, d the Le
4 parts and set off one at each quarte

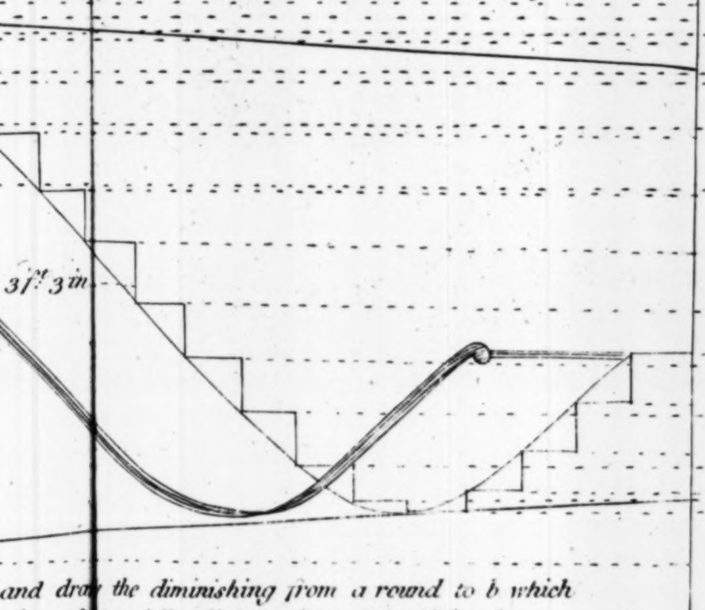
the Center points 3, 7, 6, 8 and dra the
gives the ends of the Steps these Centers f
that draws the Regular plan

Two d

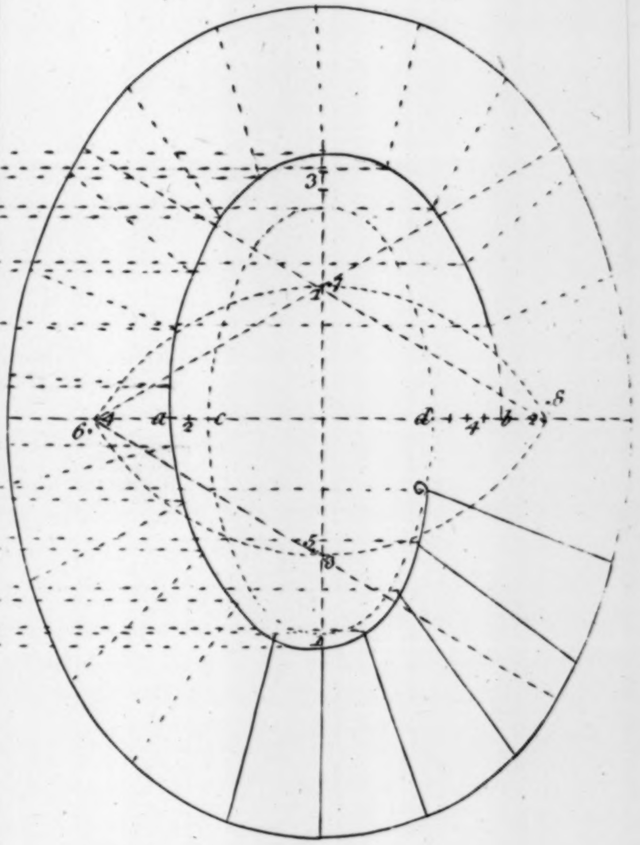


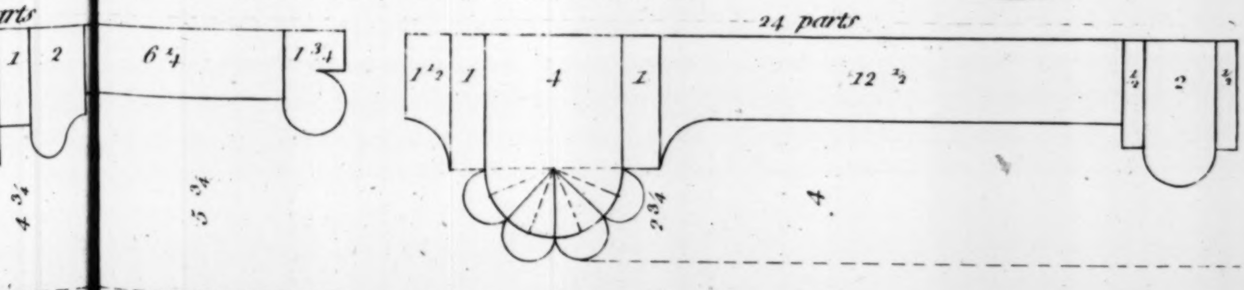
Two designs for Architraves for Doors Windows &c

al plan with all the Centers figured for drawing the
teps divide the difference of the two Bases into 4 parts
d c, d the Leſser Base divide d, b the difference into
t each quarter as figured then set the Compaſses on



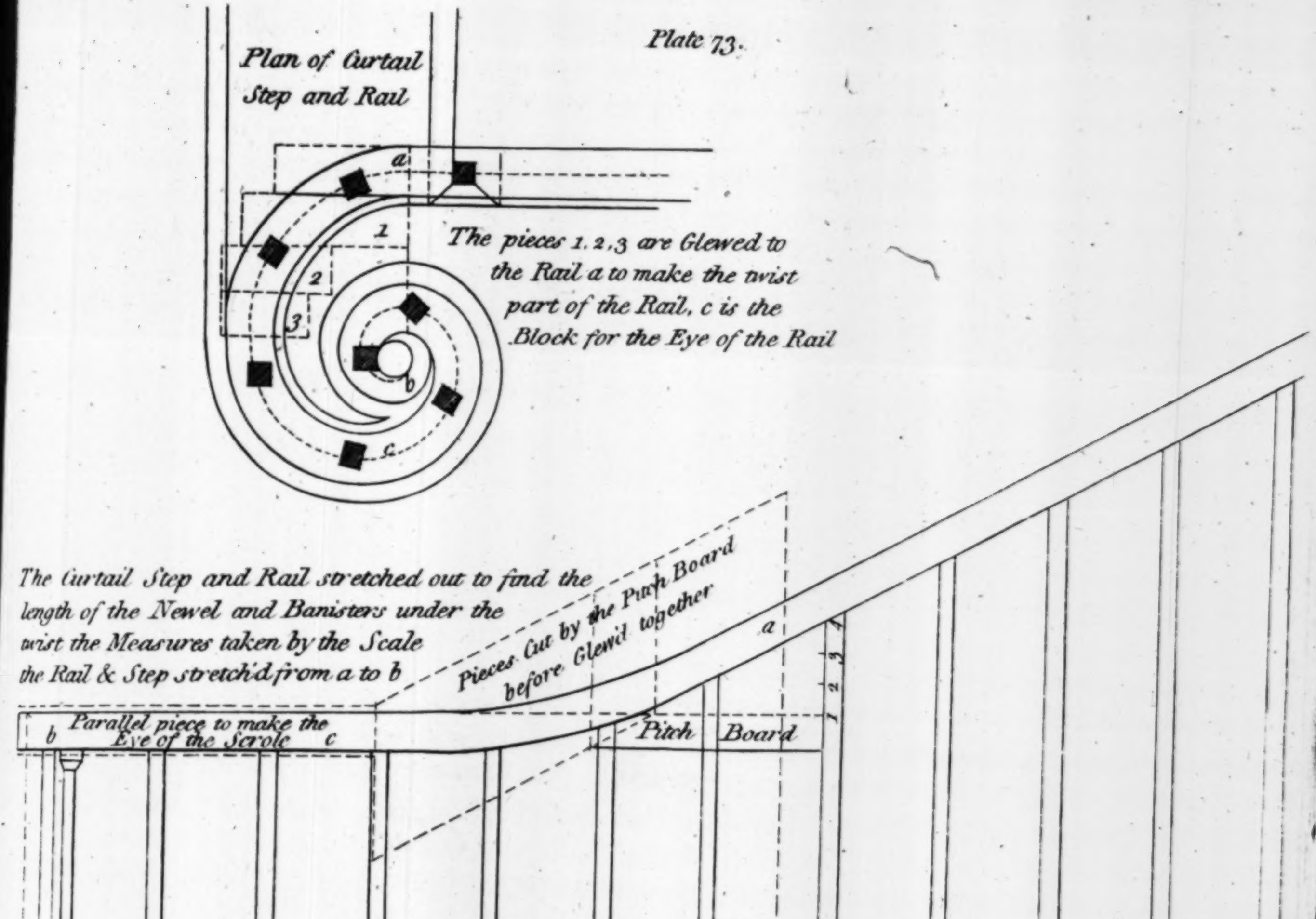
and draw the diminishing from a round to b which
these Centers fall a little aside of the Main Center
an





Two designs for Architraves for Doors Windows &c

Plate 73.



Plan of Curtail Step and Rail

The pieces 1. 2. 3 are Glewed to the Rail a to make the twist part of the Rail, c is the Block for the Eye of the Rail

The Curtail Step and Rail stretched out to find the length of the Newel and Banisters under the twist the Measures taken by the Scale the Rail & Step stretch'd from a to b

a
1
2
3
b
c
Pieces Cut by the Pitch Board before Glew'd together
a
4
3
2
1
Parallel piece to make the Eye of the Scrole
b
c
Pitch Board
2 feet 7 Inches
b
a
6 In
11
9
6
3
0
1
2
3
4

Plate 74.

Best Staircase to the Design Plate 109.
Drawn a quarter of an Inch to a Foot.

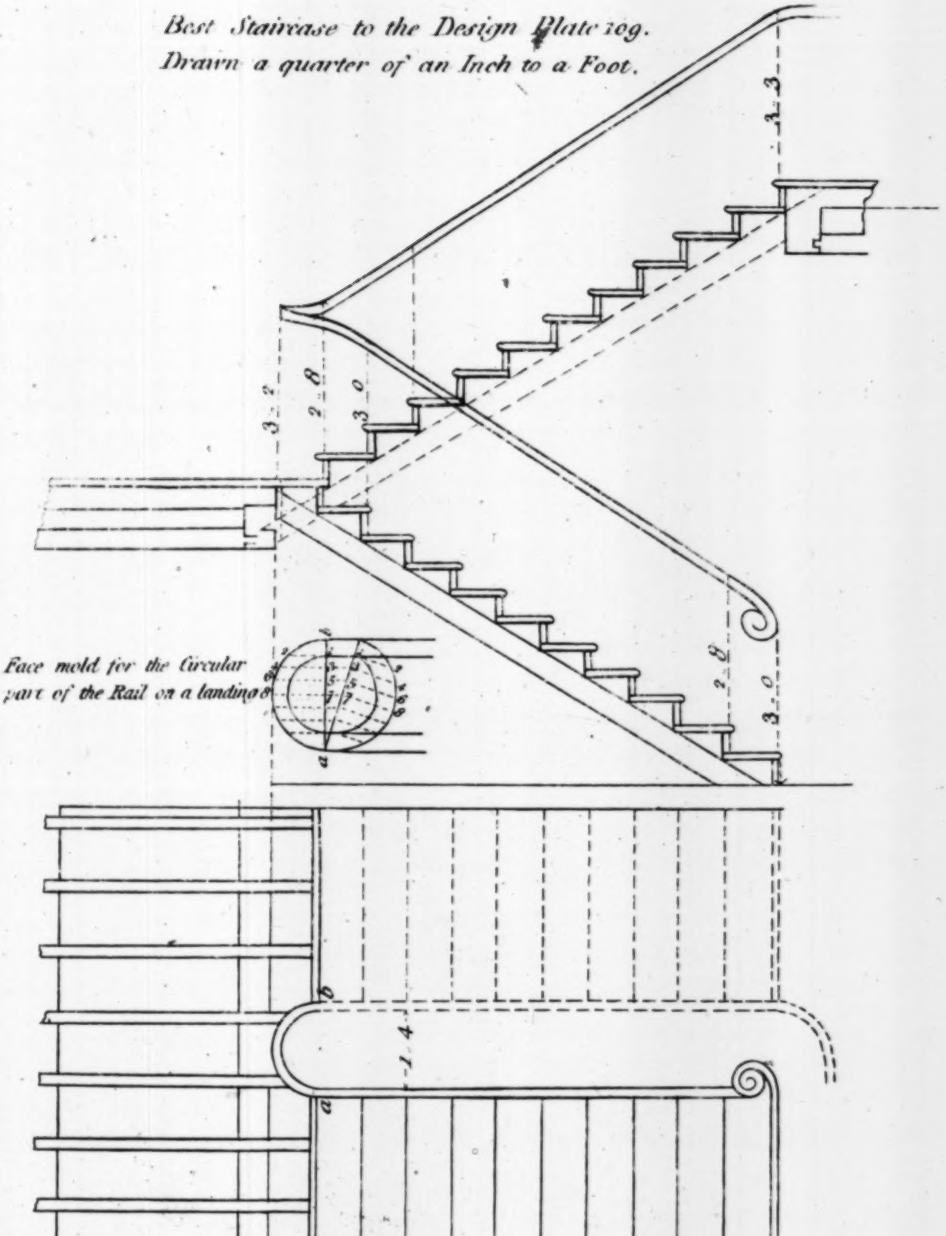
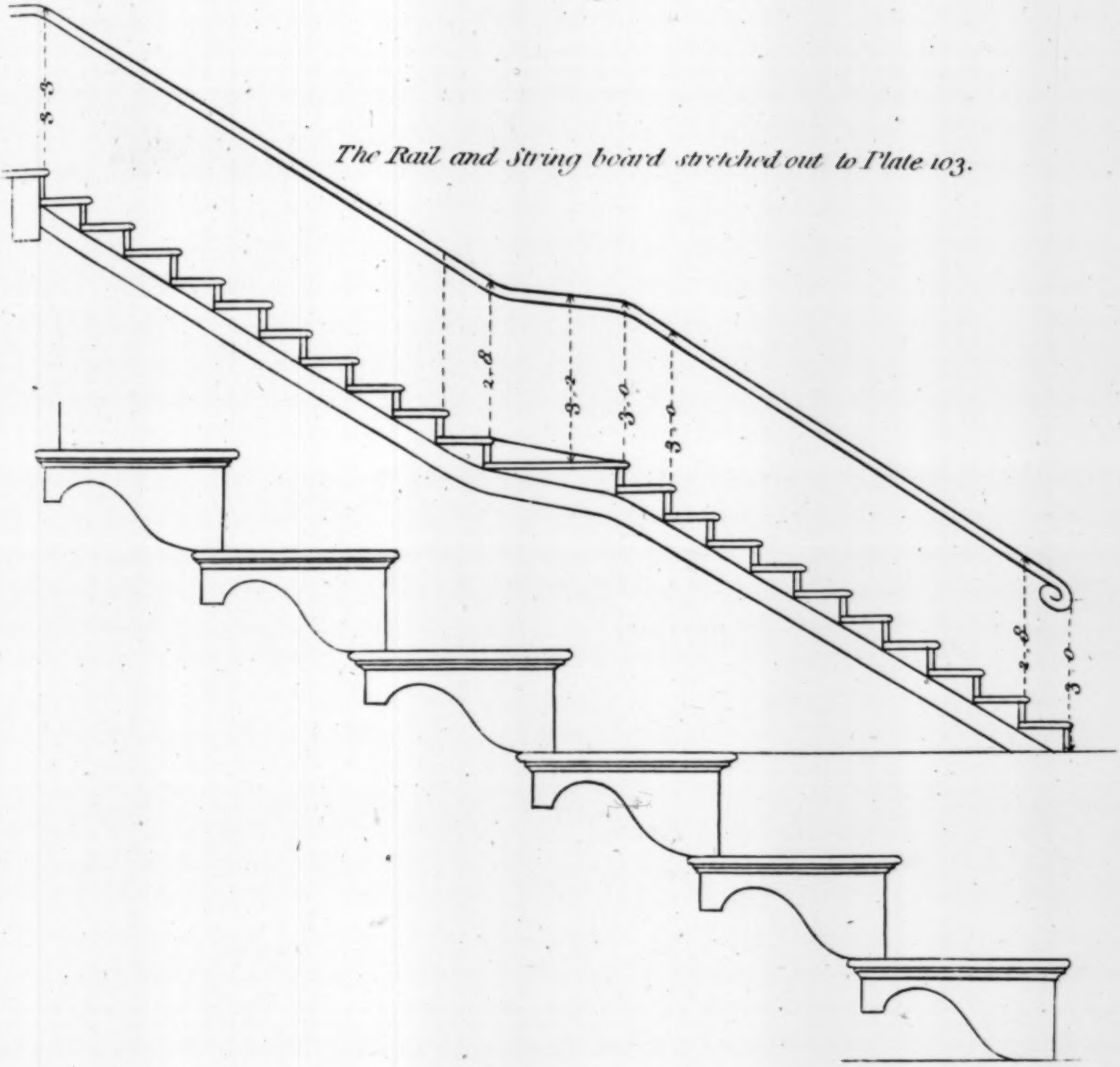


Plate 75.

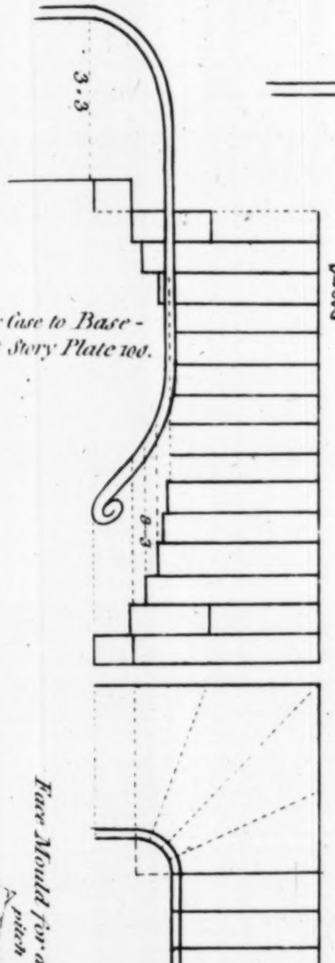


The Rail and String board stretched out to Plate 103.

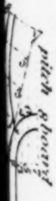
Plate. 76.

Best Stair Case to the Design Plate 100.

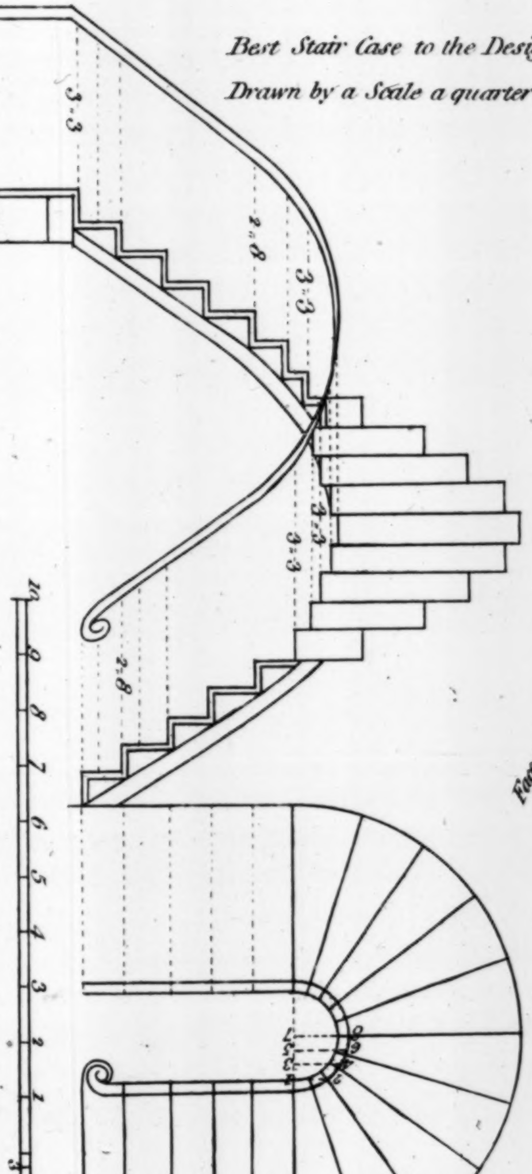
Drawn by a Scale a quarter of an Inch to a Foot.

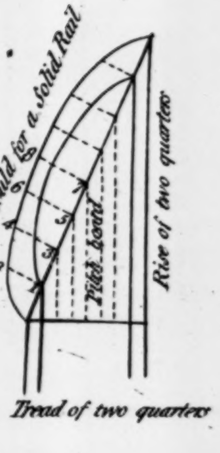


Stair Case to Base-ment Story Plate 100.



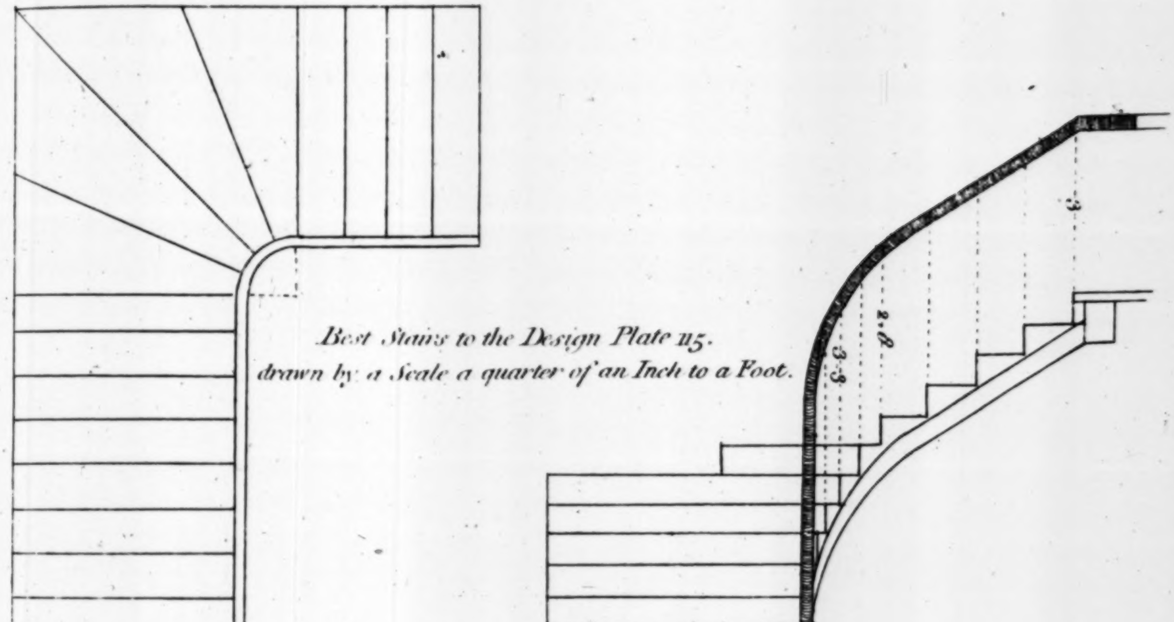
Face Mould for a Solid rail to one quarter pitch board





Tread of two quarters

Plate. 77.



Best Stairs to the Design Plate 115.
drawn by a Scale a quarter of an Inch to a Foot.

Plate 78

Best Stair Case to the design Plate 122
Drawn by a Scale a quarter of an Inch to a Foot.

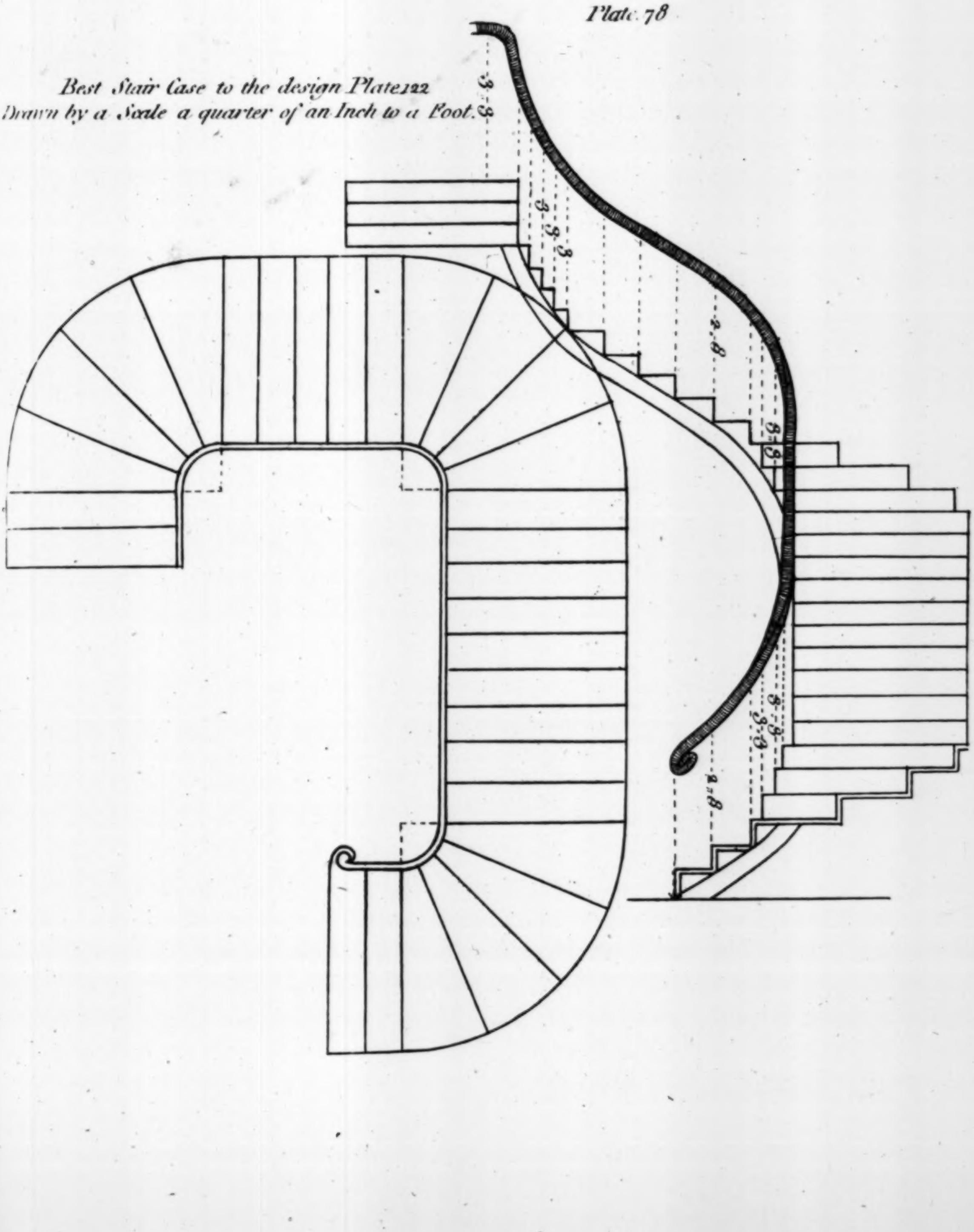
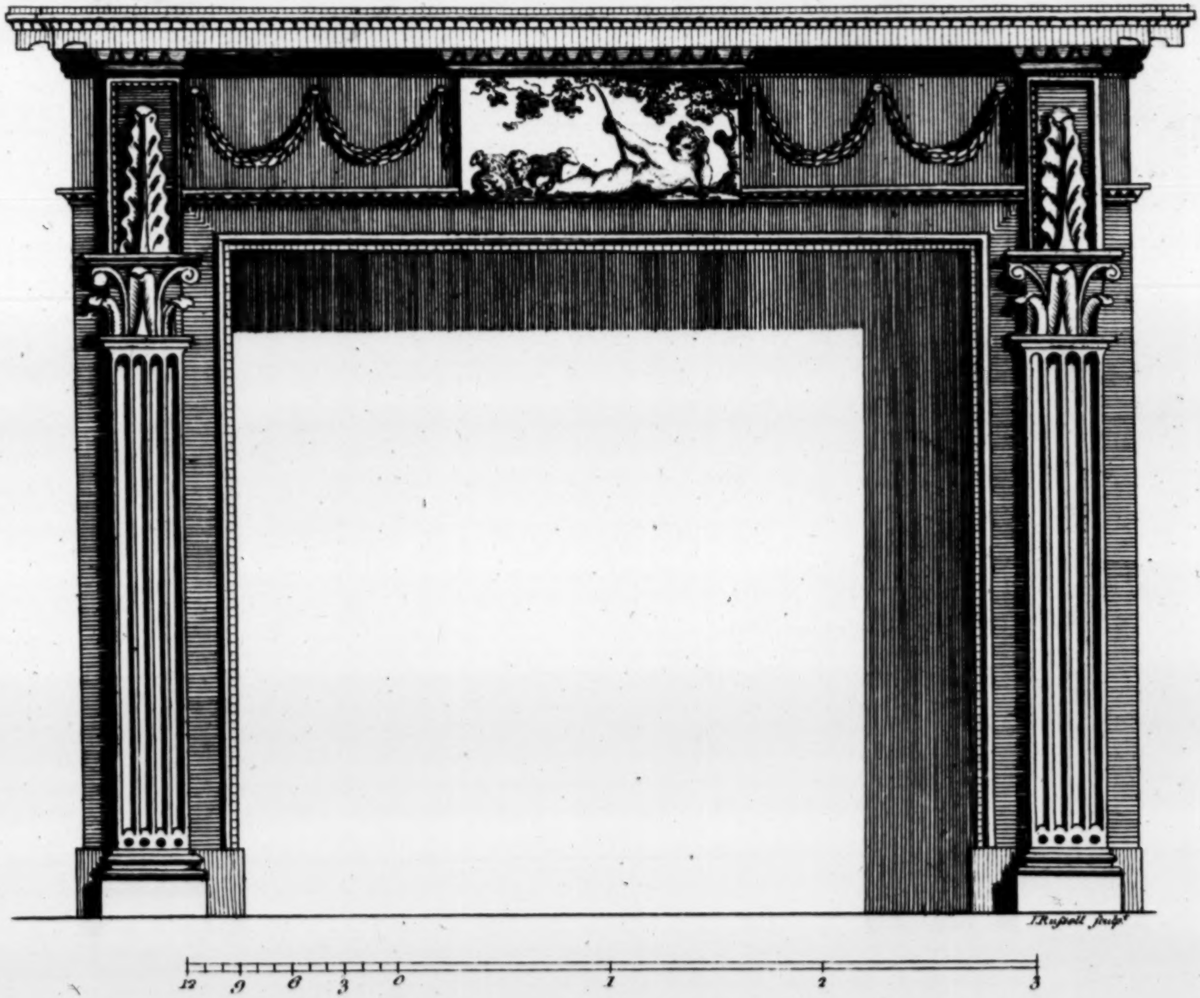


Plate 79.

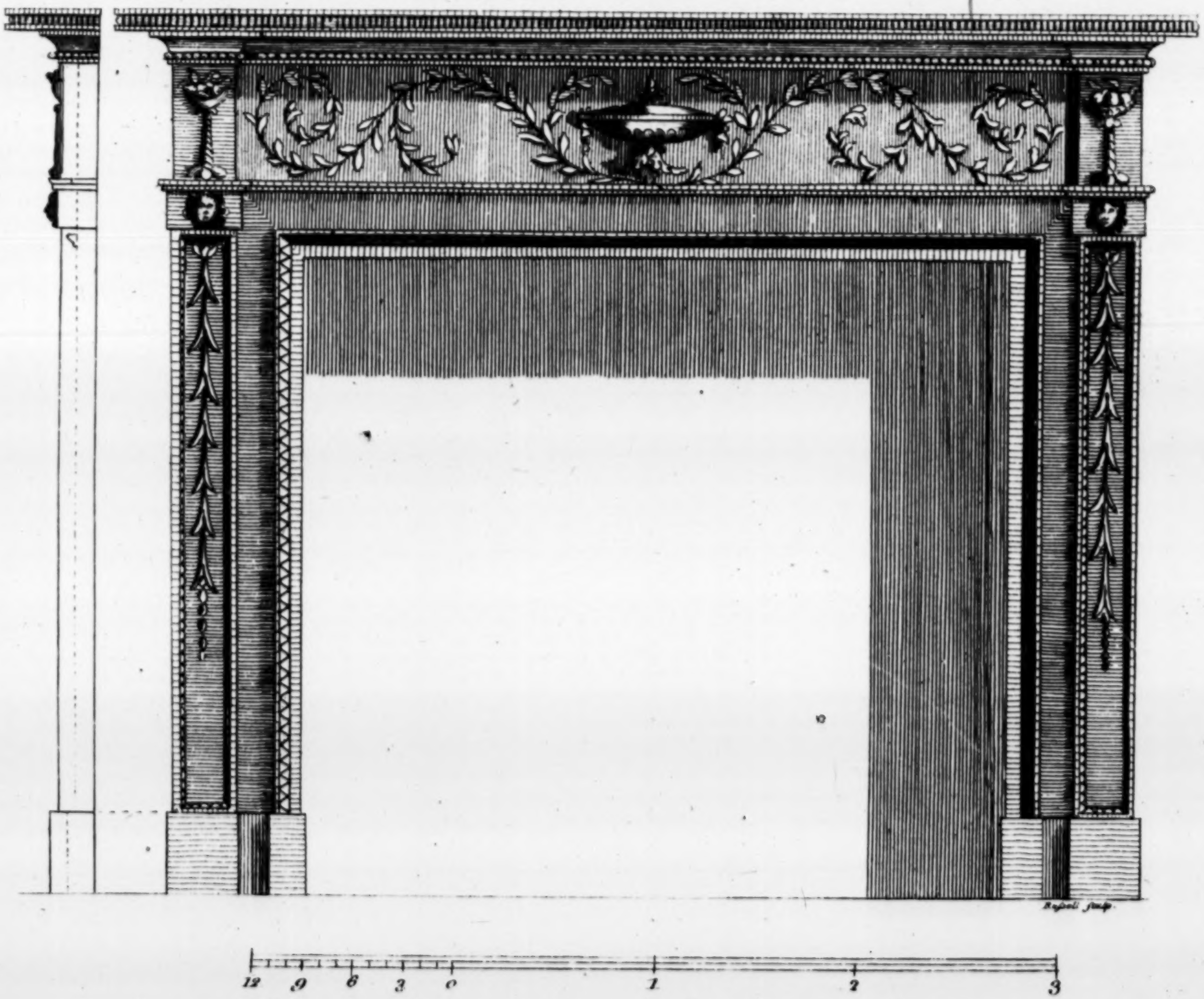
Design for a Chimney Peice, drawn one inch to a foot.



Publish'd Aug.^t 20. 1789, by W. Pain.

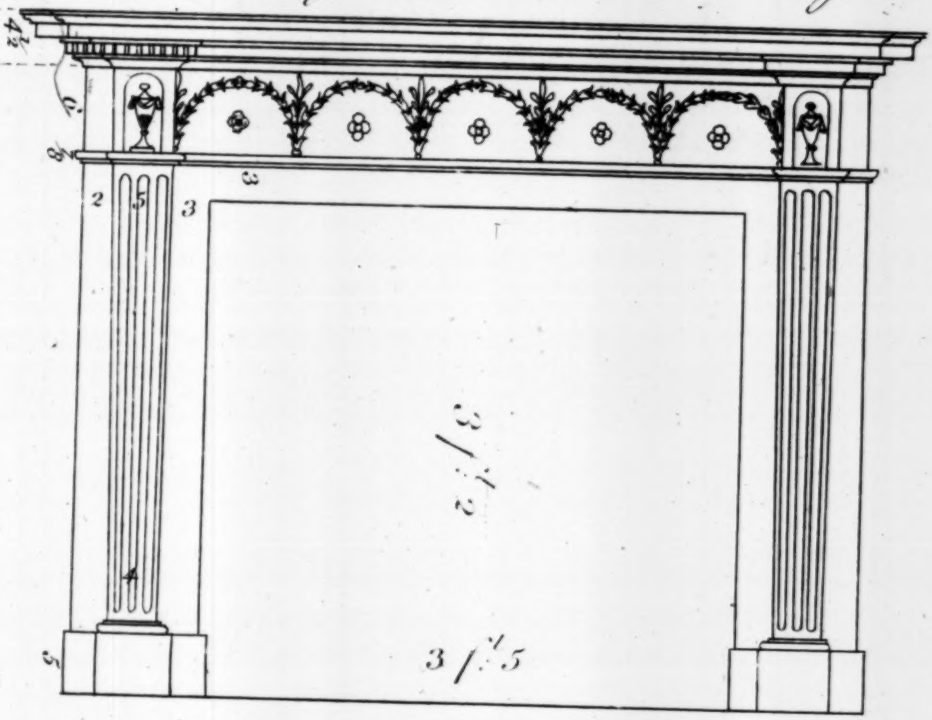
Plate 80.

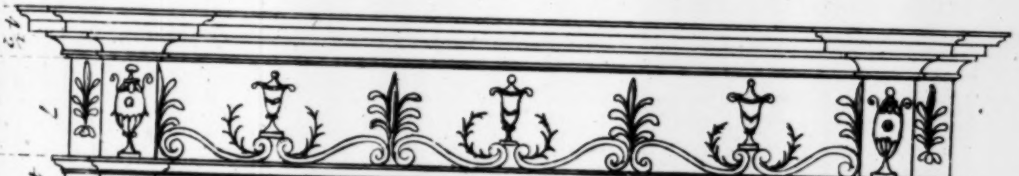
Chimney piece drawn one inch to a Foot

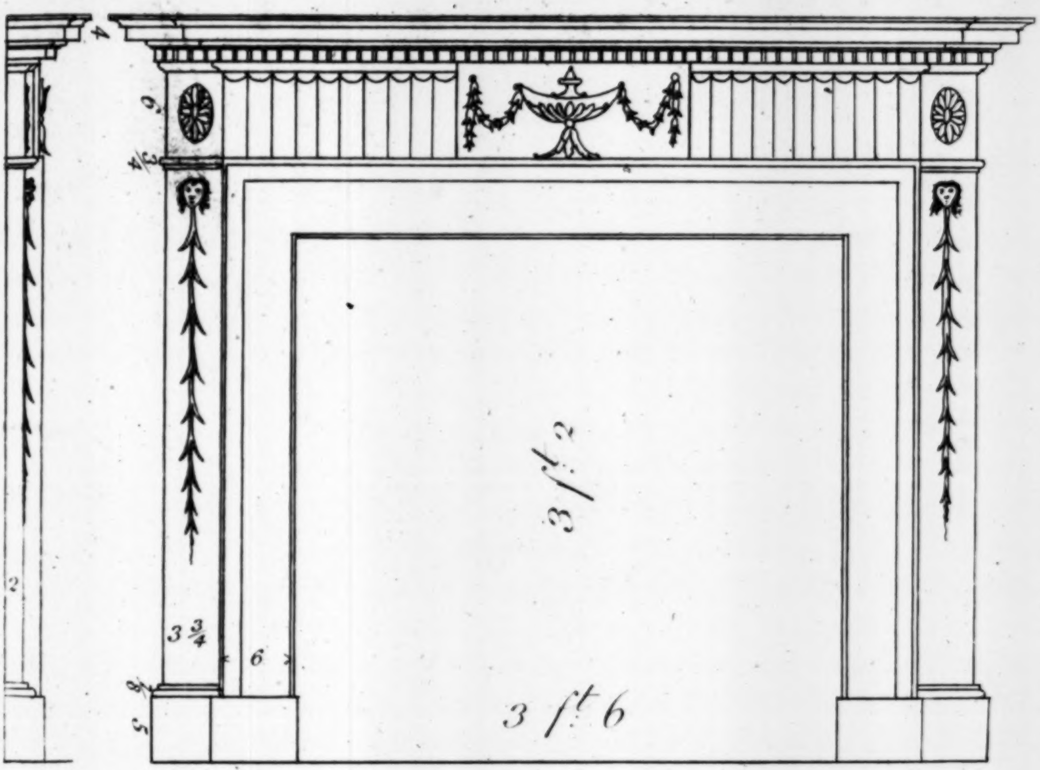


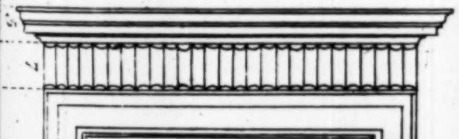
Publish'd Aug.st 21, 1789 by W. Pain.

Designs for Doors, Chimneys, &c.

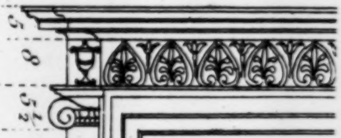


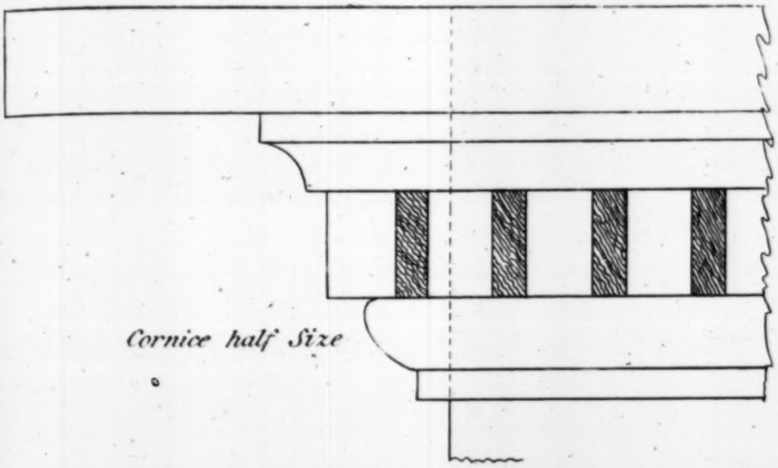


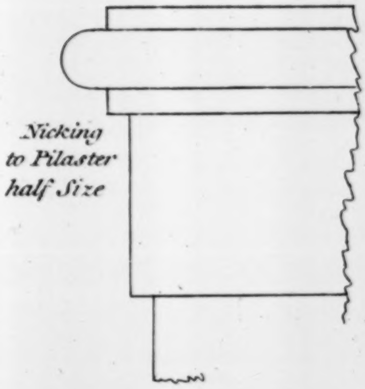


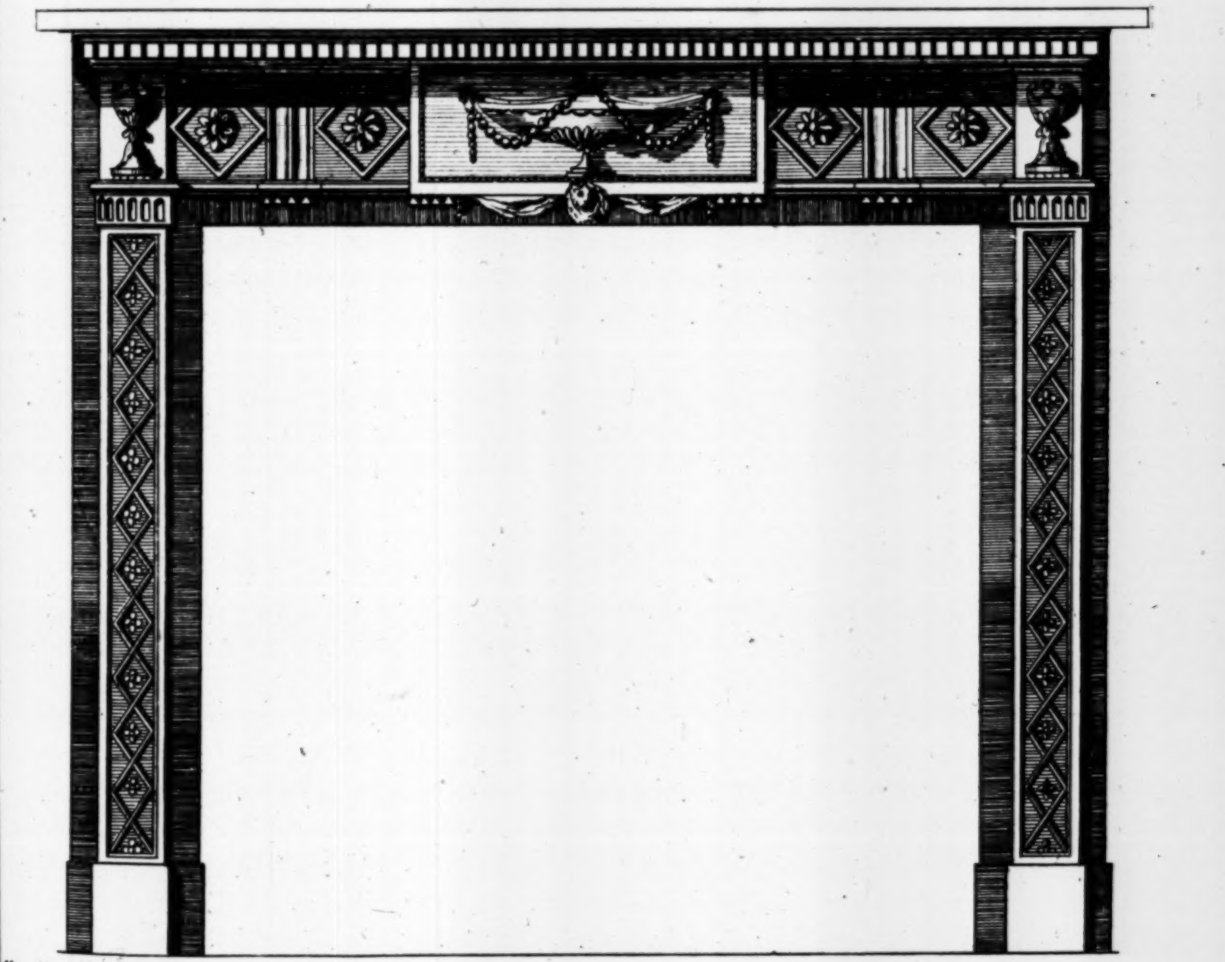


Architraves to Doors and Chimneys, one Eighth, or one Ninth of the Clear opening the Side Pilaster ⅔ of Ditto; the Frieze one ¼ of the Architrave, the Cornice ¾ of ditto; the Doors ⅜ of an Inch to a Foot; the Chimneys ¾ of an Inch to a Foot.



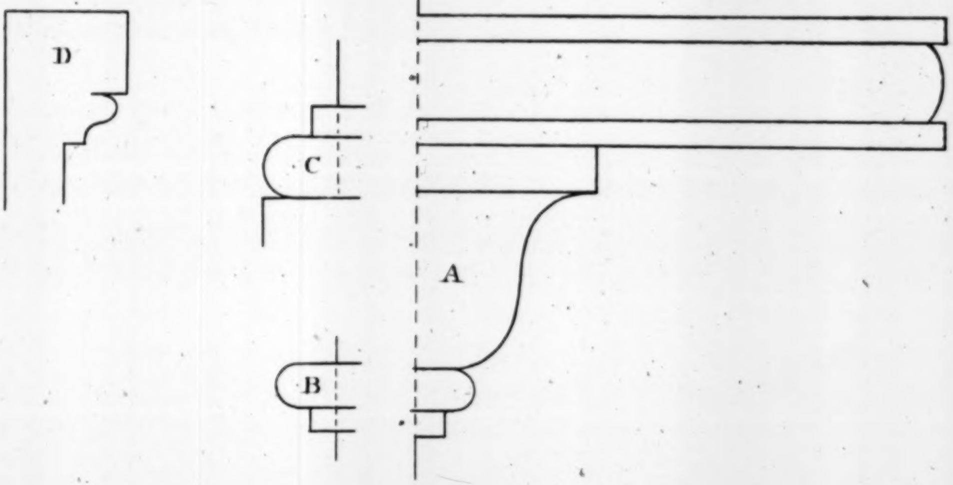


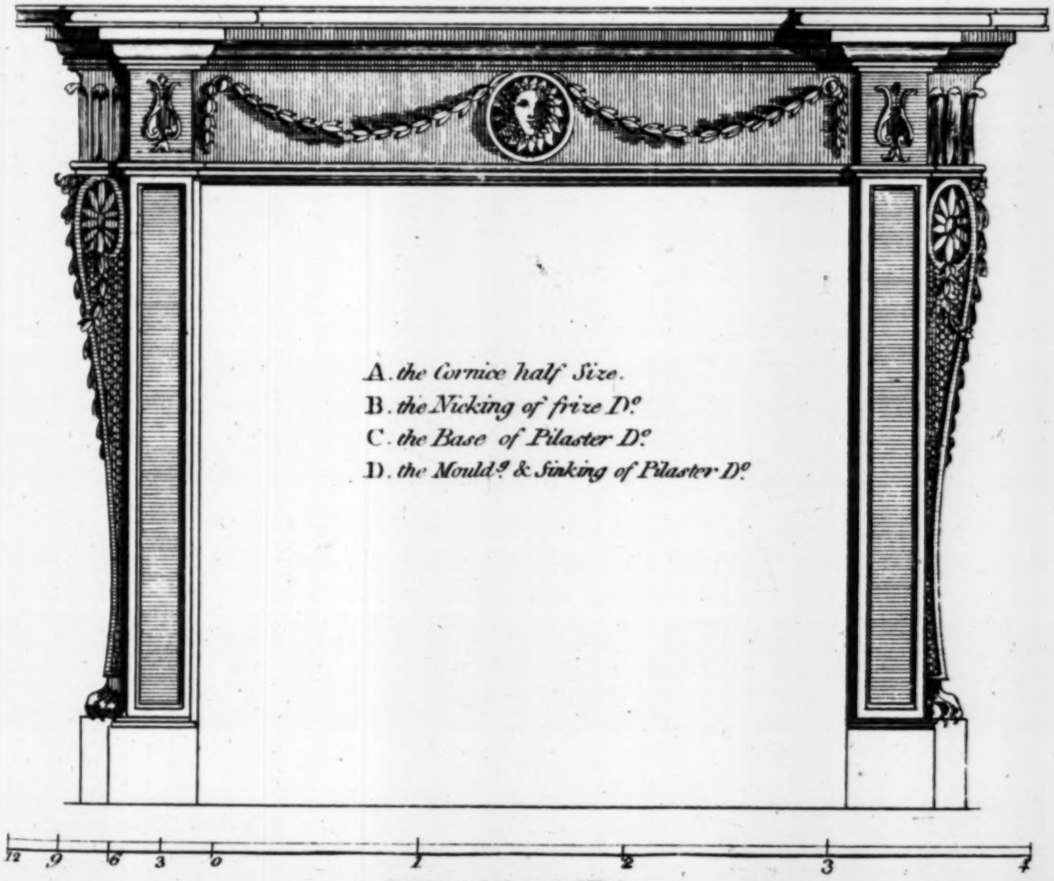




Published Sepr. 1. 1791 by W. Pain.

Plate 84.





A. *the Cornice half Size.*
B. *the Nicking of frize D^o.*
C. *the Base of Pilaster D^o.*
D. *the Mould^g & Sinking of Pilaster D^o.*

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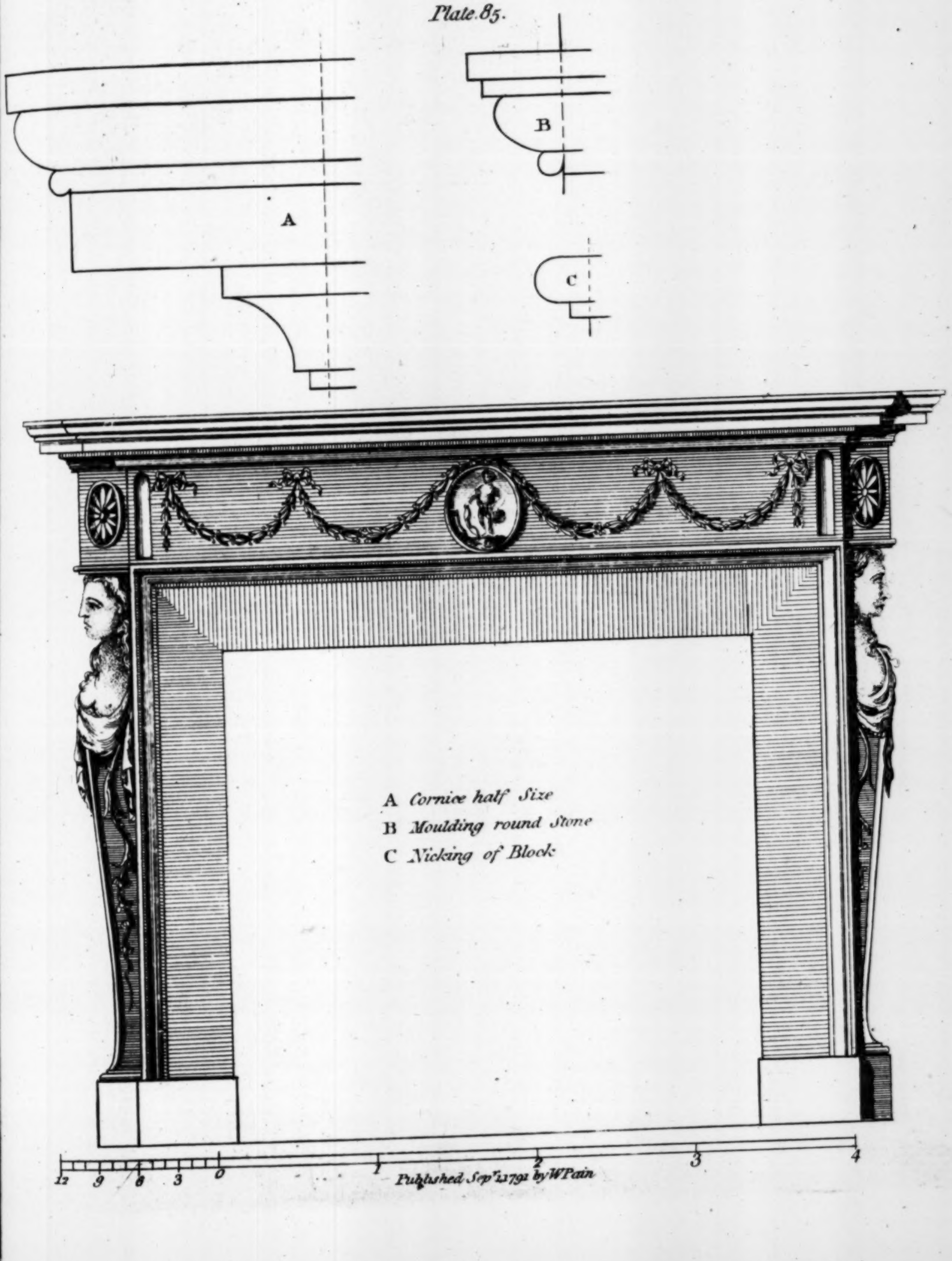
Plate.85.



A *Cornice half Size*
B *Moulding round Stone*
C *Nicking of Block*

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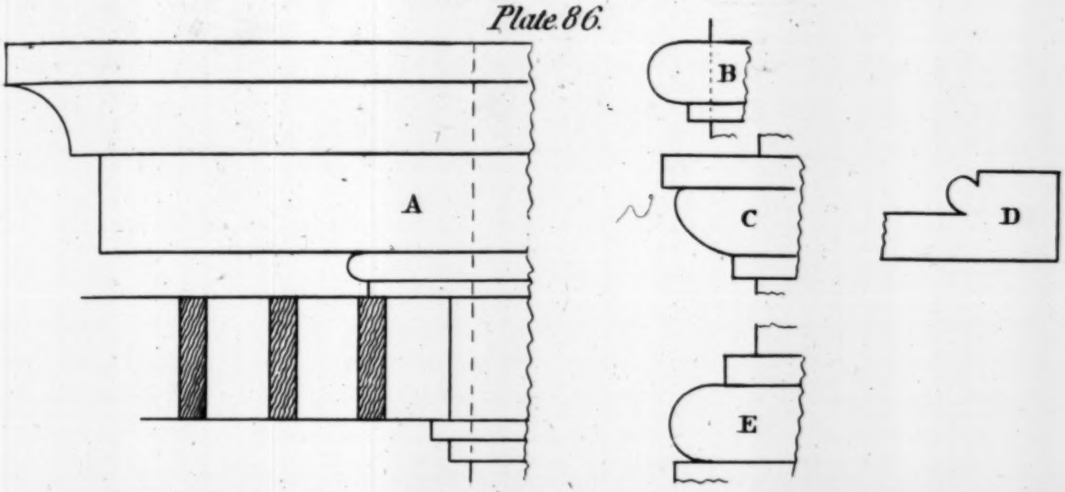
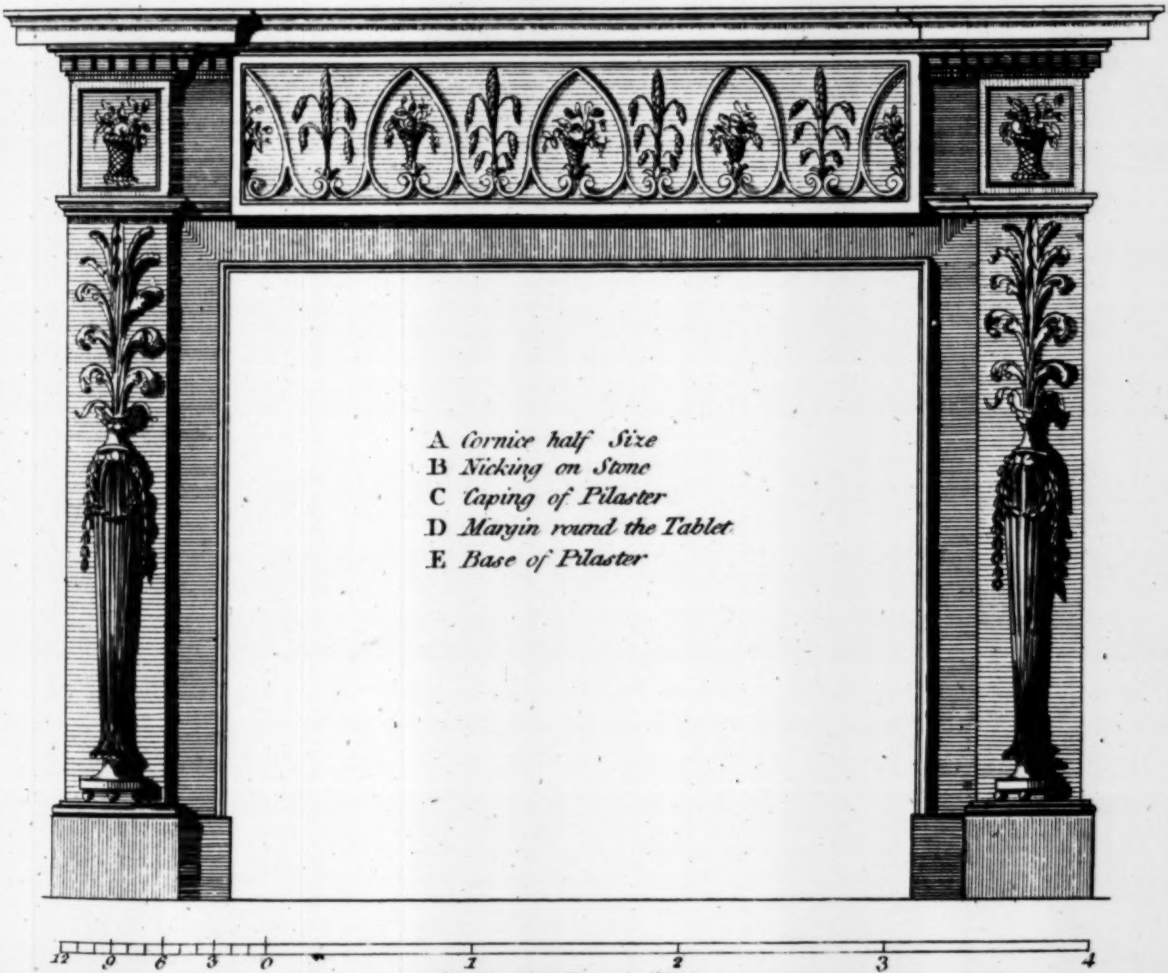
Plate 86.





A *Cornice half Size*
B *Nicking on Stone*
C *Caping of Pilaster*
D *Margin round the Tablet*
E *Base of Pilaster*

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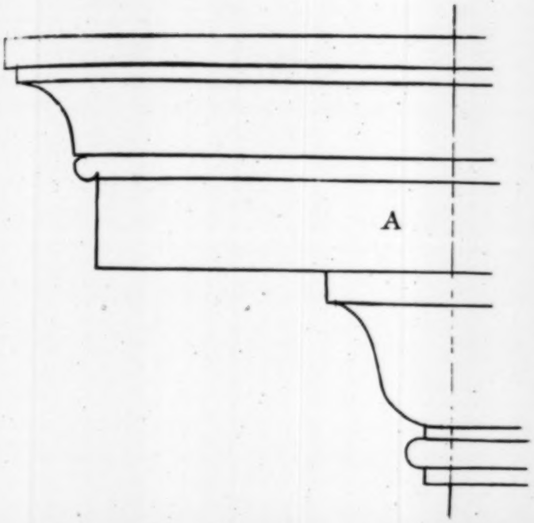
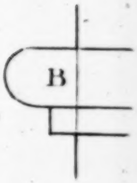
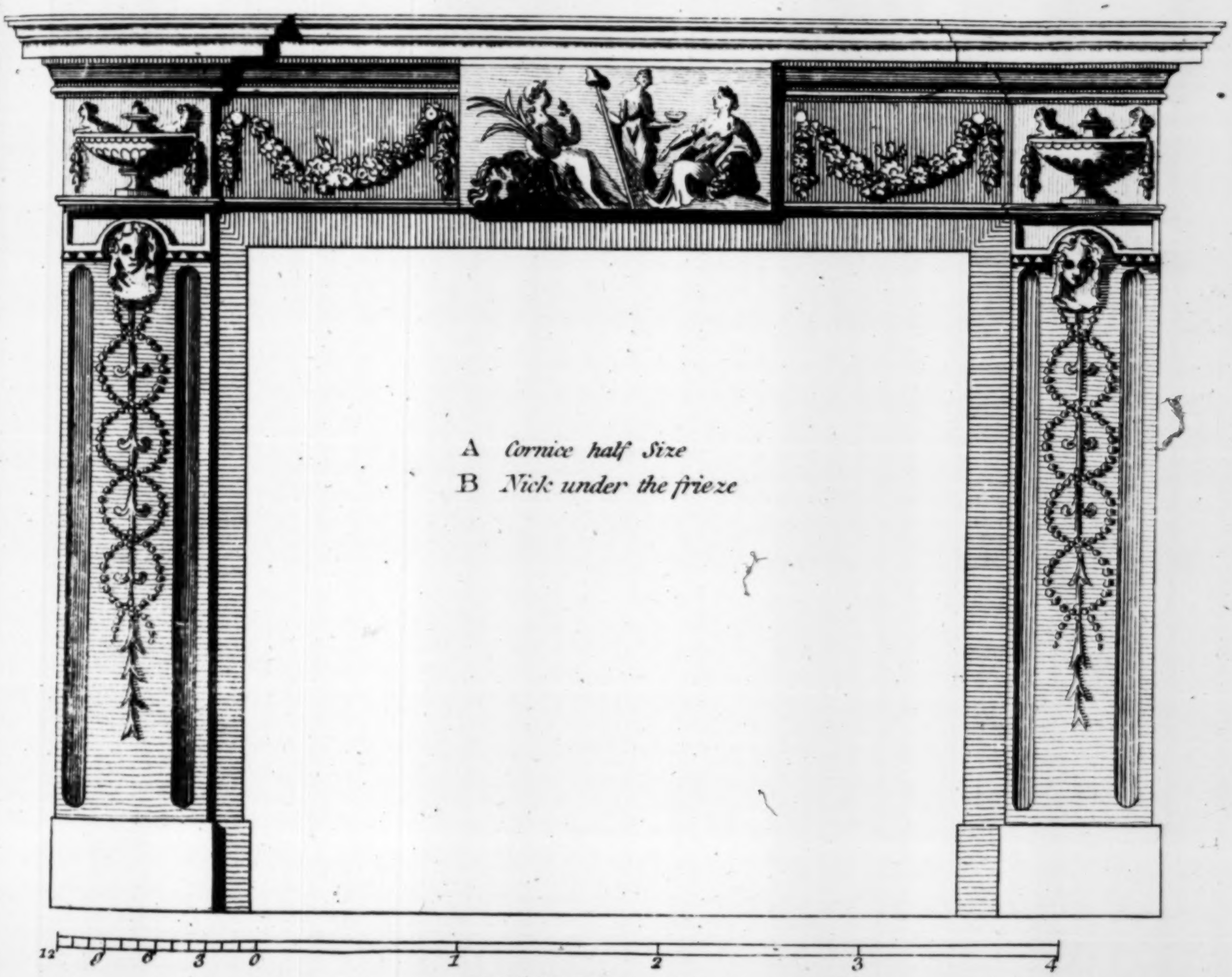
Plate. 87.







A *Cornice half Size*
B *Nick under the frieze*

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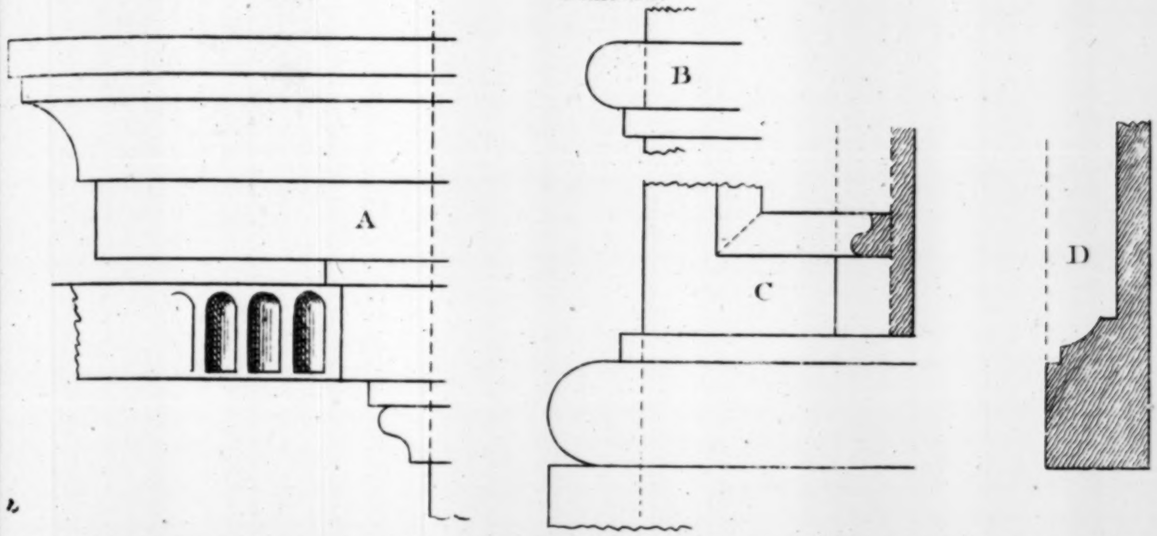
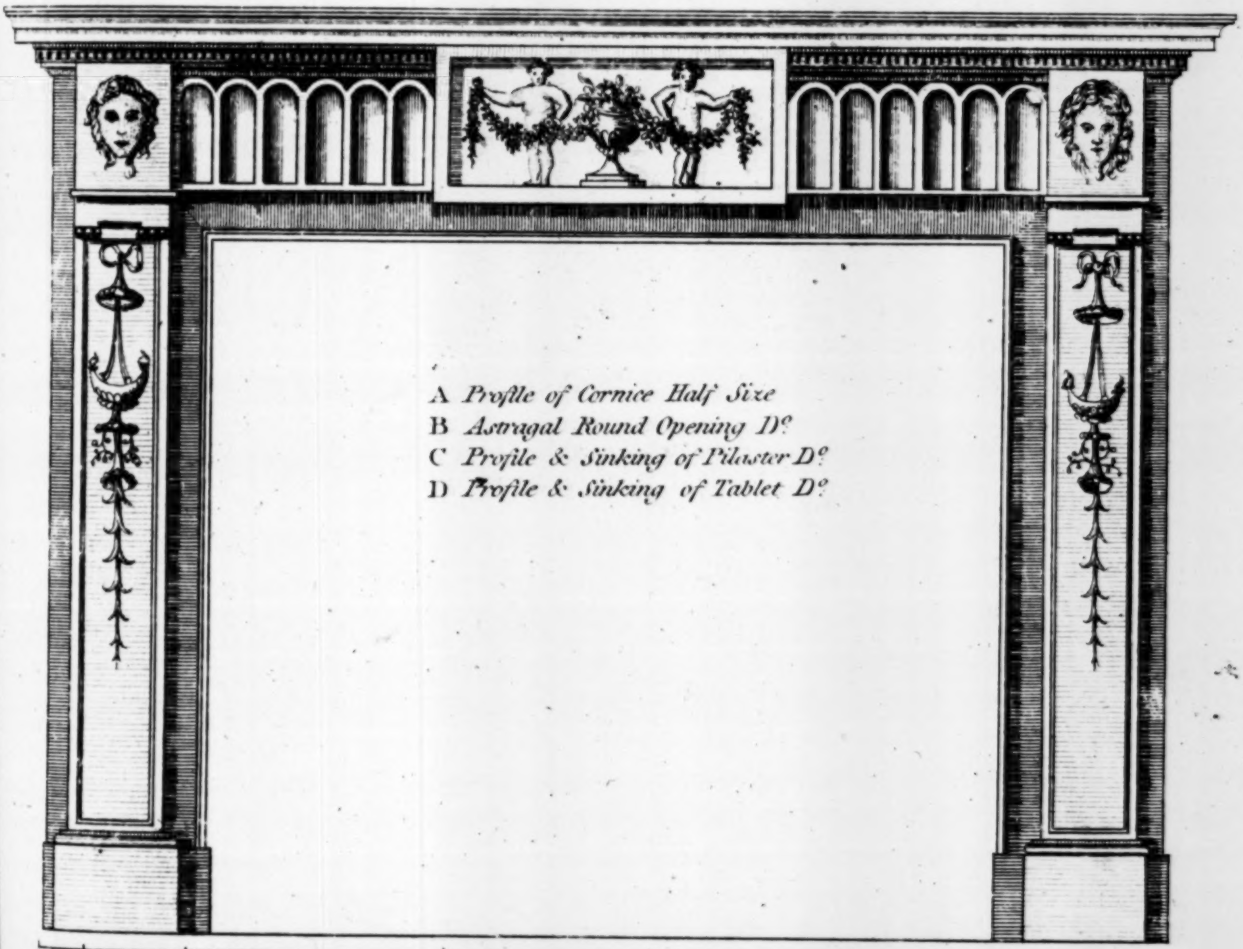
Plate. 88.





A Profile of Cornice Half Size
B Astragal Round Opening D.o
C Profile & Sinking of Pilaster D.o
D Profile & Sinking of Tablet D.o

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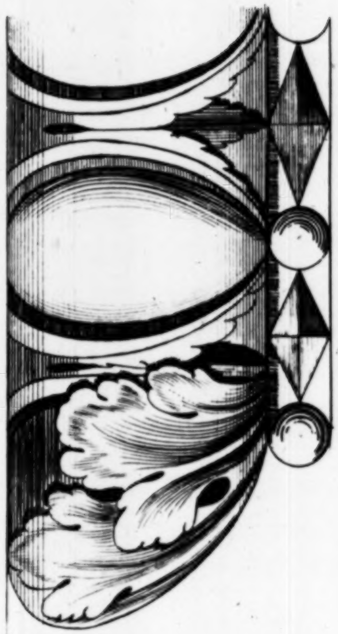
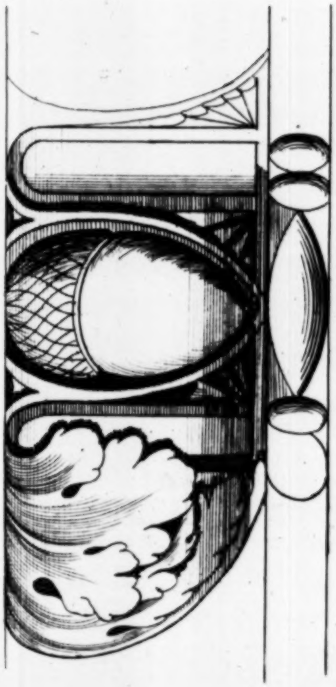
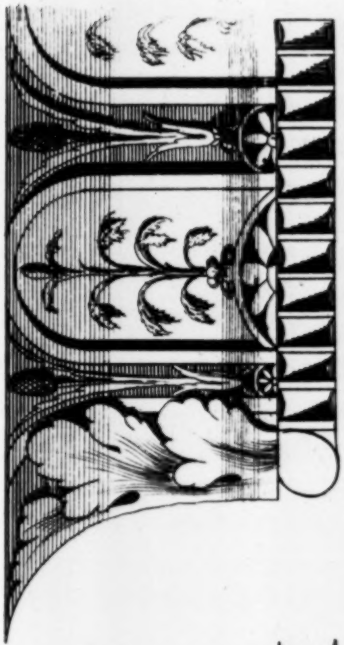
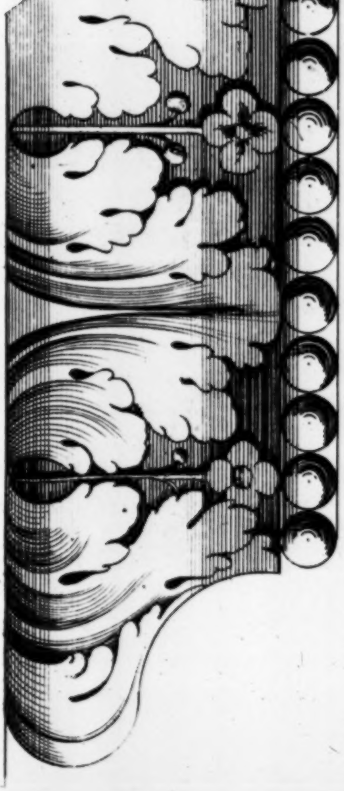
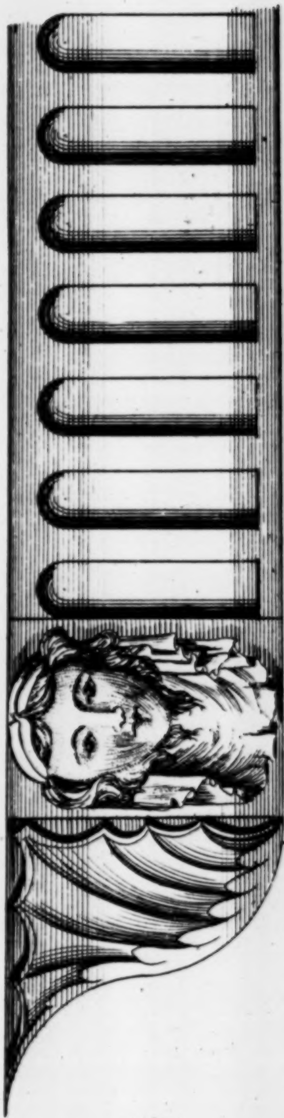
Plate 89.











Seven or Nine Flutes between the Heads.

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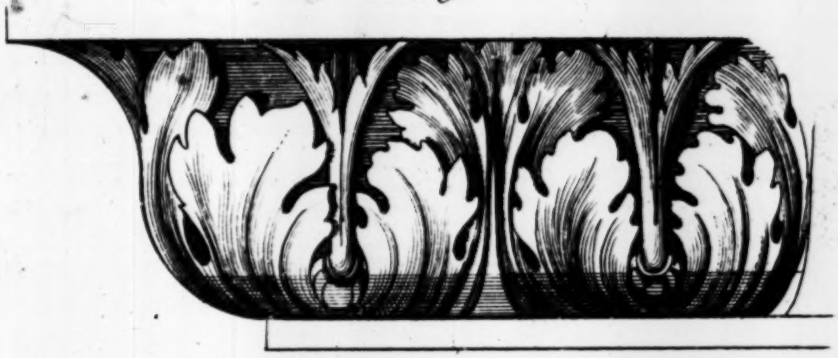
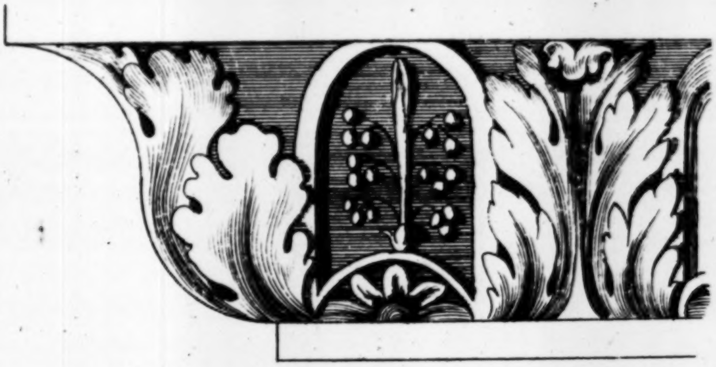
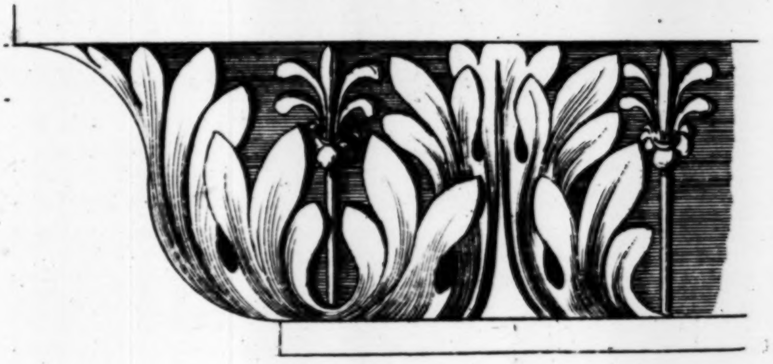
Plate. 90.

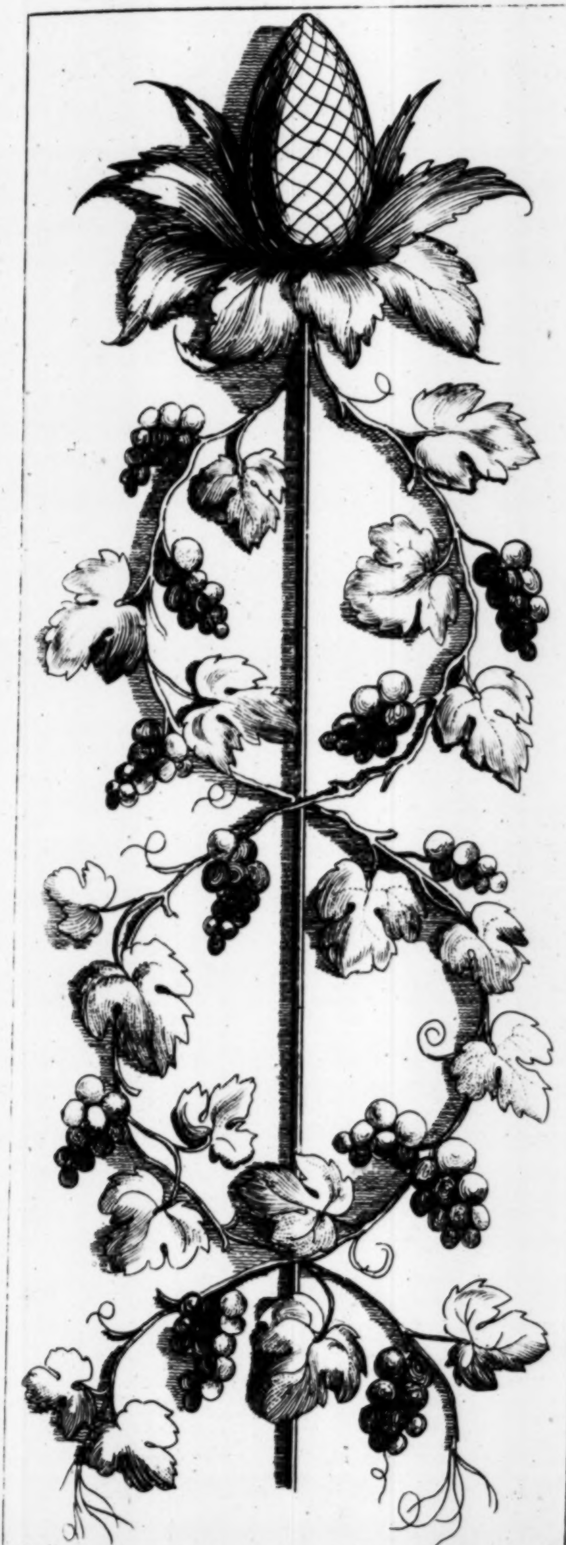




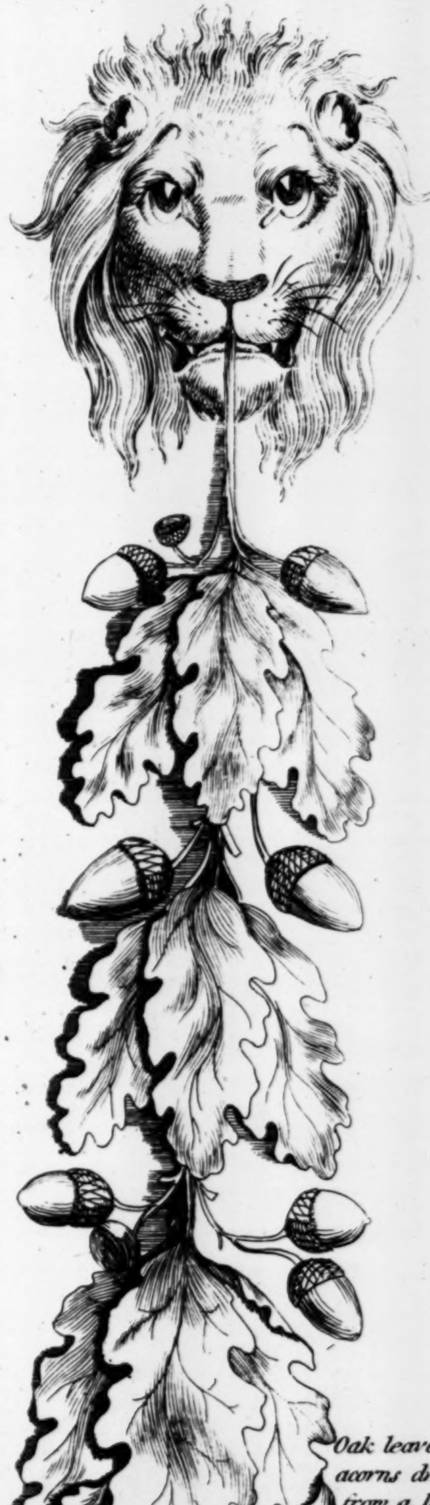


Published Sep^{r} 1. 1791 by W. Pain.

Plate. 91.



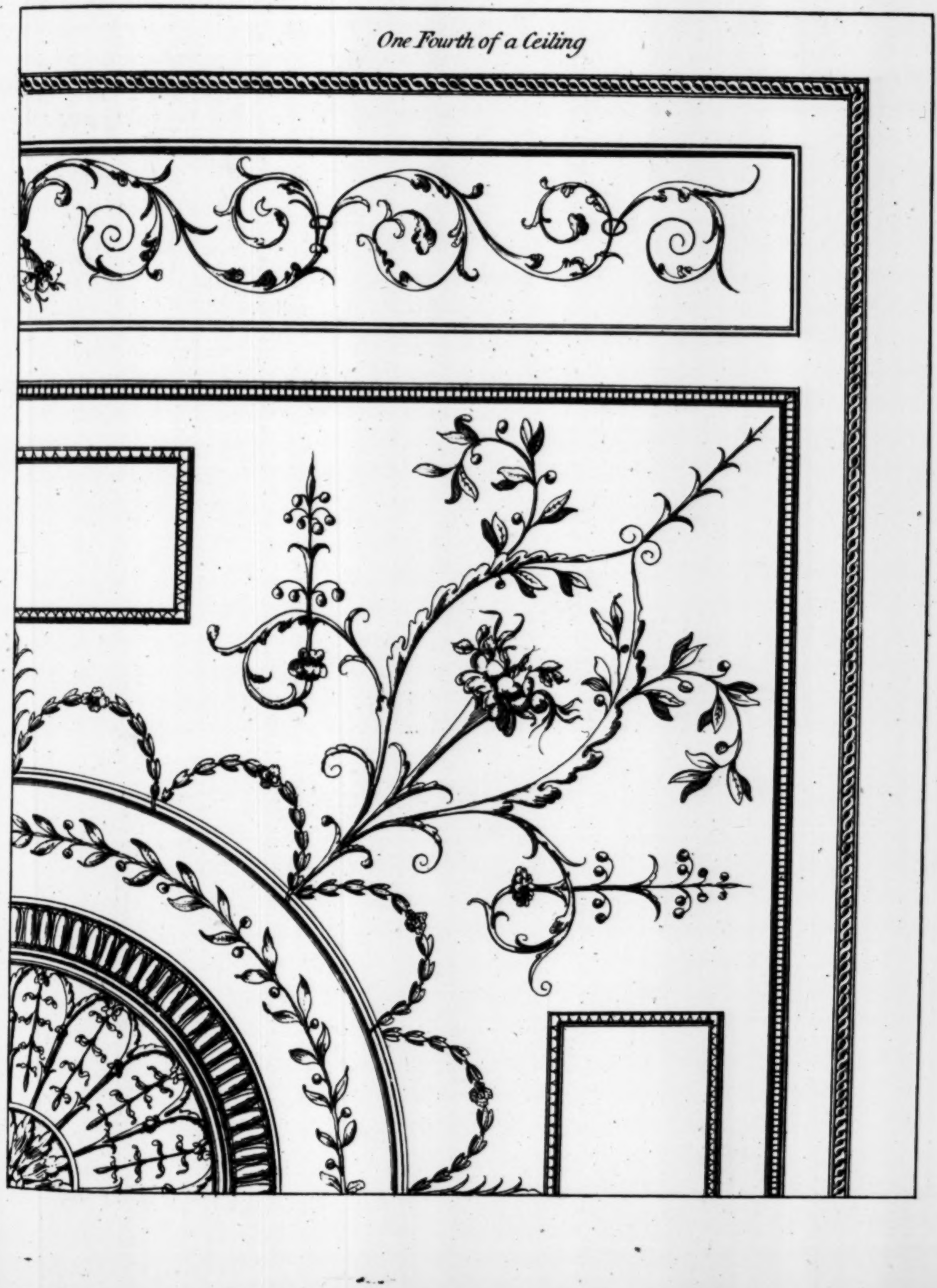
Vine leaves and Grapes dropt from a Pine for the face of a Pilaster or any place required



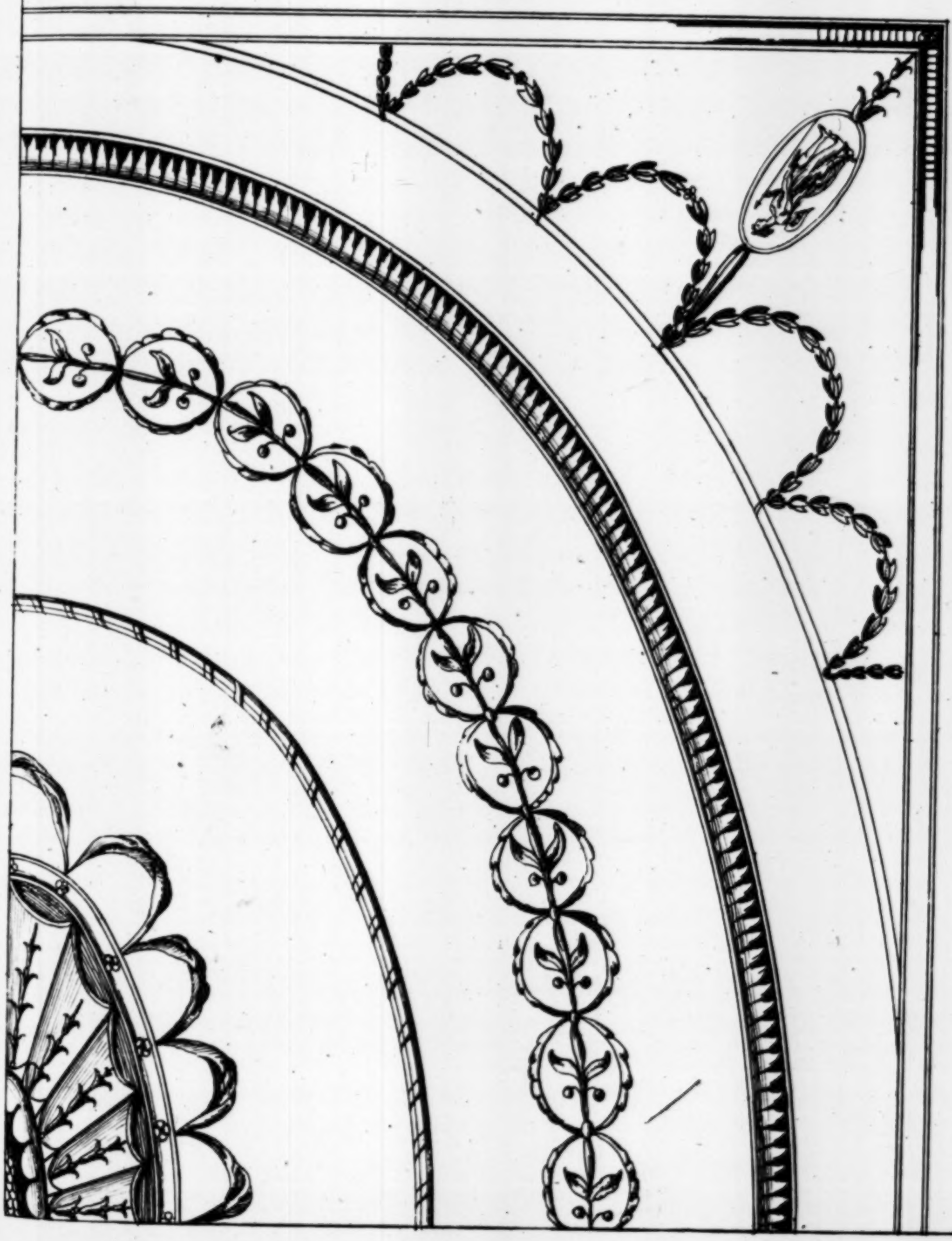
Oak leaves & acorns dropt from a lions Mask for a Pilaster

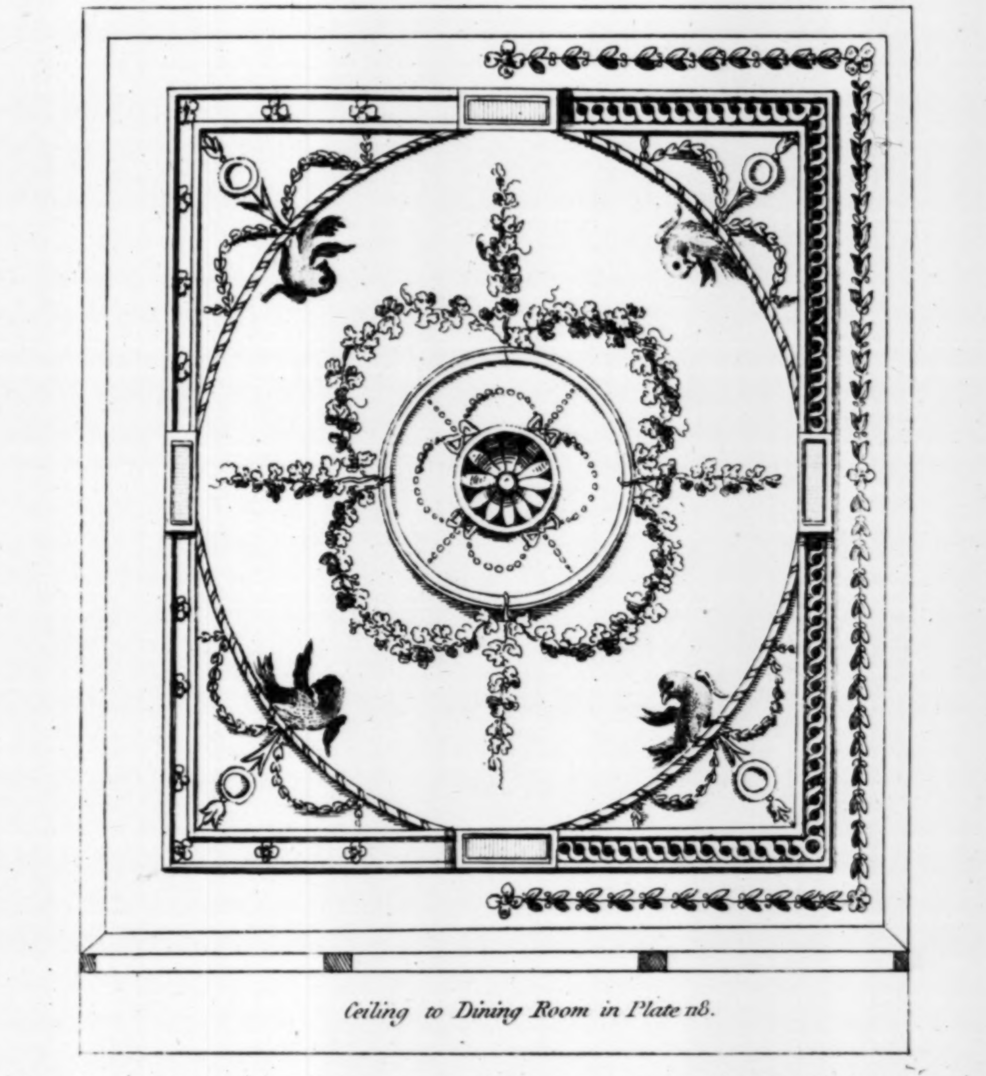
Publish'd Octr 1 1791 by W Pain

One Fourth of a Ceiling



One fourth of a Ceiling





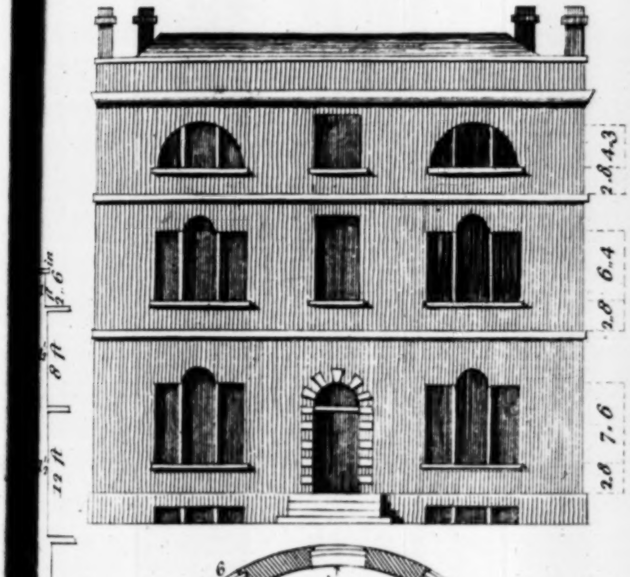
Ceiling to Dining Room in Plate 118.

Published Dec 1.1791 by W. Pain.

Plan an
with al
other O

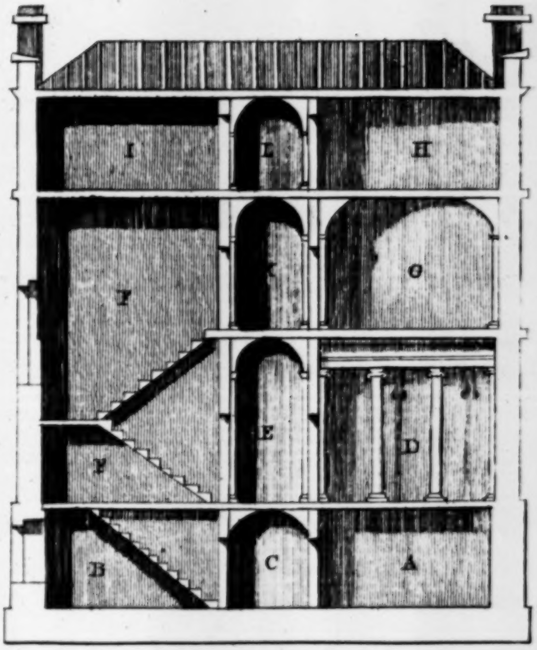
B, A
F, J

Plan and Elevation of a Gentlemans House, with all the Measures figured; the Kitchen and other Offices in the Basement Story.

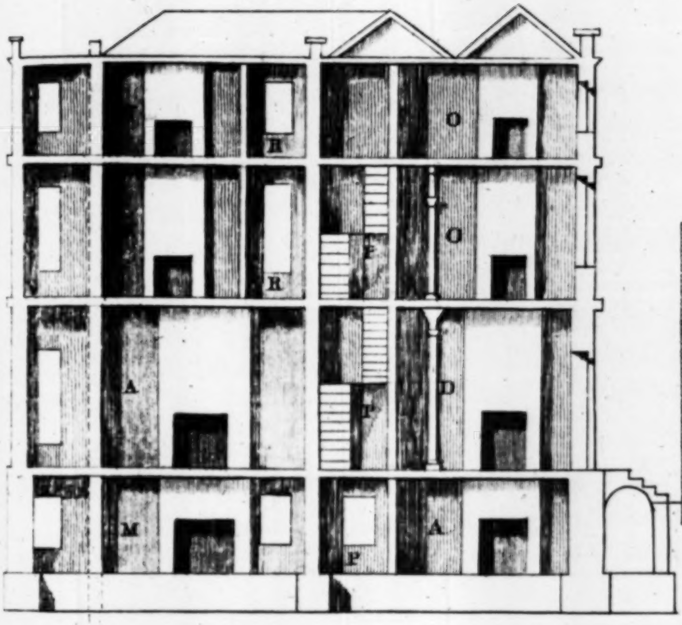


Principal Plan

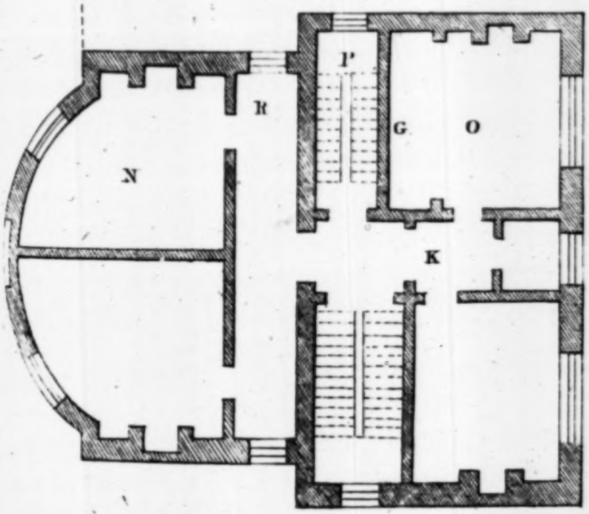
B, *Parlour*. D, *Dining Room*. A, *Ball Room*.
F, *Staircase*. E, *Paſsage*. P, *Back Stairs*.

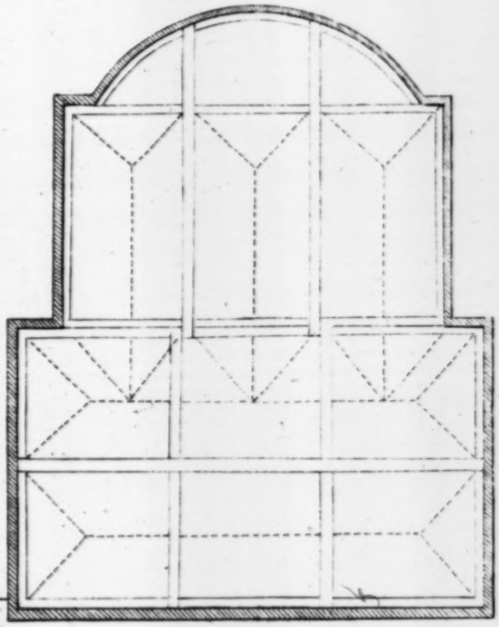


Basement Plan, and Section, the Letters on the Plan are References to the Letters, in the Section, which shews the sides of the Rooms the Section represents.

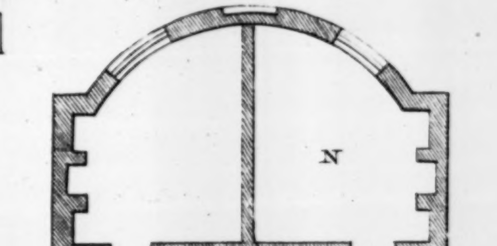


One-pair Plan and Section, the Letters on the Plan are References to the Letters in the Section, which shews the Ends of the Rooms the Section represents. Pl. 95.





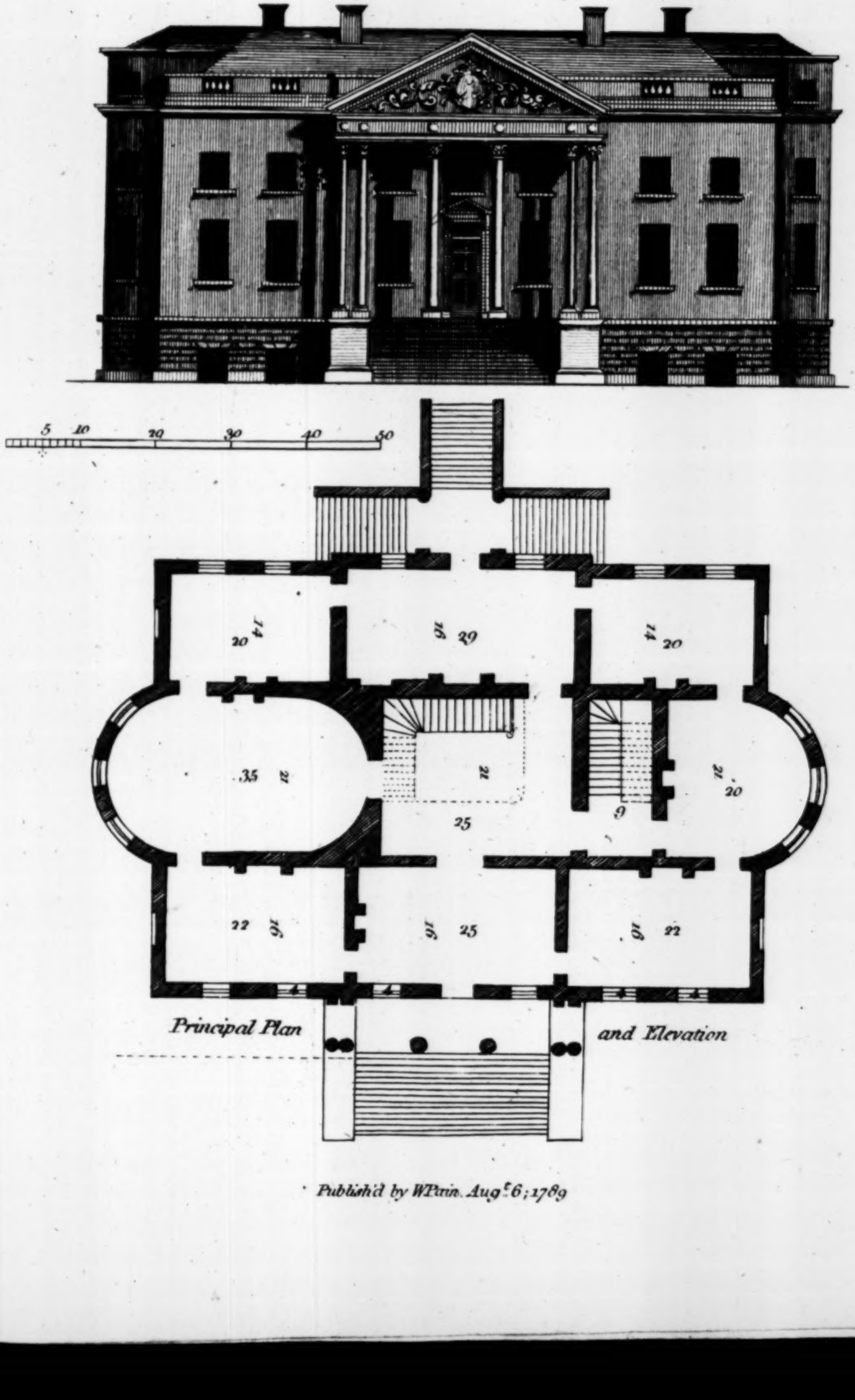
Plan of the Roof



Plan of the Attic Floor

Rußell sculp^t.

Plate 97.

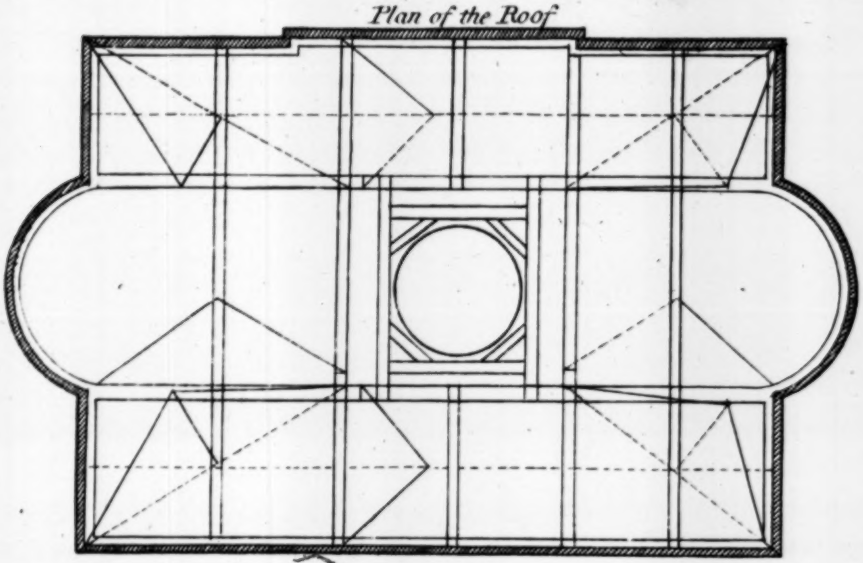


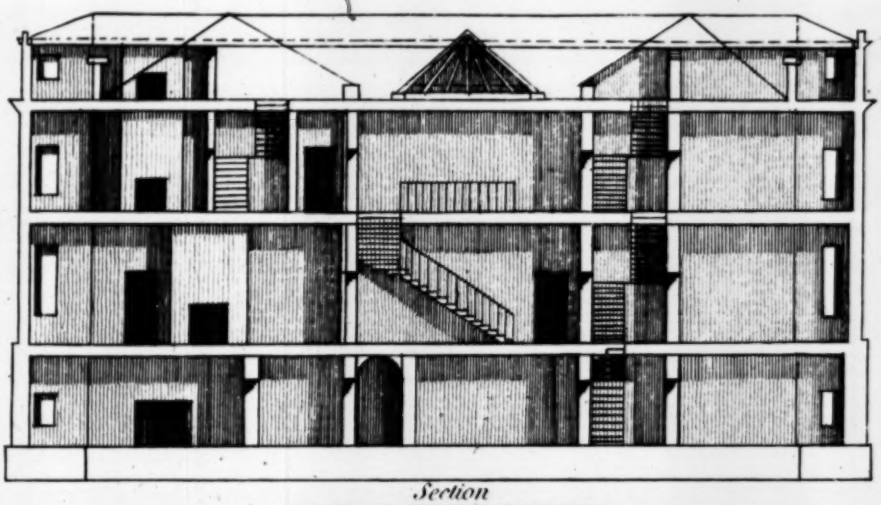
Principal Plan and Elevation

Publish'd by W. Pain. Aug.t 6; 1789

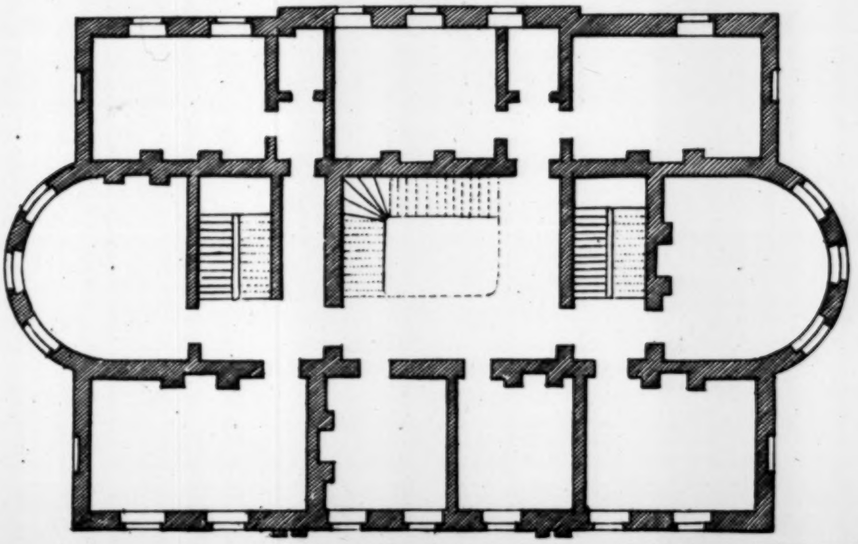
Plate 98.

Plan of the Roof





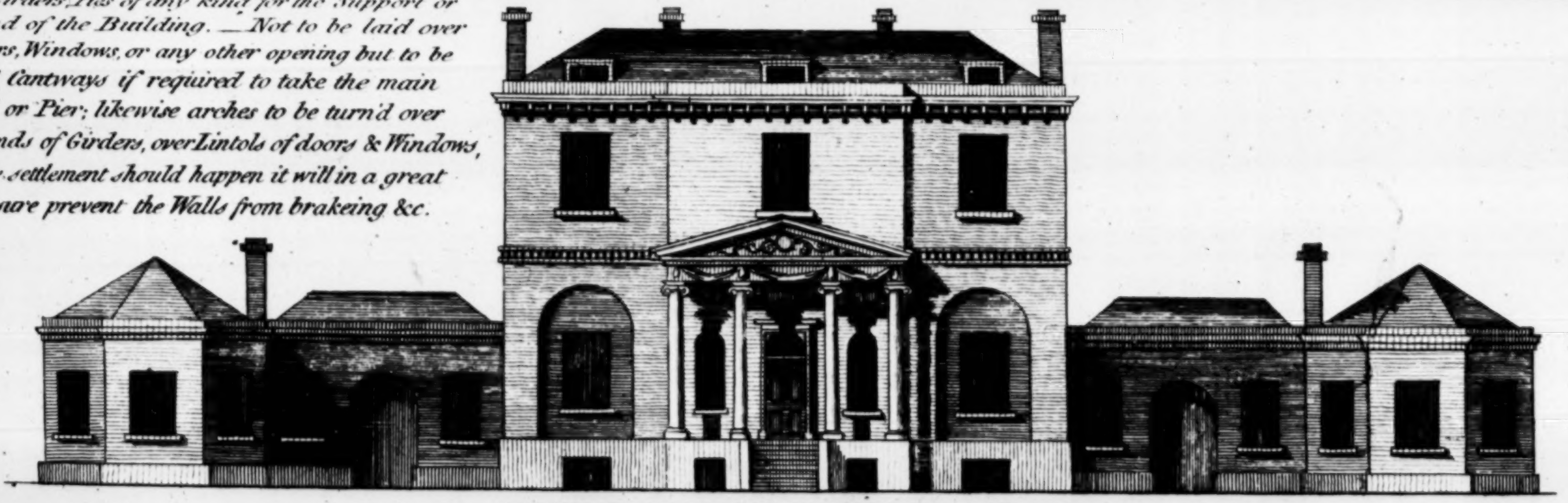
Section

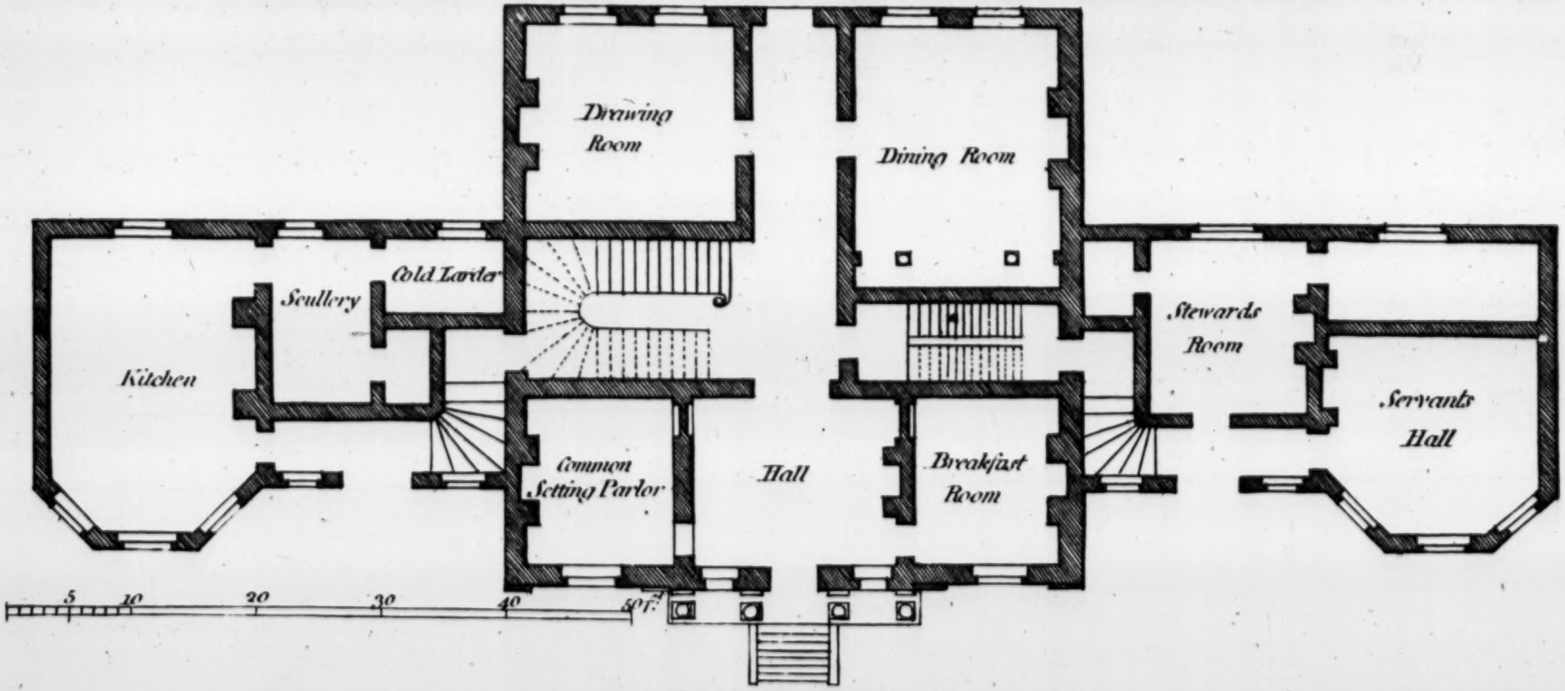


One pair of Stairs Plan and Section to Plate 104.

Plate 99.

A Caution for laying in Timbers in Buildings, as Girders, Ties of any kind for the Support or Bond of the Building. — Not to be laid over Doors, Windows, or any other opening but to be laid Cantways if required to take the main wall or Pier; likewise arches to be turn'd over the ends of Girders, over Lintols of doors & Windows, if any settlement should happen it will in a great measure prevent the Walls from brakeing &c.

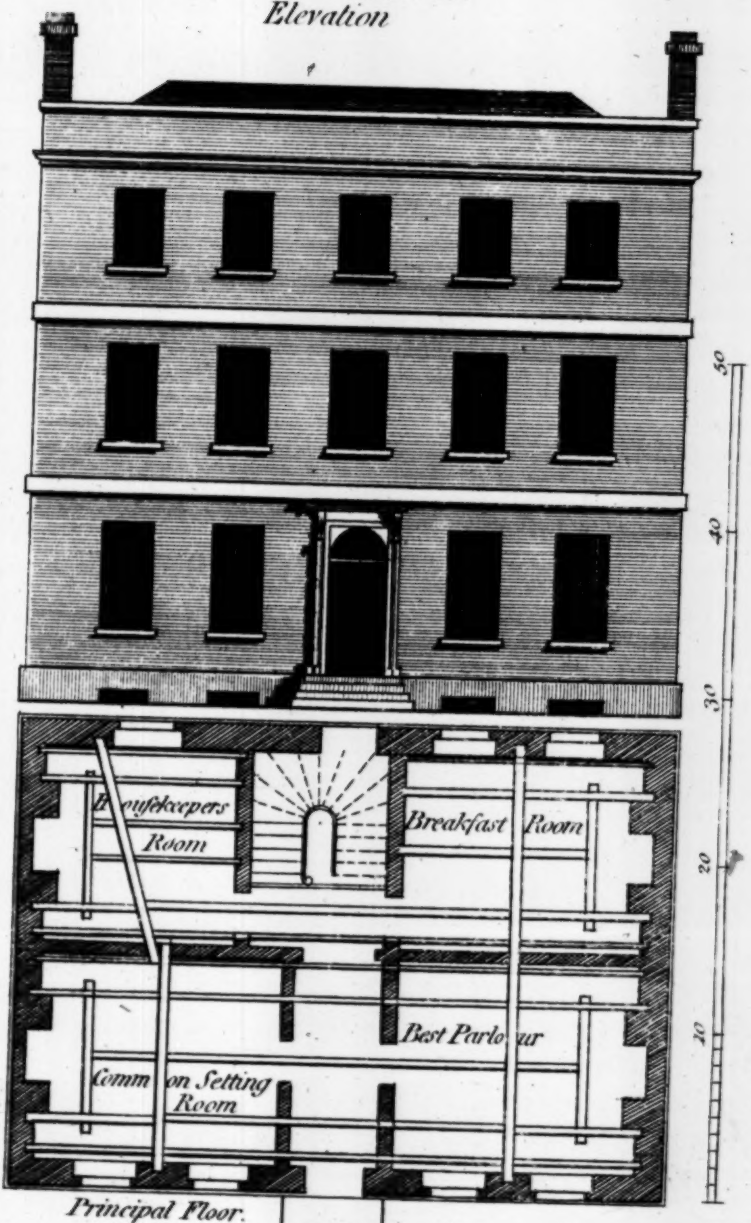




Publishid by W. Pain, August 14; 1789.

Plate 100.

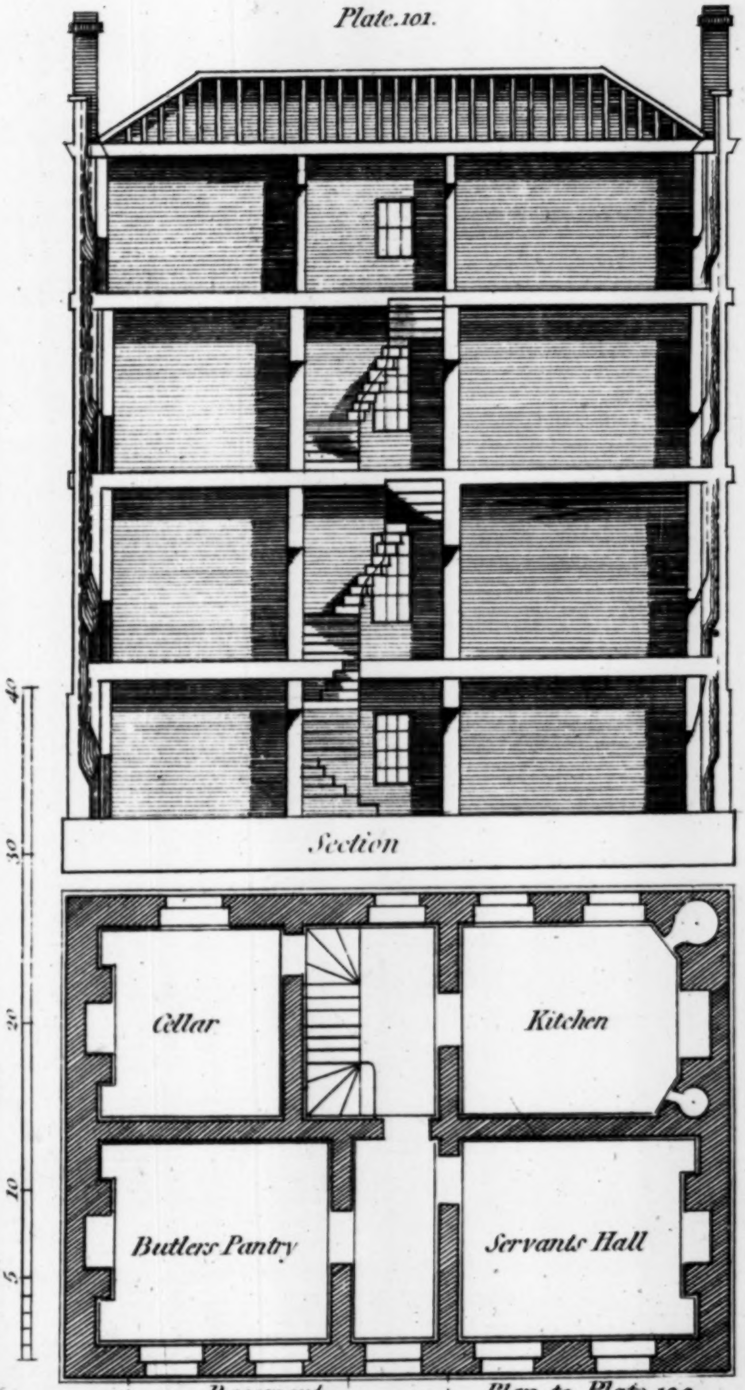
Elevation



Principal Floor.

Publish'd May 14. 1792 by W Pain

Plate.101.

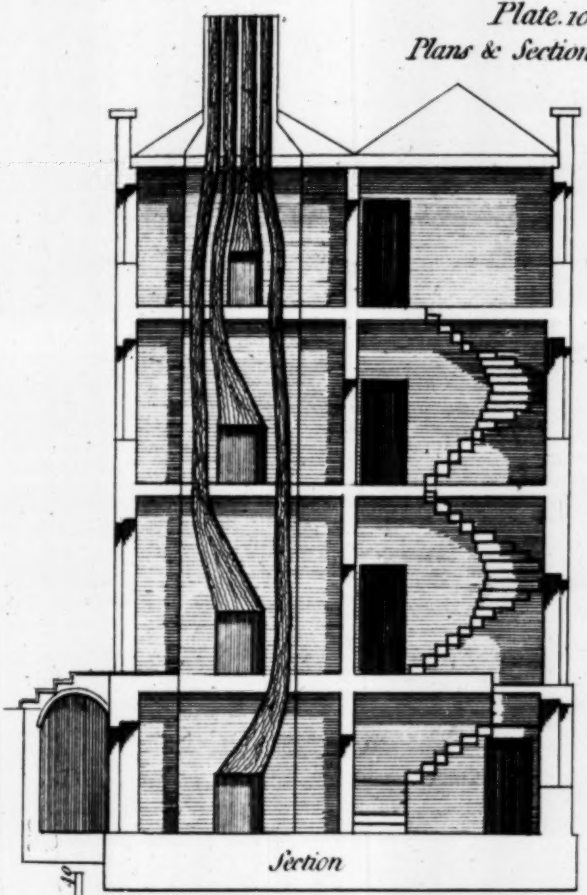


Basement Plan to Plate 100.

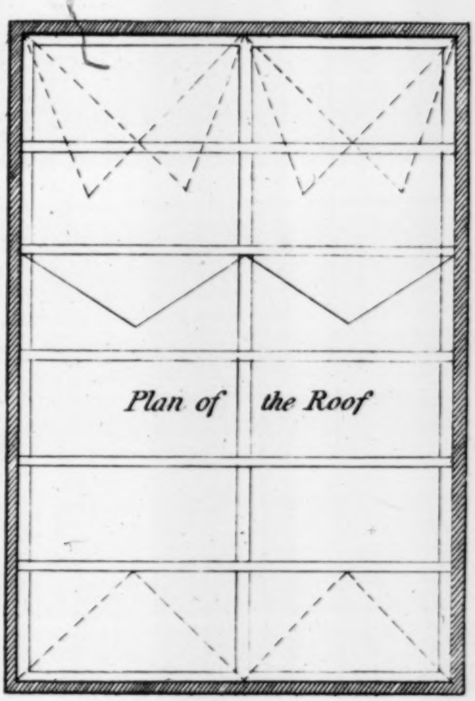
Publish'd May 14 1791 by W. Pain.

Plate. 102.

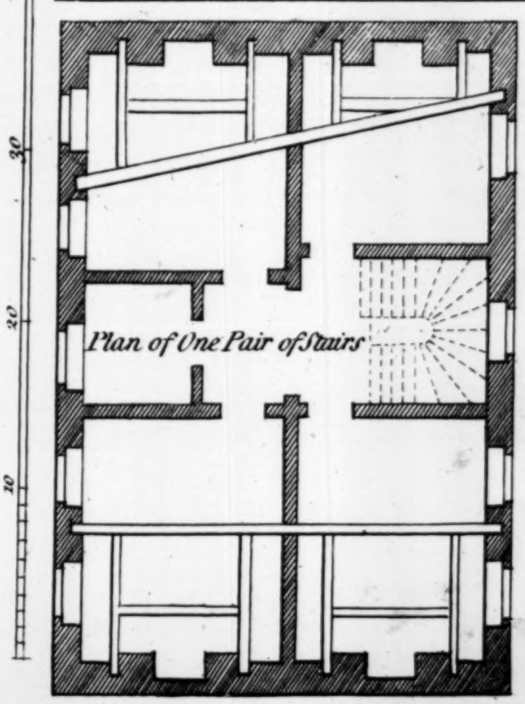
Plans & Section to Plate. 100.



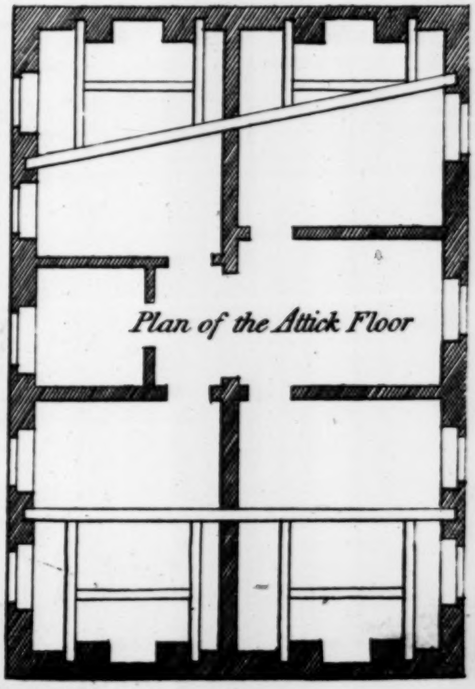
Section



Plan of the Roof



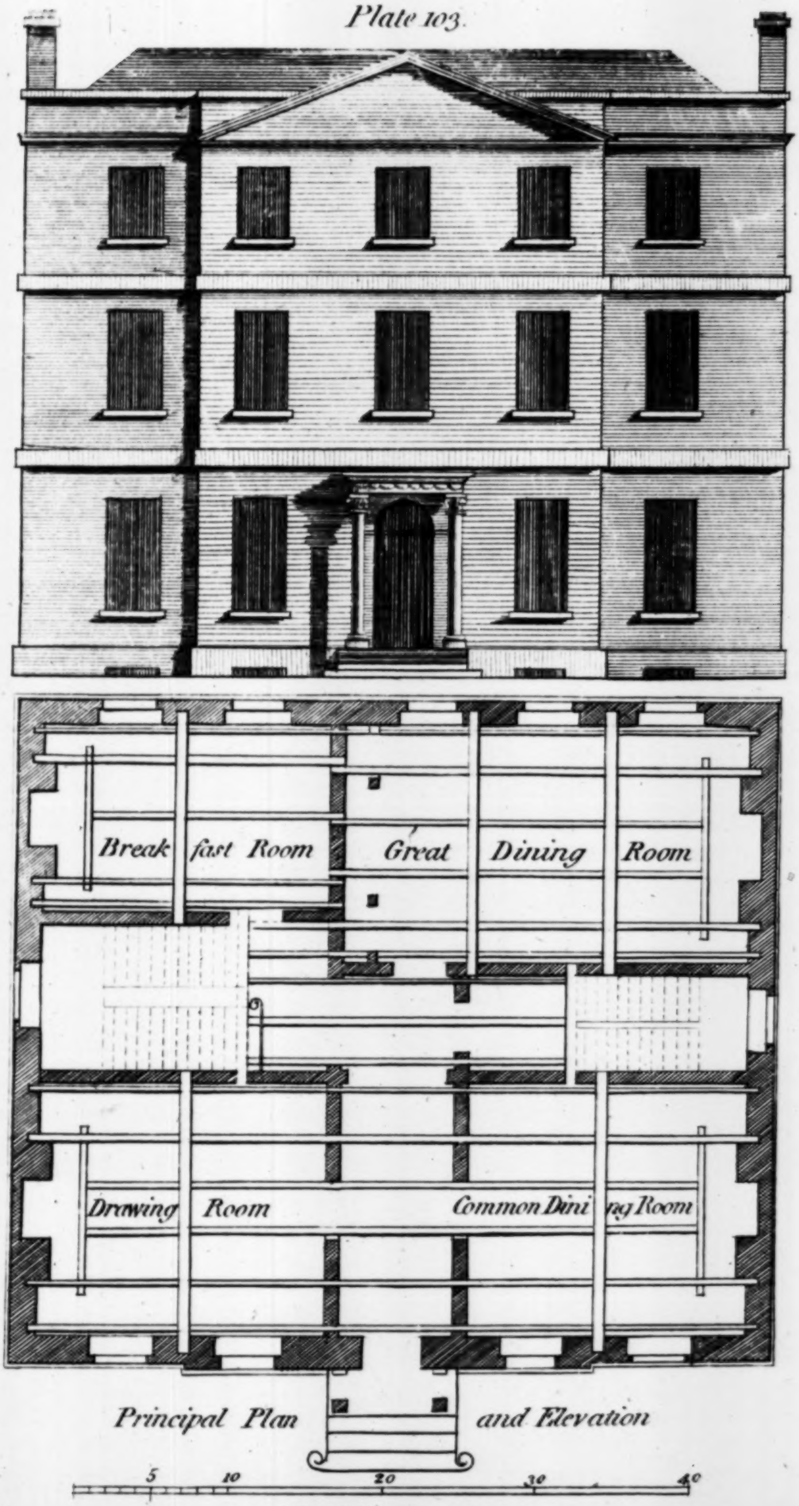
Plan of One Pair of Stairs



Plan of the Attick Floor

Publish'd May 14; 1791 by W. Pain.

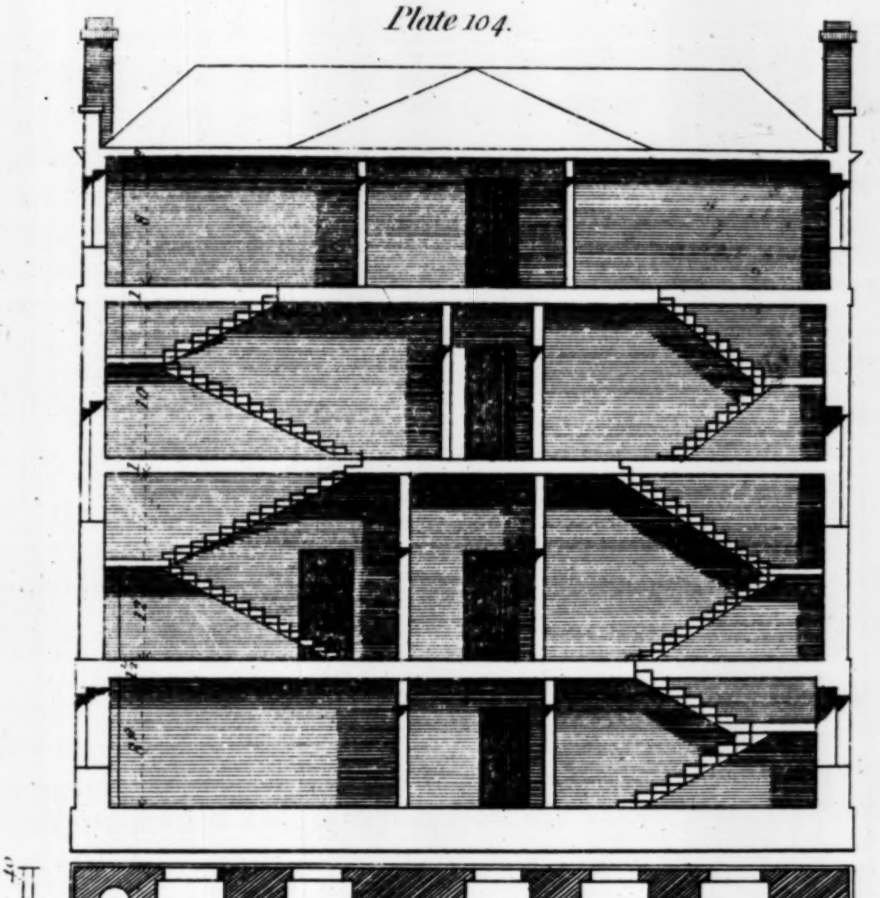
Plate 103.



Principal Plan and Elevation

Publish'd May 14 1791 by W Pain

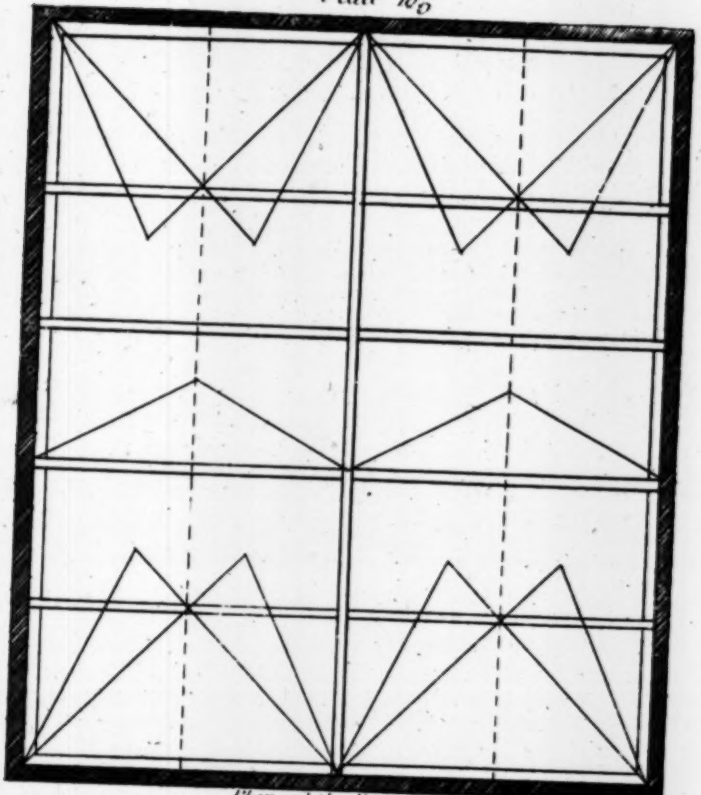
Plate 104.



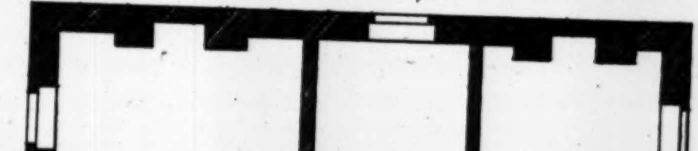
Basement Plan and Section from A to B. to Plate 103.

Publish'd May 14, 1791 by W Pain

Plate 105

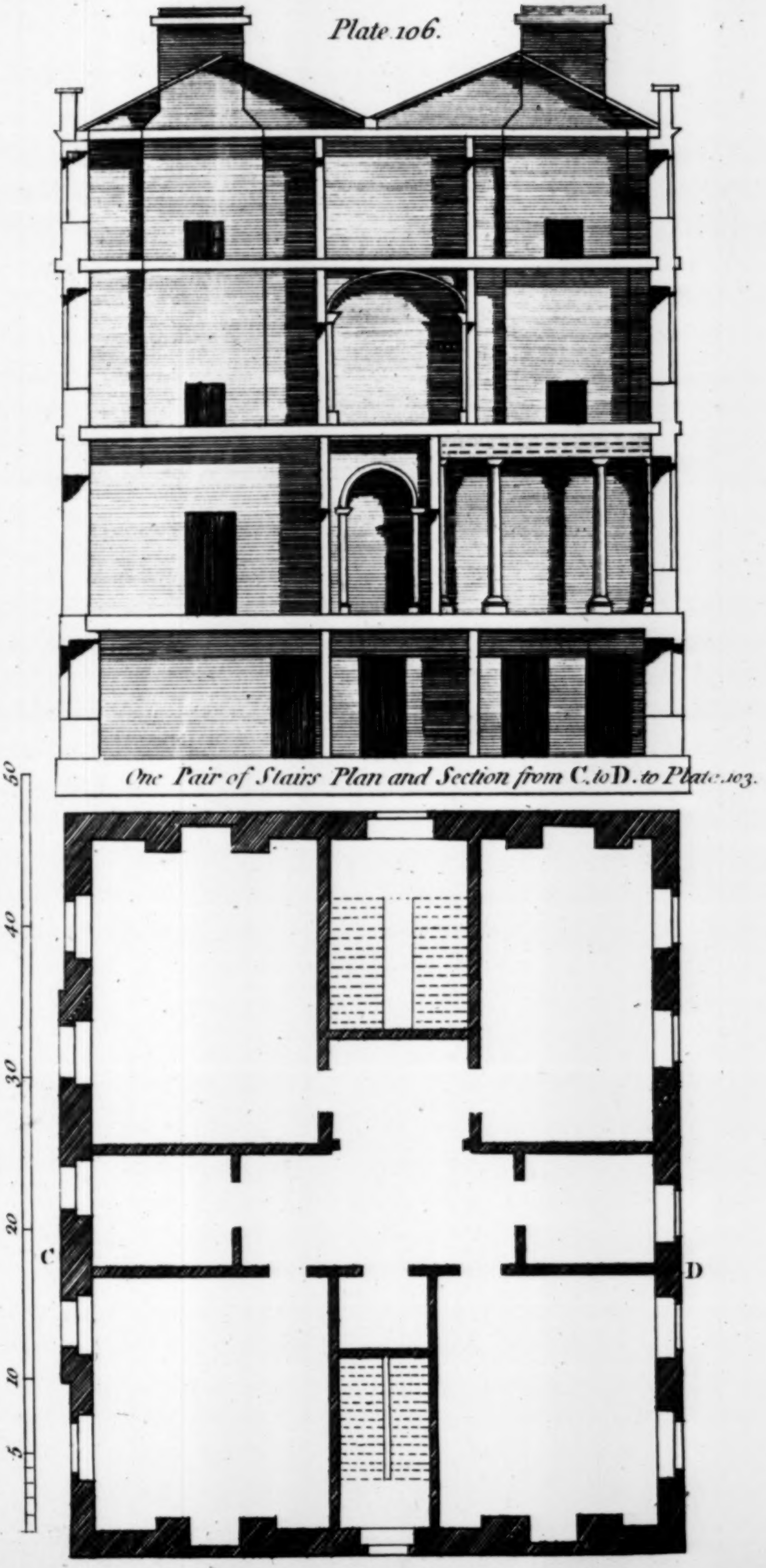


Plan of the Roof.

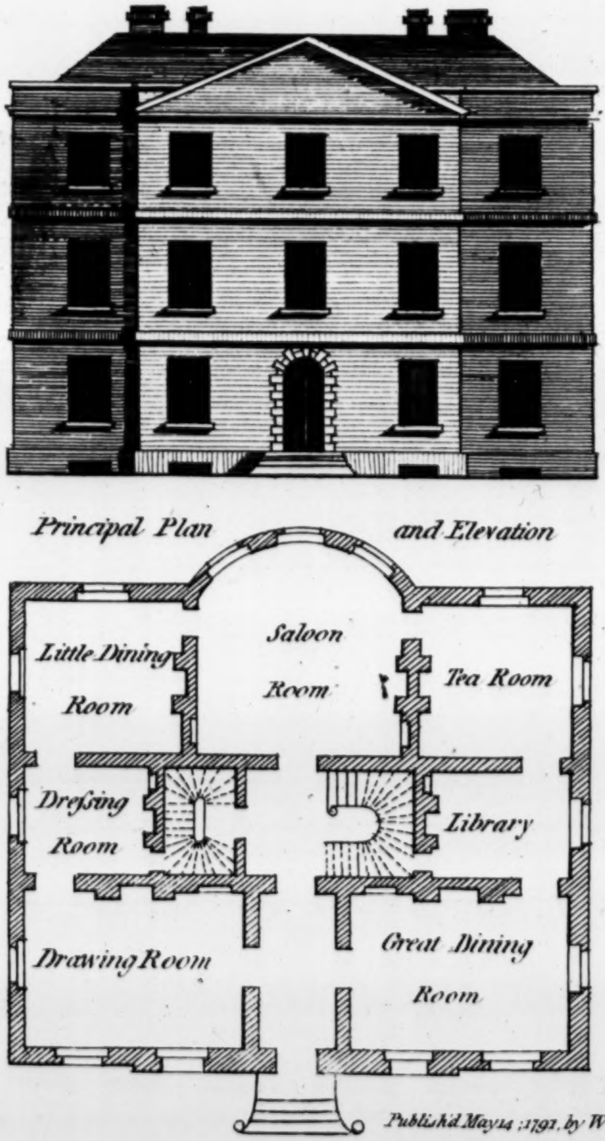


Plan of the Attic Floor. to Plate 103.

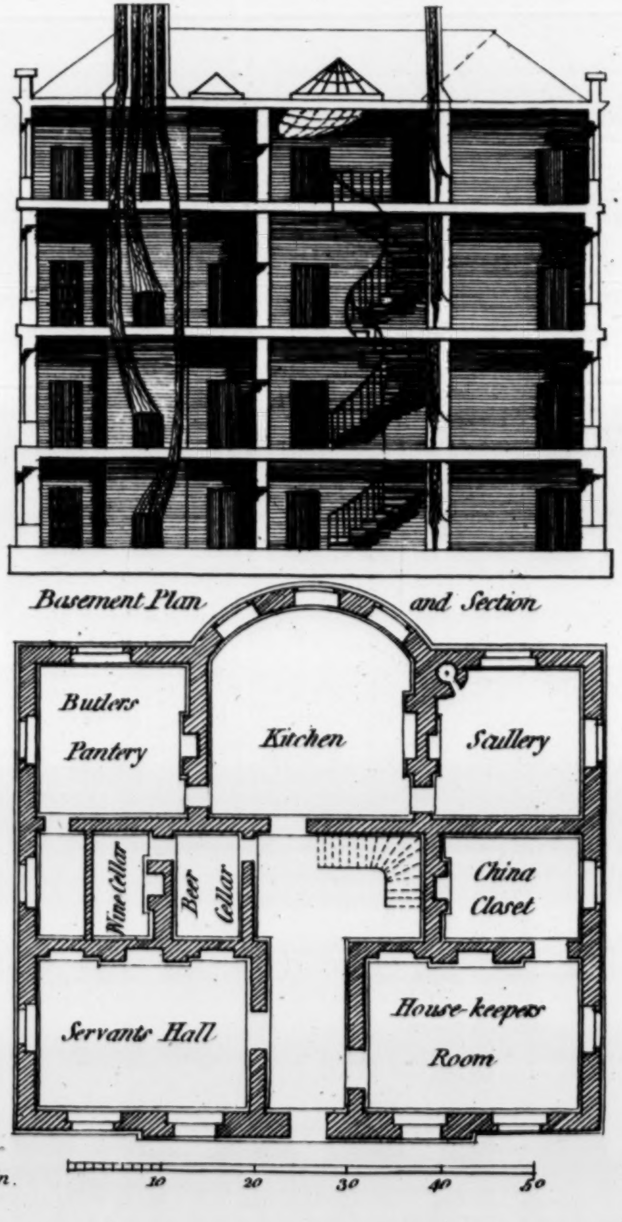
Plate 106.



One Pair of Stairs Plan and Section from C. to D. to Plate 103.

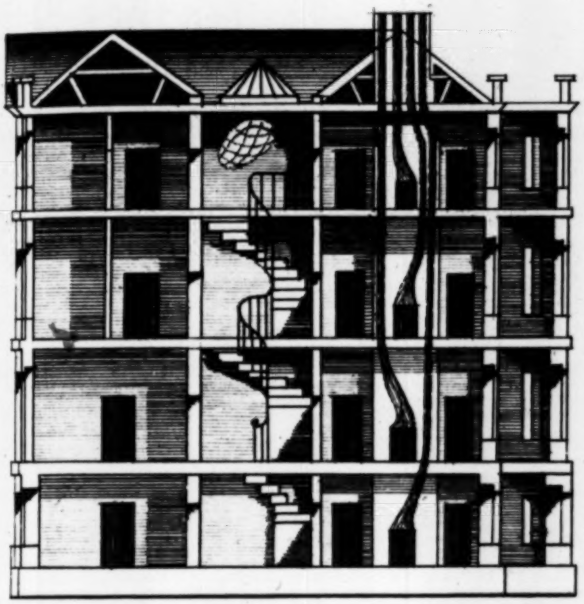


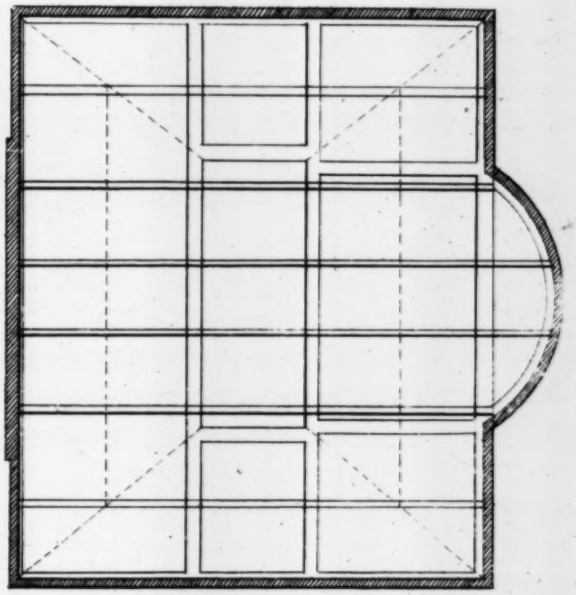
Principal Plan and Elevation



Basement Plan and Section

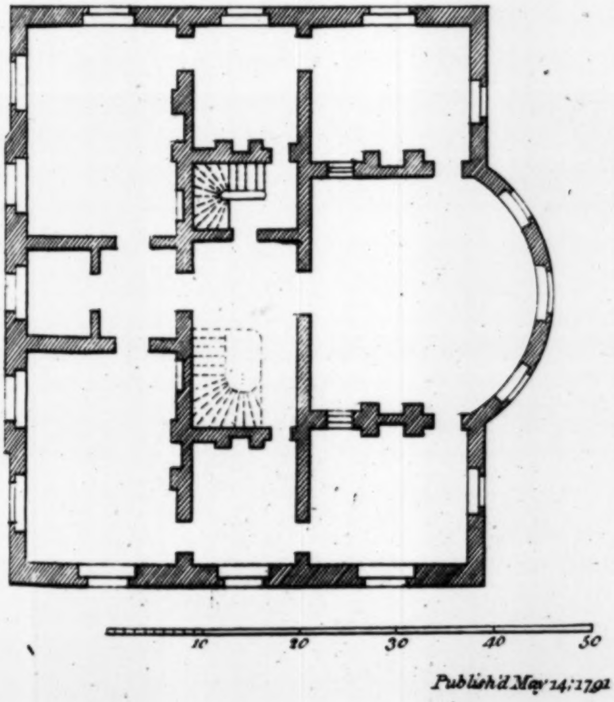
Publish'd May 14; 1791, by W. Pain.

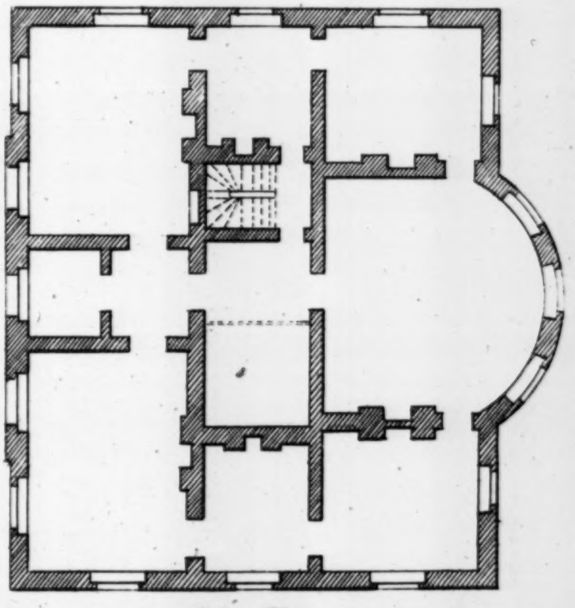




Plan of the Roof

One Pair of Stairs Plan & Section, Attic plan and Roof to Plate 107.

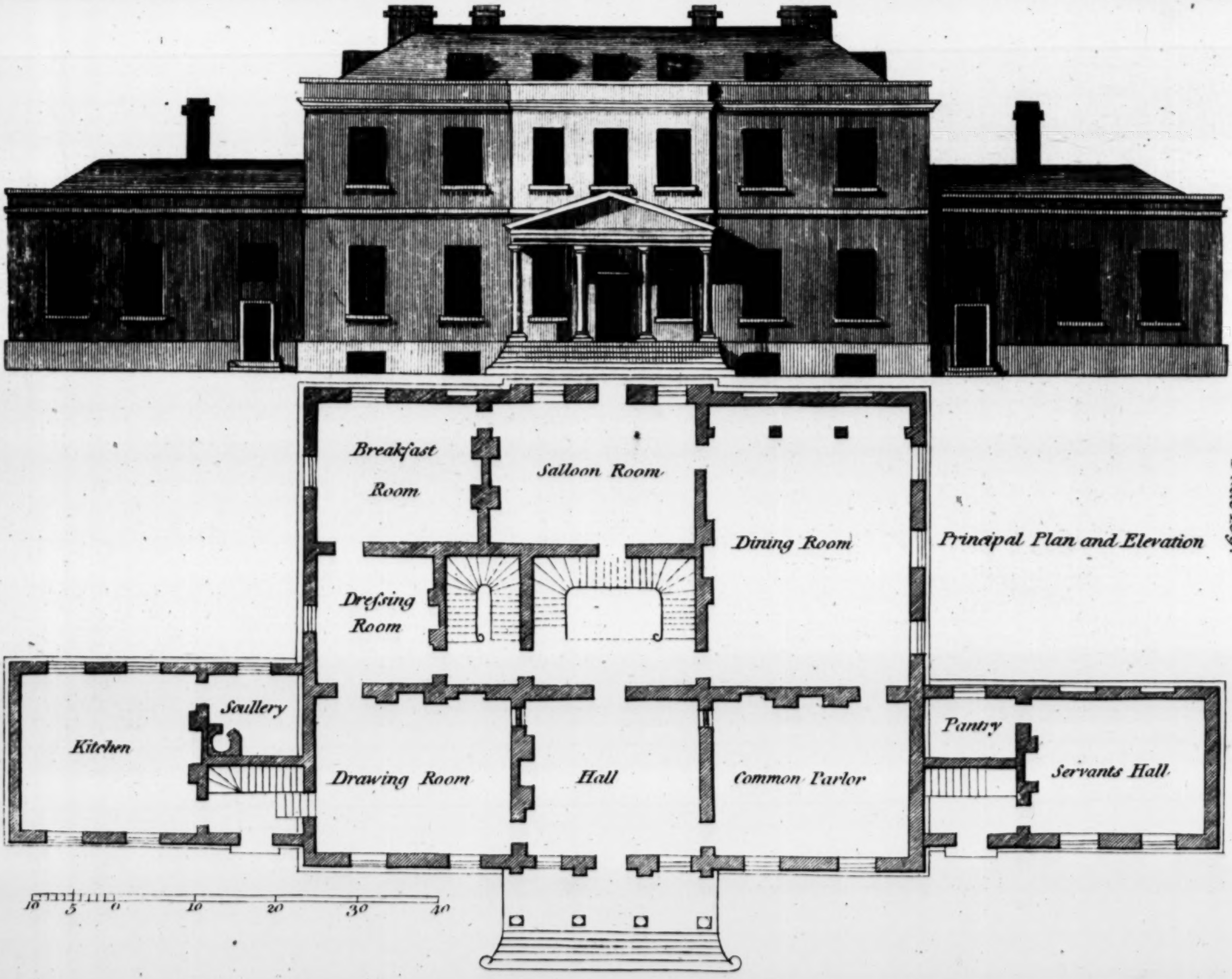




Attic Plan

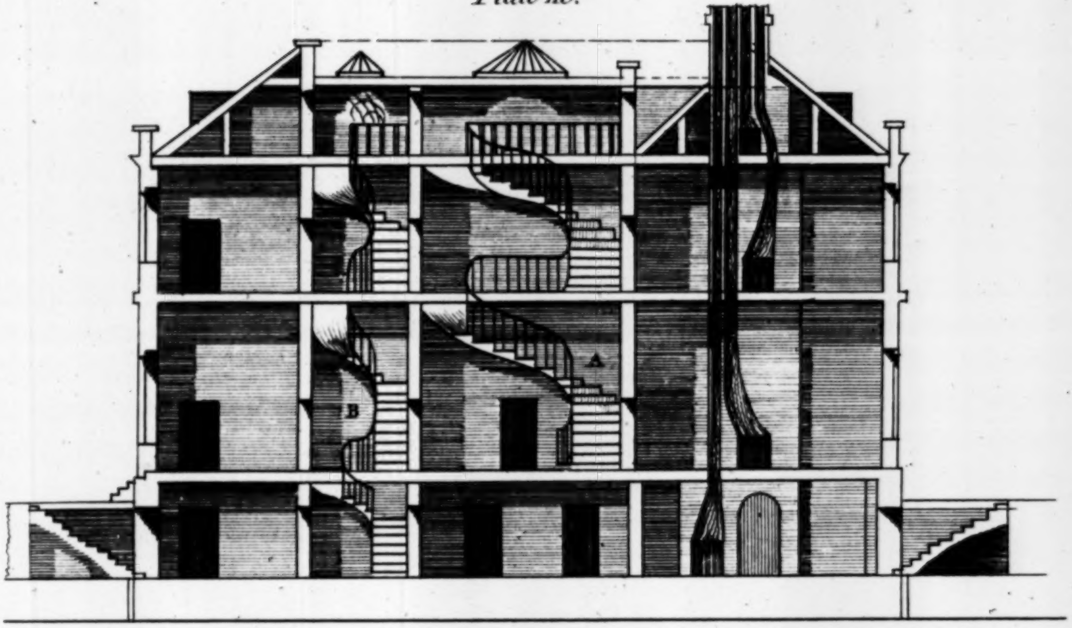
Publish'd May 14; 1791 by W. Pain.

Principal Plan and Elevation

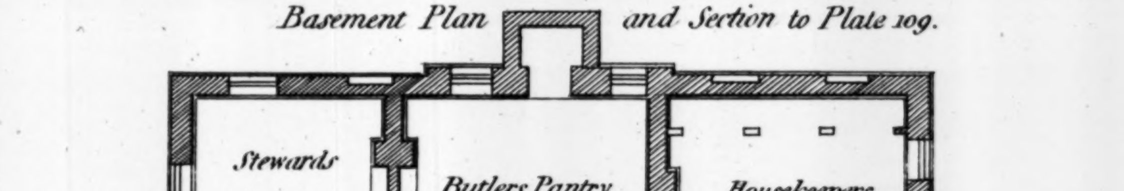


Publish'd May 14.1791. by W.Pain

Plate 110.

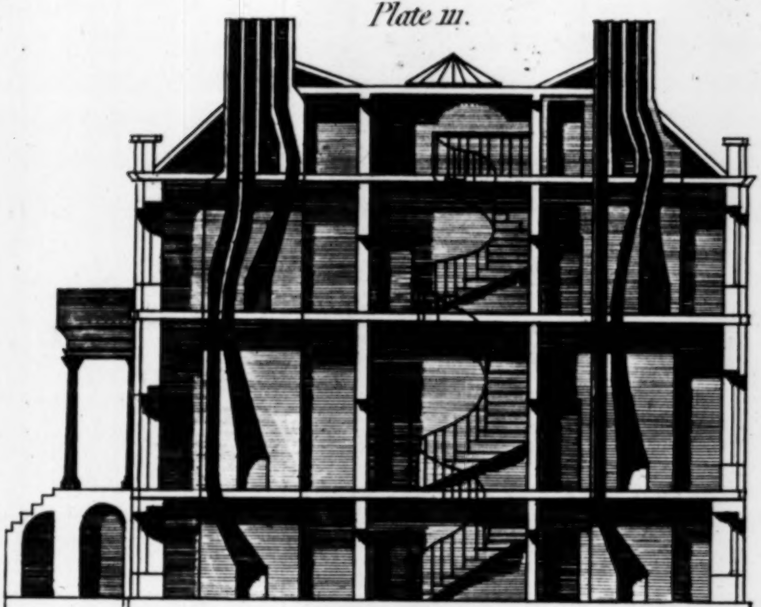


Basement Plan and Section to Plate 109.



Publish'd May 14, 1791 by W. Pain.

Plate 111.



One Pair of Stairs Plan & Section to Pla. 109.

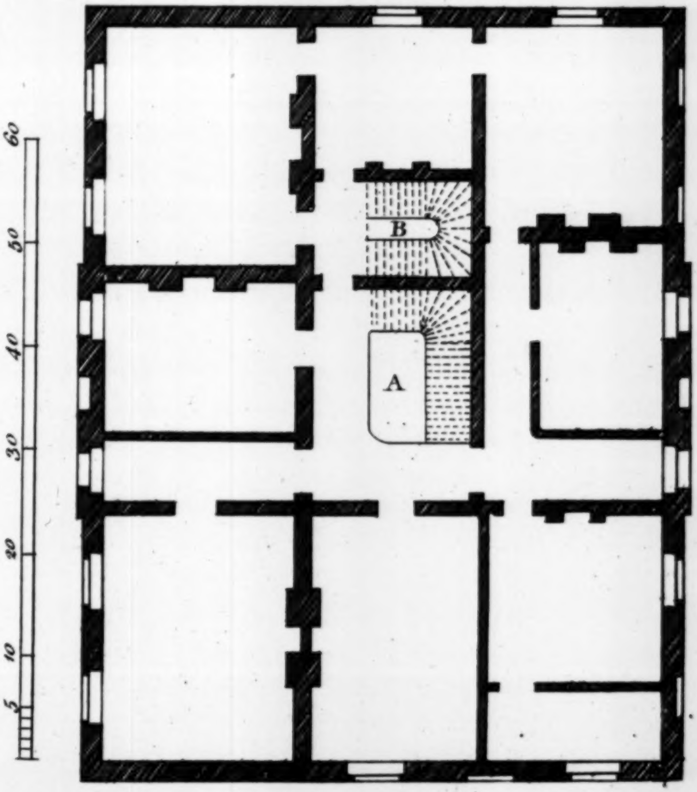
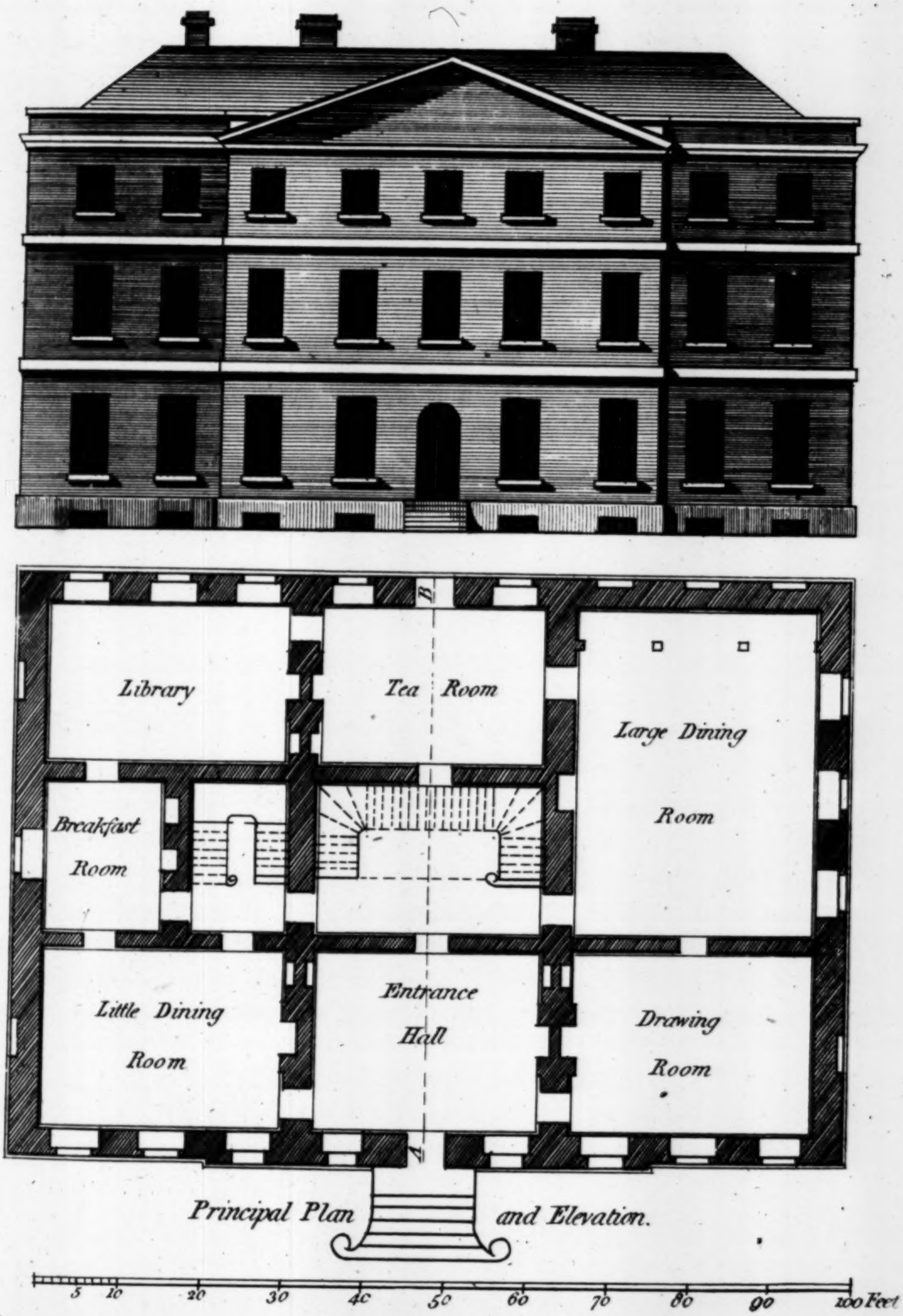


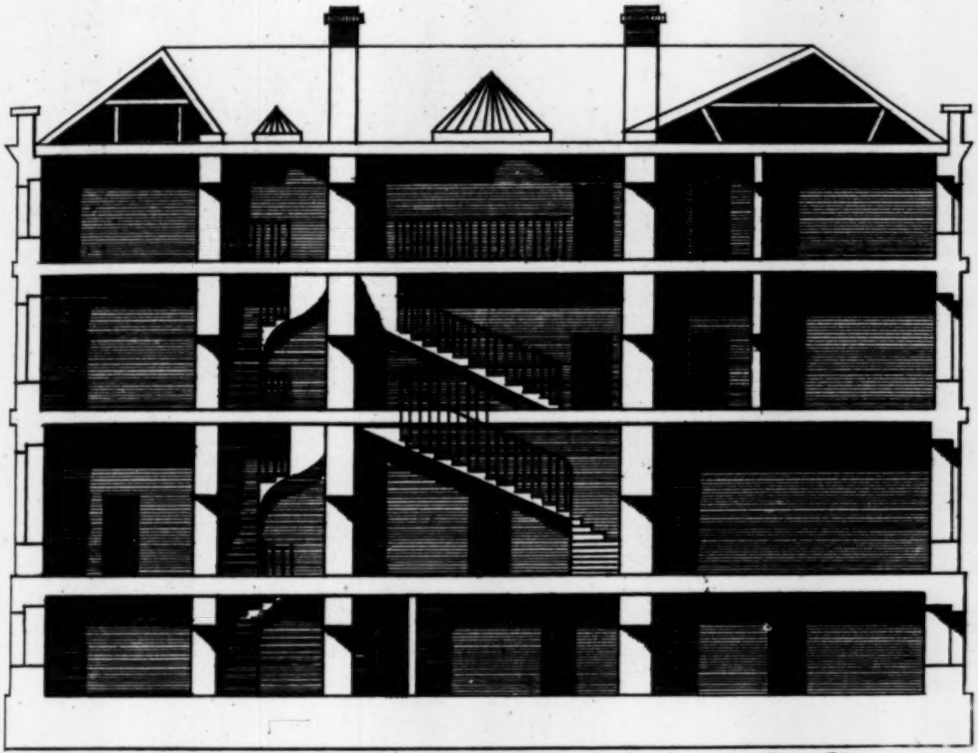
Plate 112.



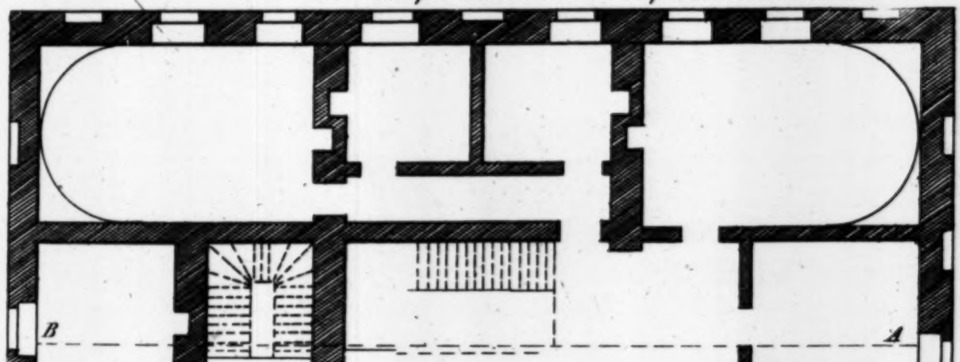
Principal Plan and Elevation.

Publish'd May 24 1791 by W. Pain.

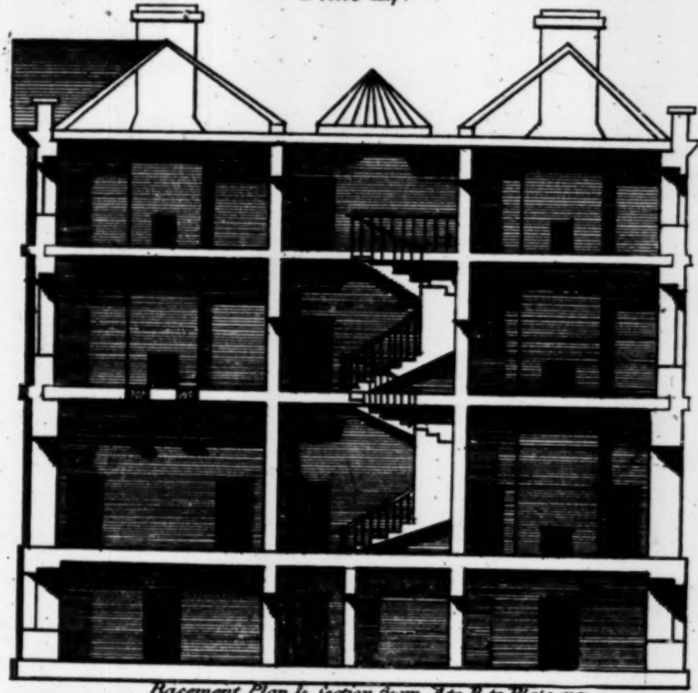
Plate 113.



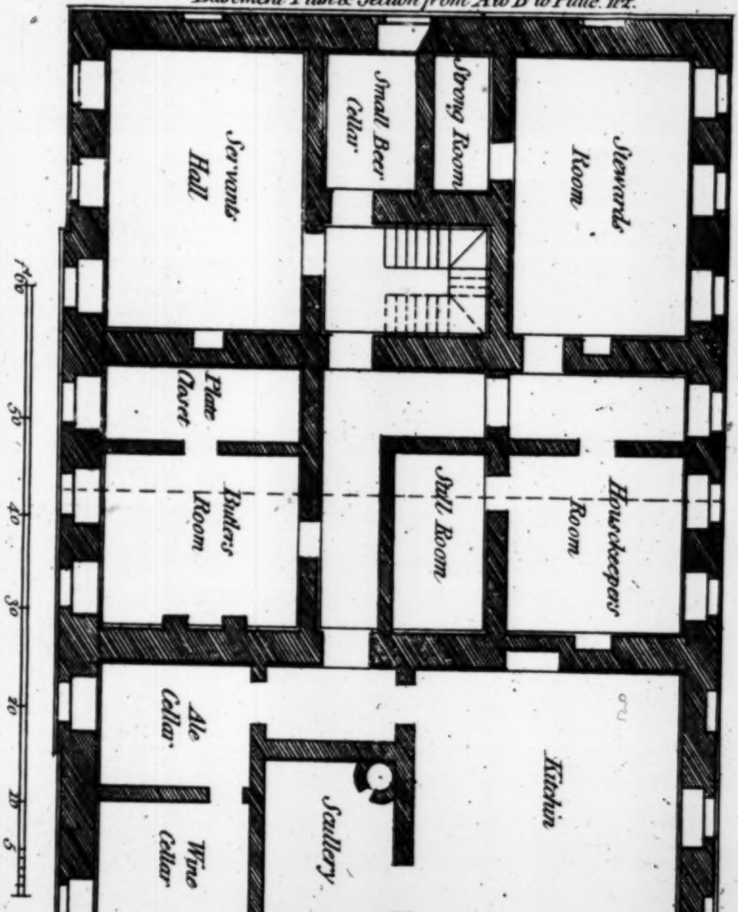
One Pair of Stairs Plan & Section from A to B. to Plate 112.

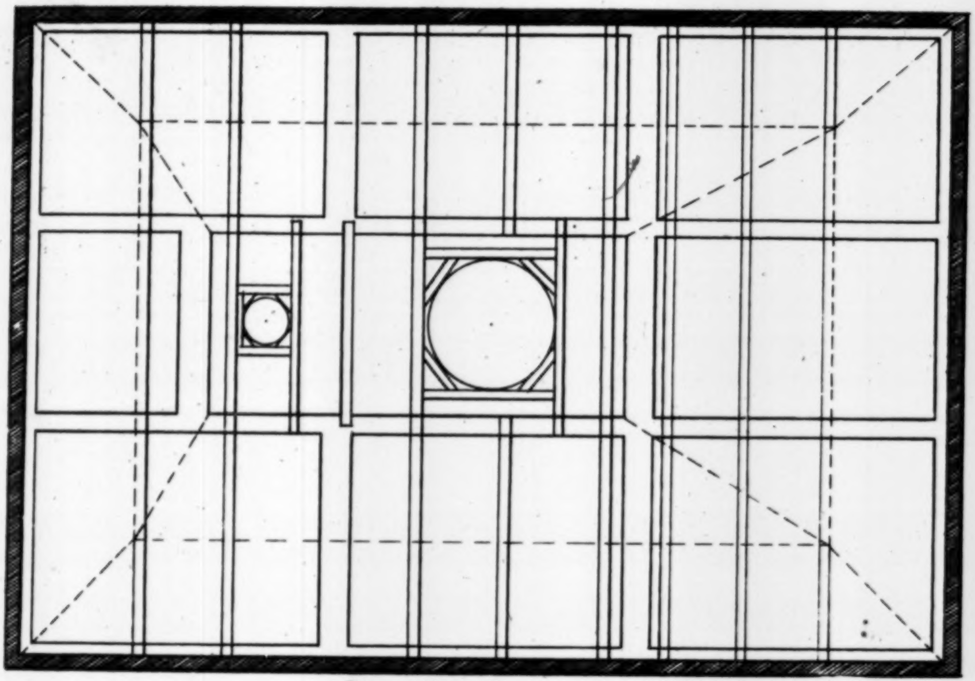


Publish'd May 14 1791 by W Pain.

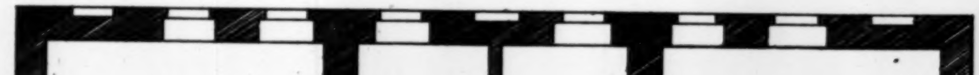


Basement Plan & Section from A to B to Plate. 112.



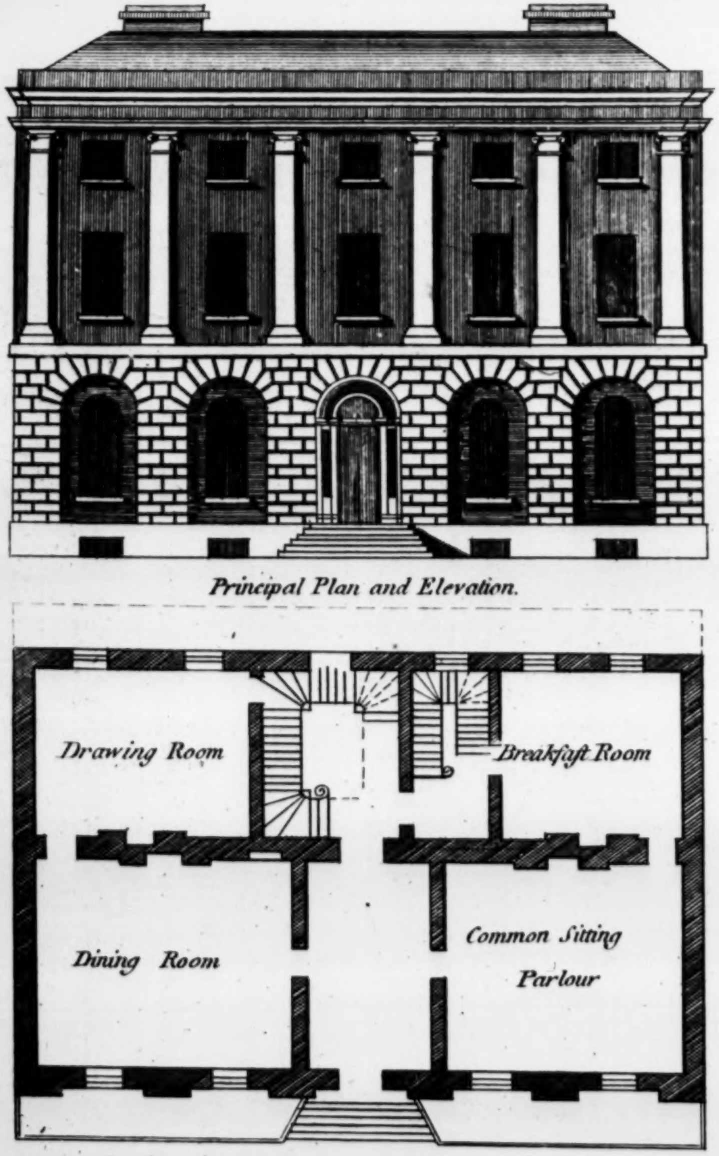


Plan of the Roof, and Attic Floor. to Plate. 112.

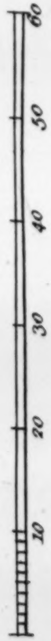


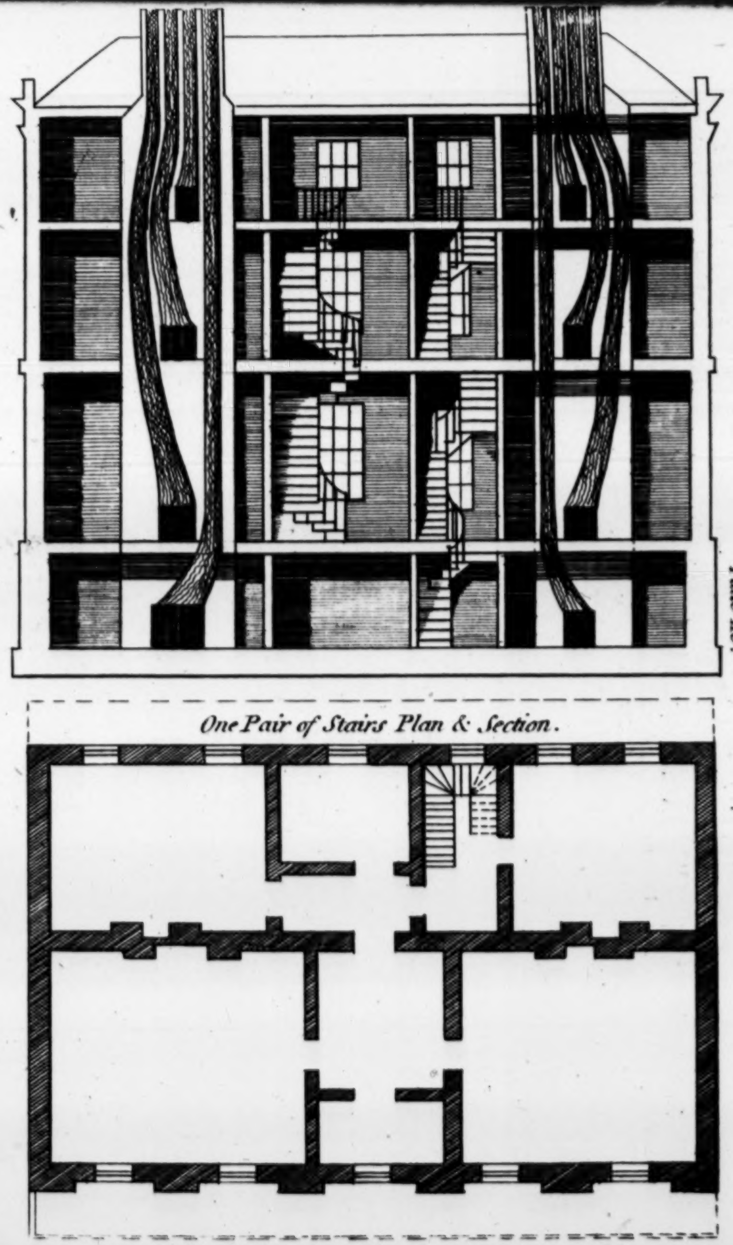
Publish'd May 14, 1791 by W. Pain.

Plate 116.



Principal Plan and Elevation.





One Pair of Stairs Plan & Section.

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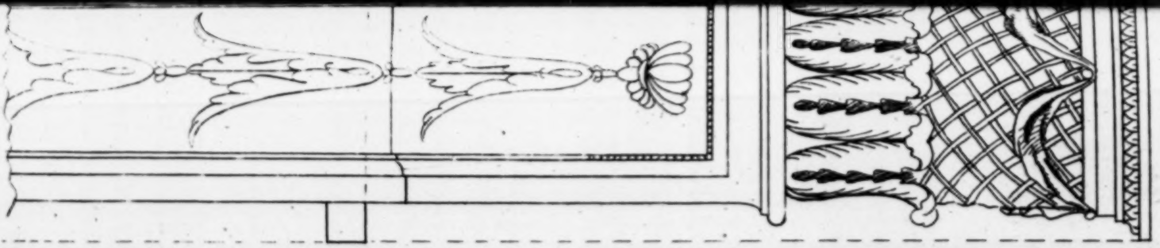
Plate.117.



aster Quarter Size.

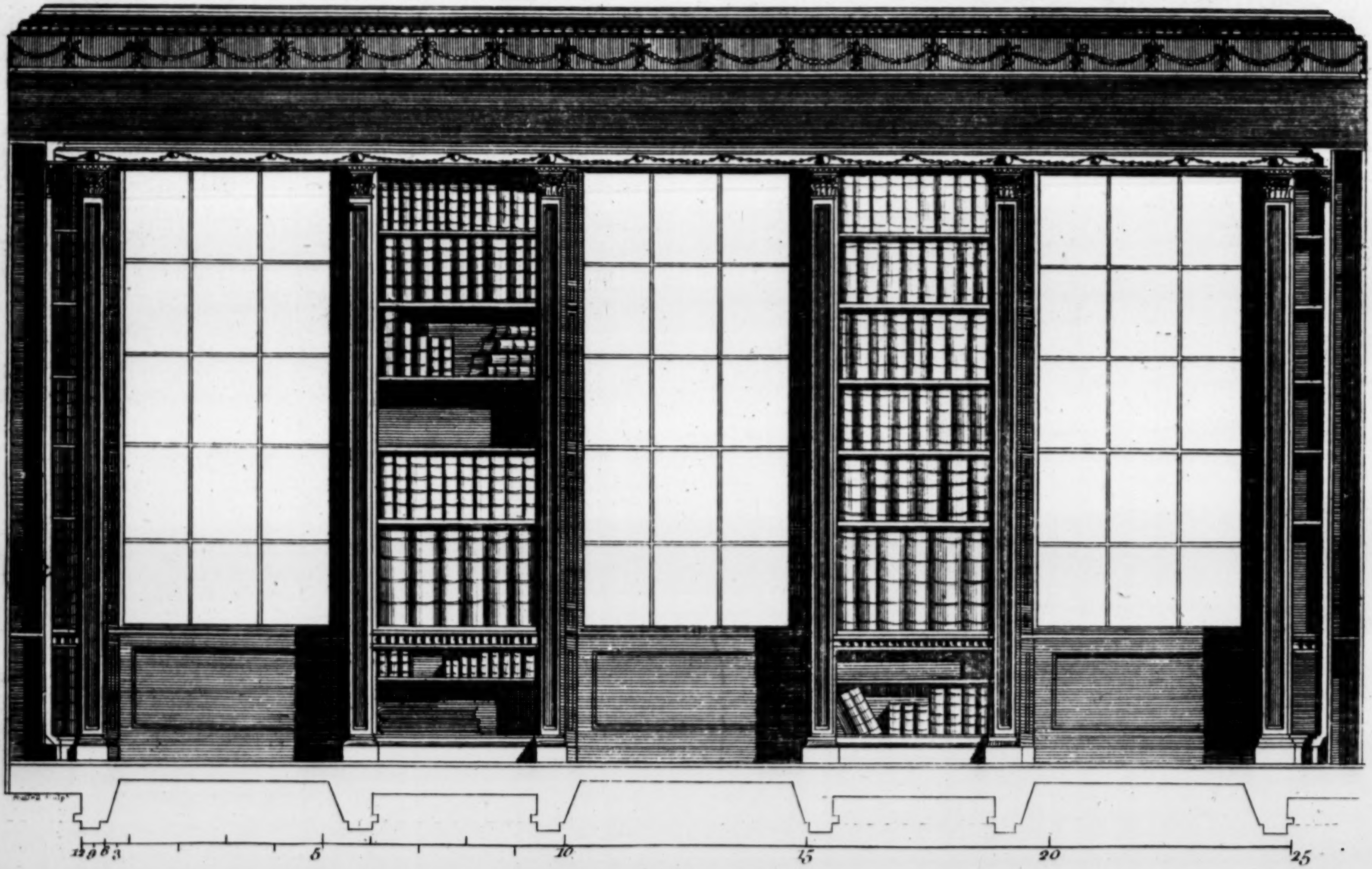


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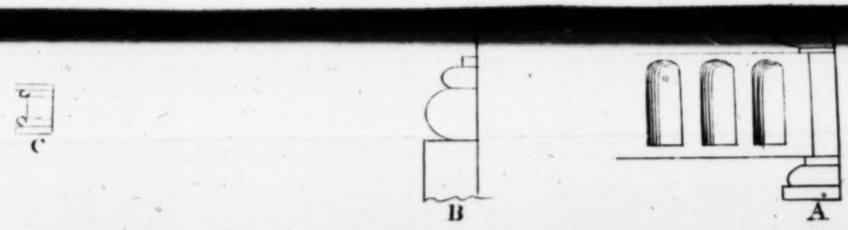
Plate 118.

A Surbase Mold quarter size
B Base Mold ditto
C Front Mold of Shelves to Bookcase



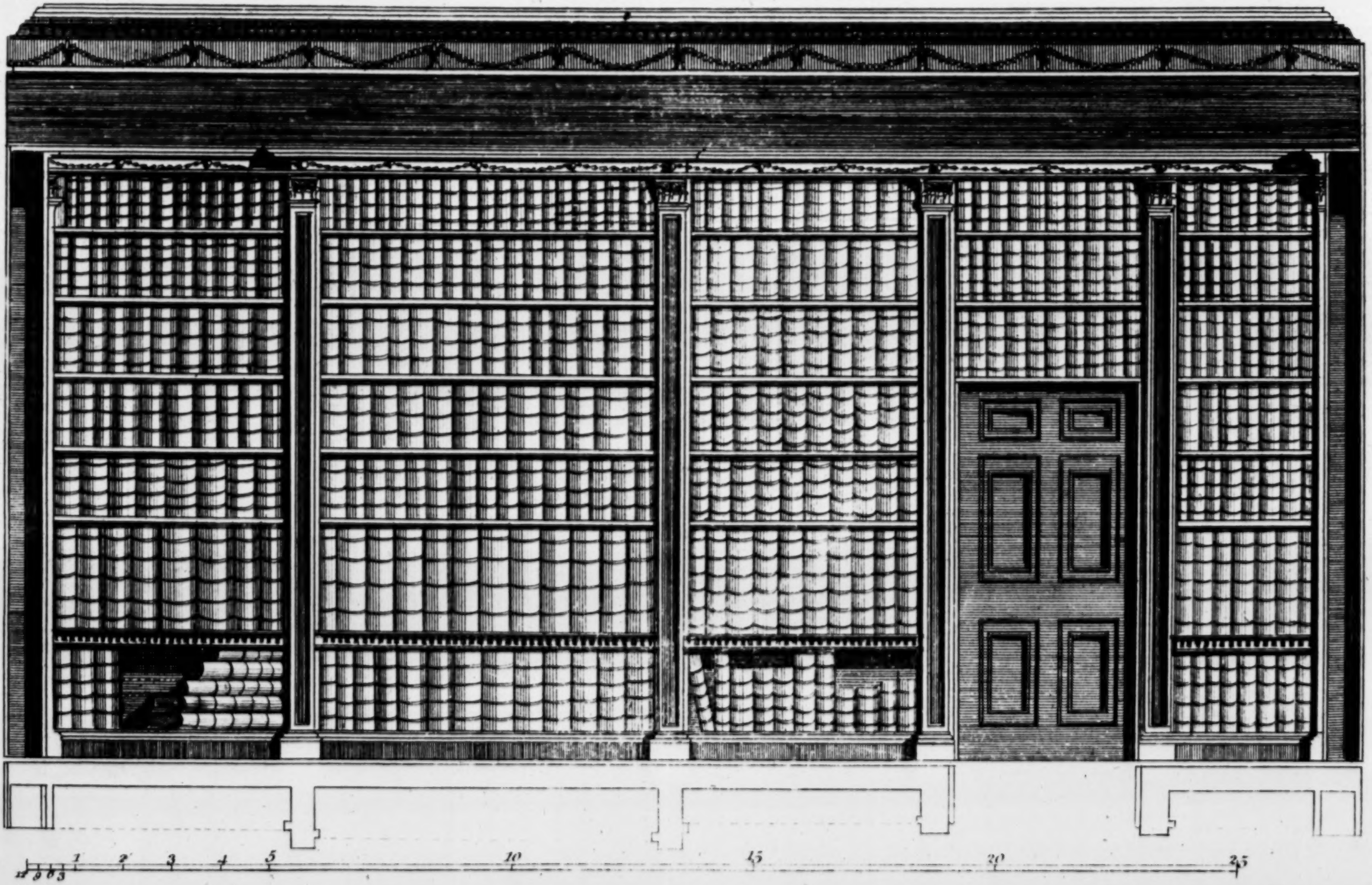


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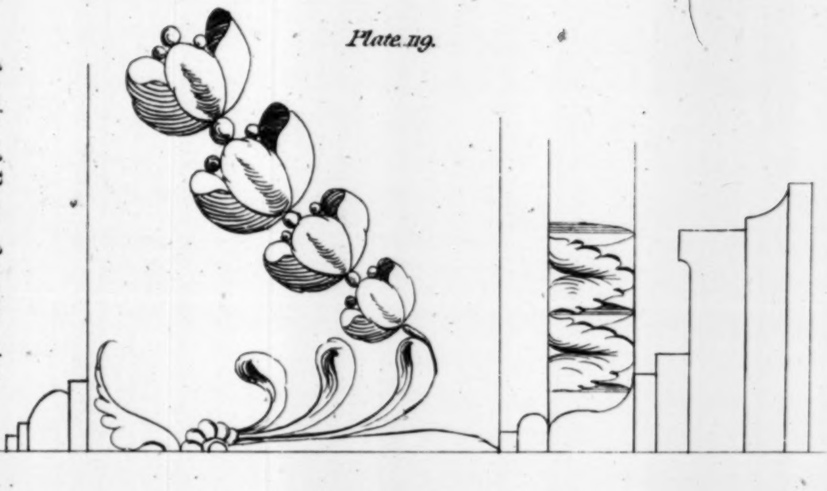
Plate.119.

Cornice of Room Quarter size



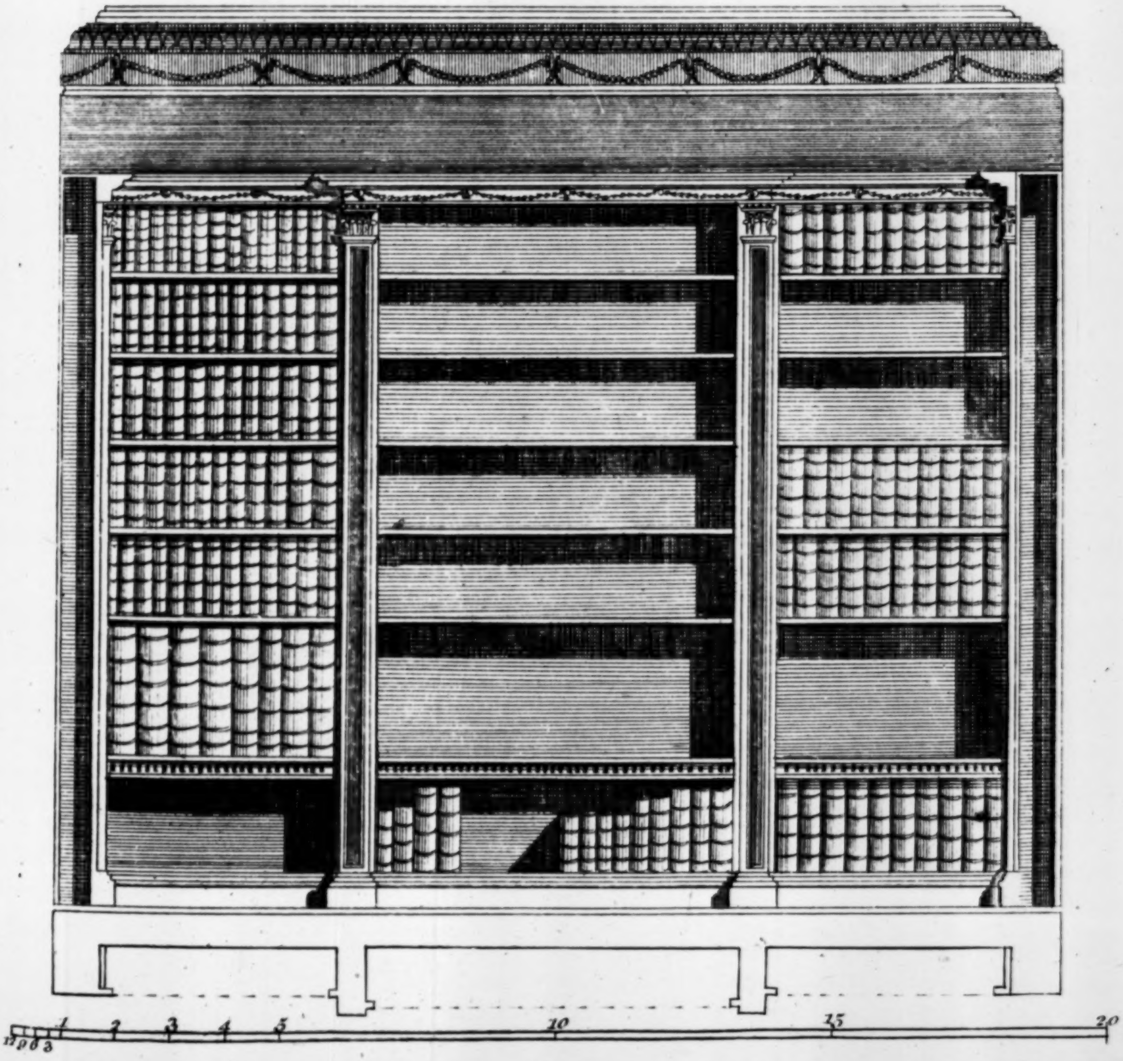


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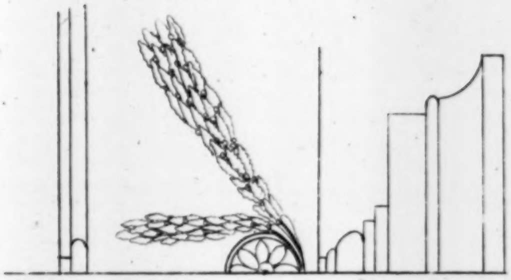
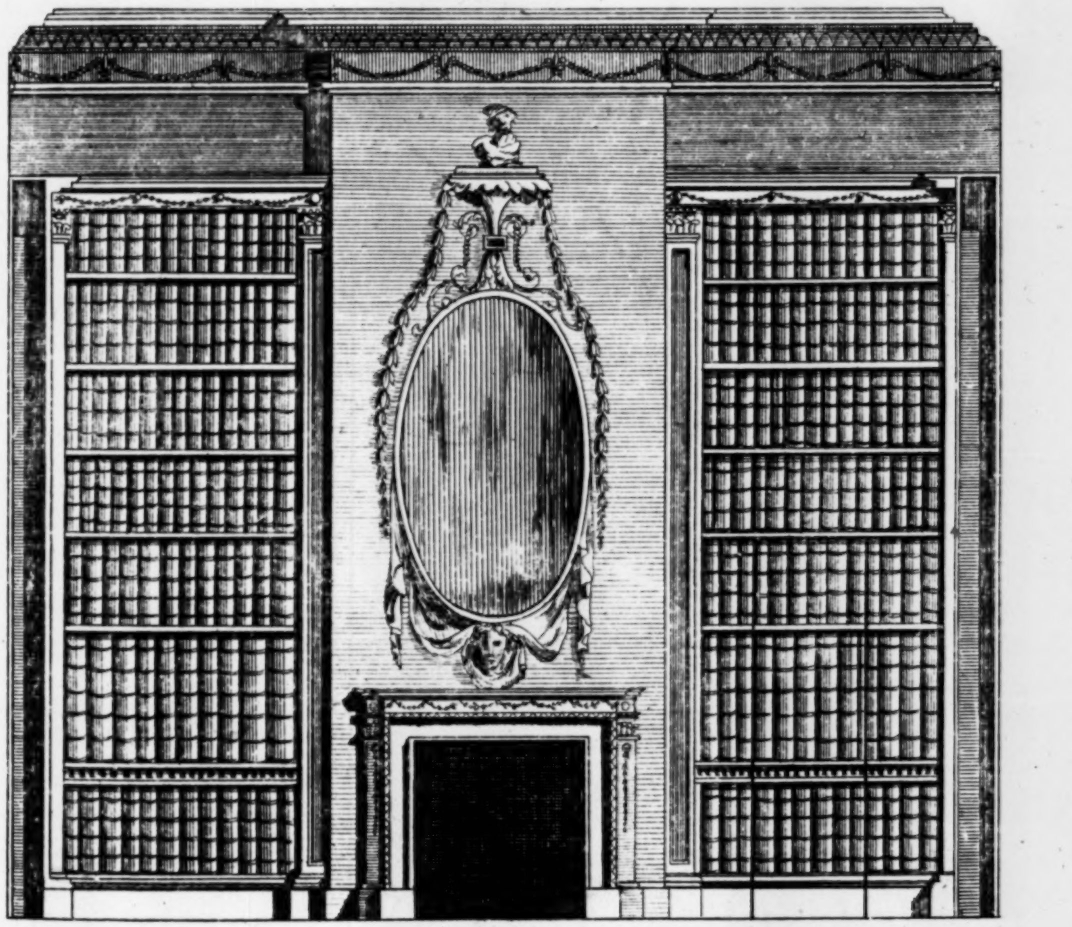
Plate 120.





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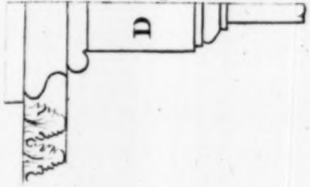
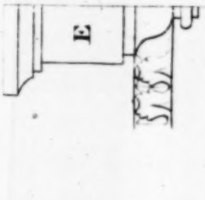
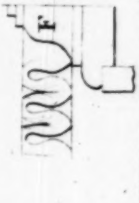
[illegible]

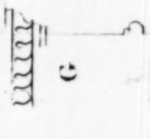
Plate.121.

Side Section to Dining room

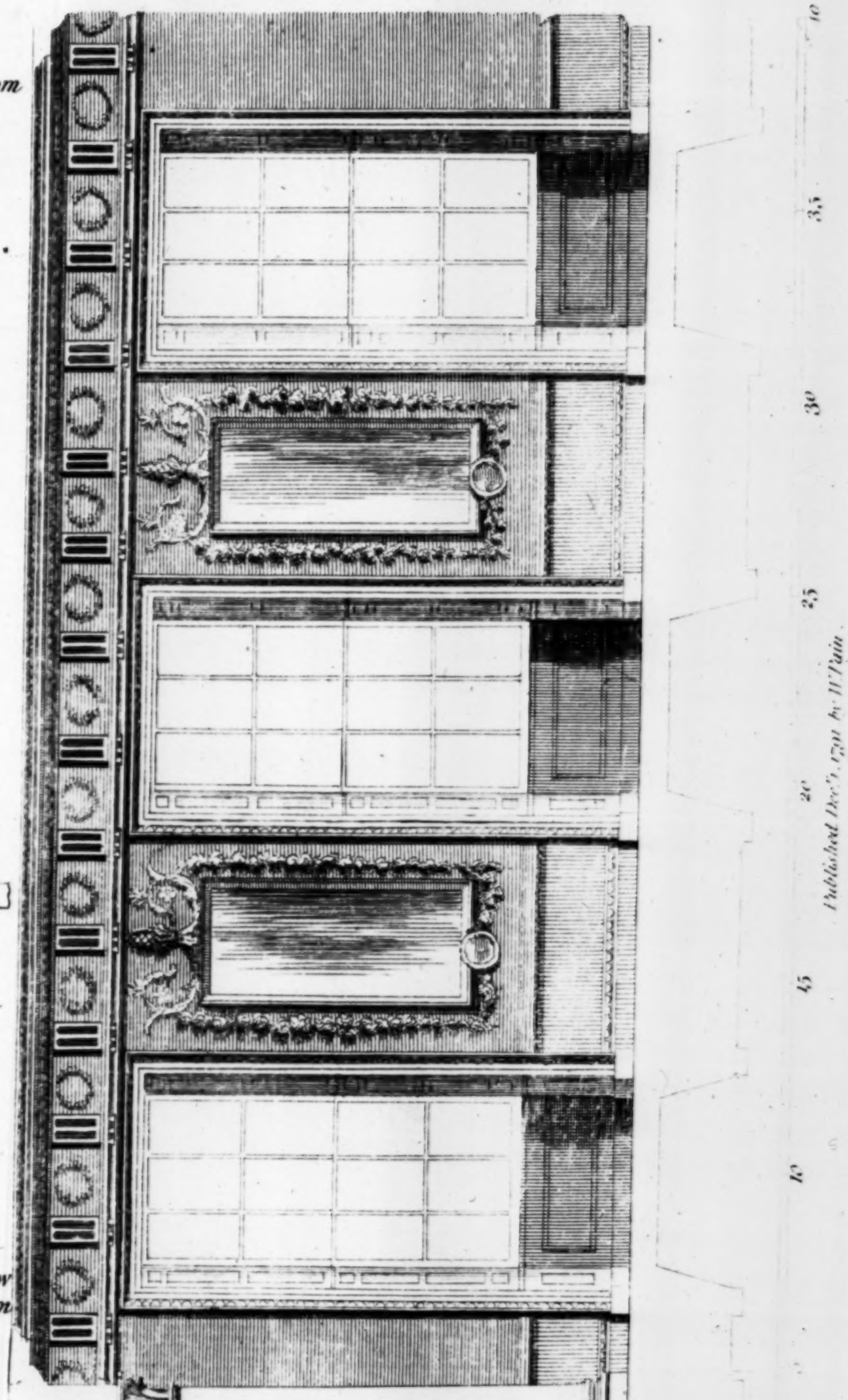








Moulding Quarter Size
D *the Architrave to door & window*
F.F *Surbase & base molding to Room*
G *Molding on Shutters & Door*



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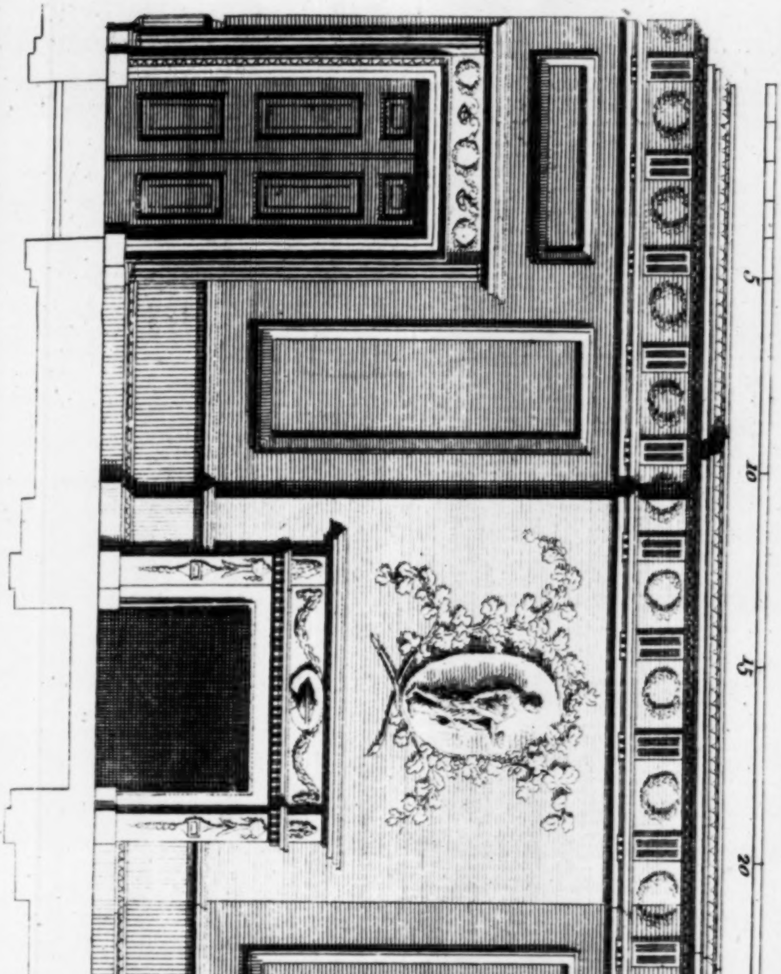
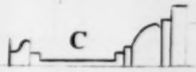
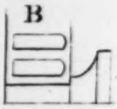
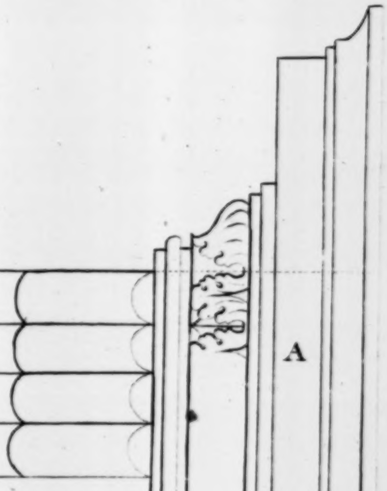
Side Section of the Dining Room.



Moldings quarter Size
- A *Cornice for Door Cap & Chimney & sidepillaister for Doorway*
- B *Architrave molding to Chimney*
- C *Mold for the Frame on side wall*

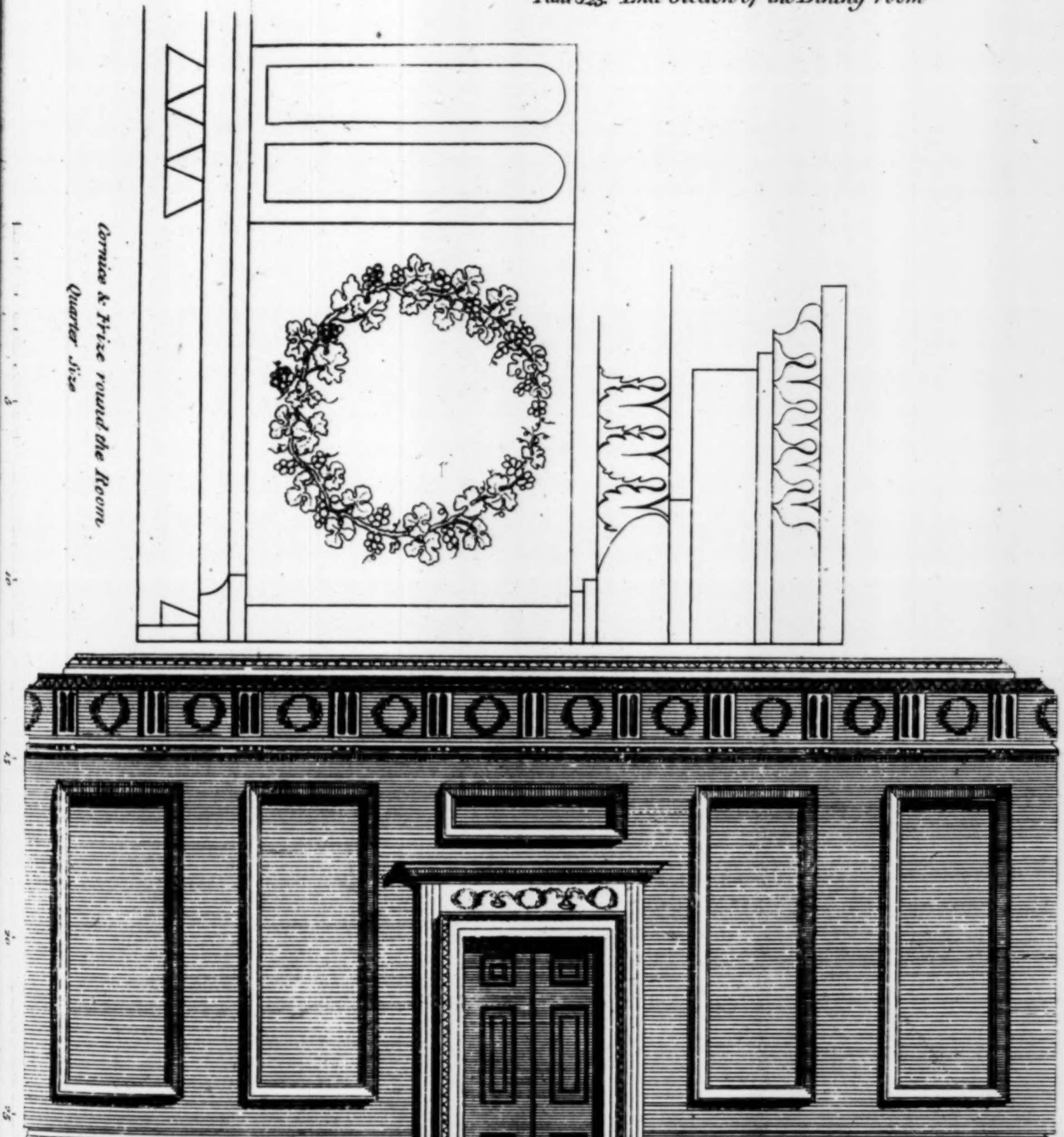






[illegible]

Plate 123: End Section of the Dining room



Cornice & Frize round the Room
Quarter Size

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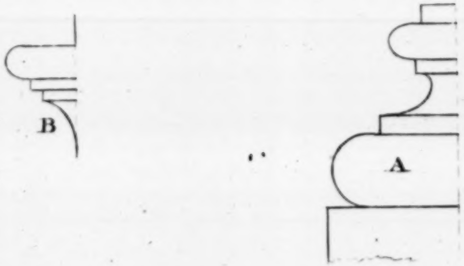
Plate 124. End Section to Dining Room



A The Base of Column & Pillaster
B The Nicking
Quarter Size

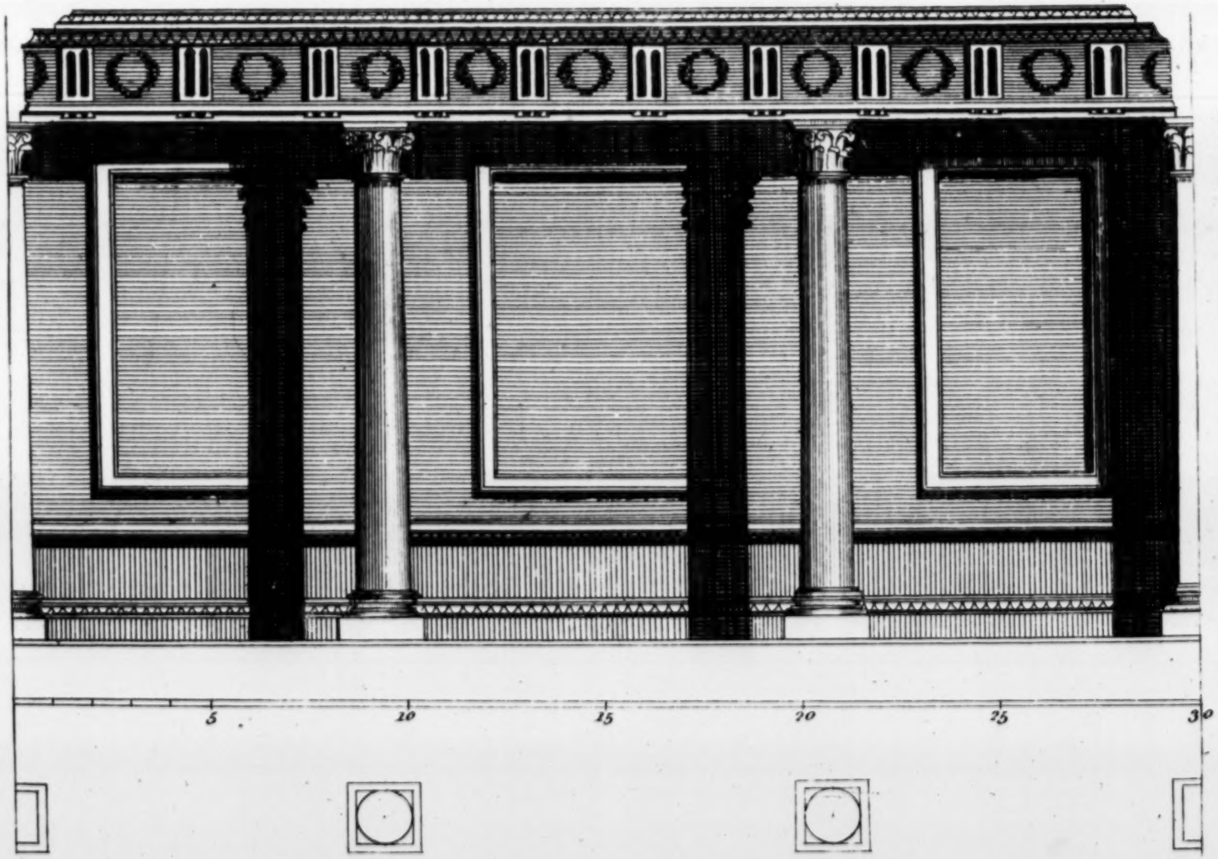


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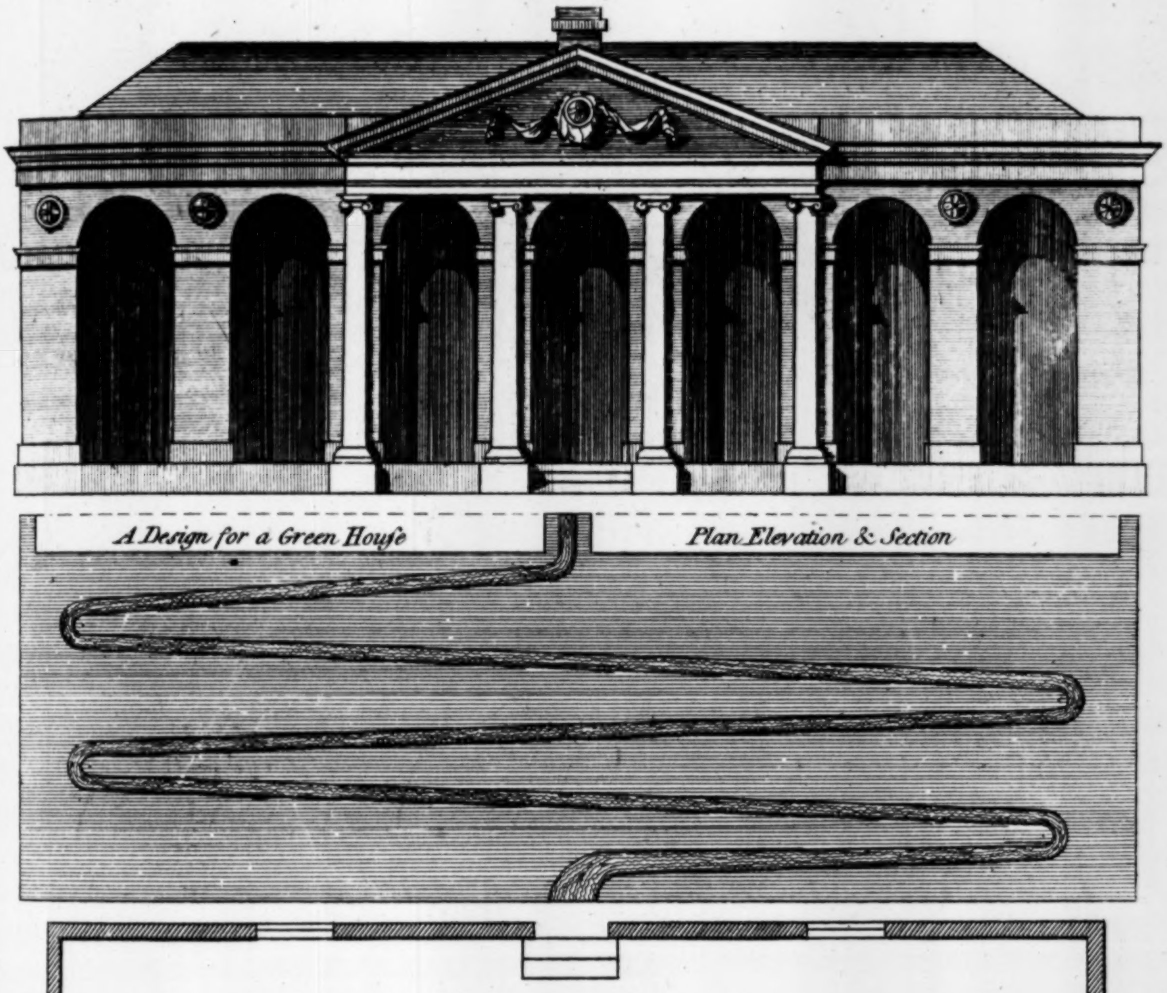
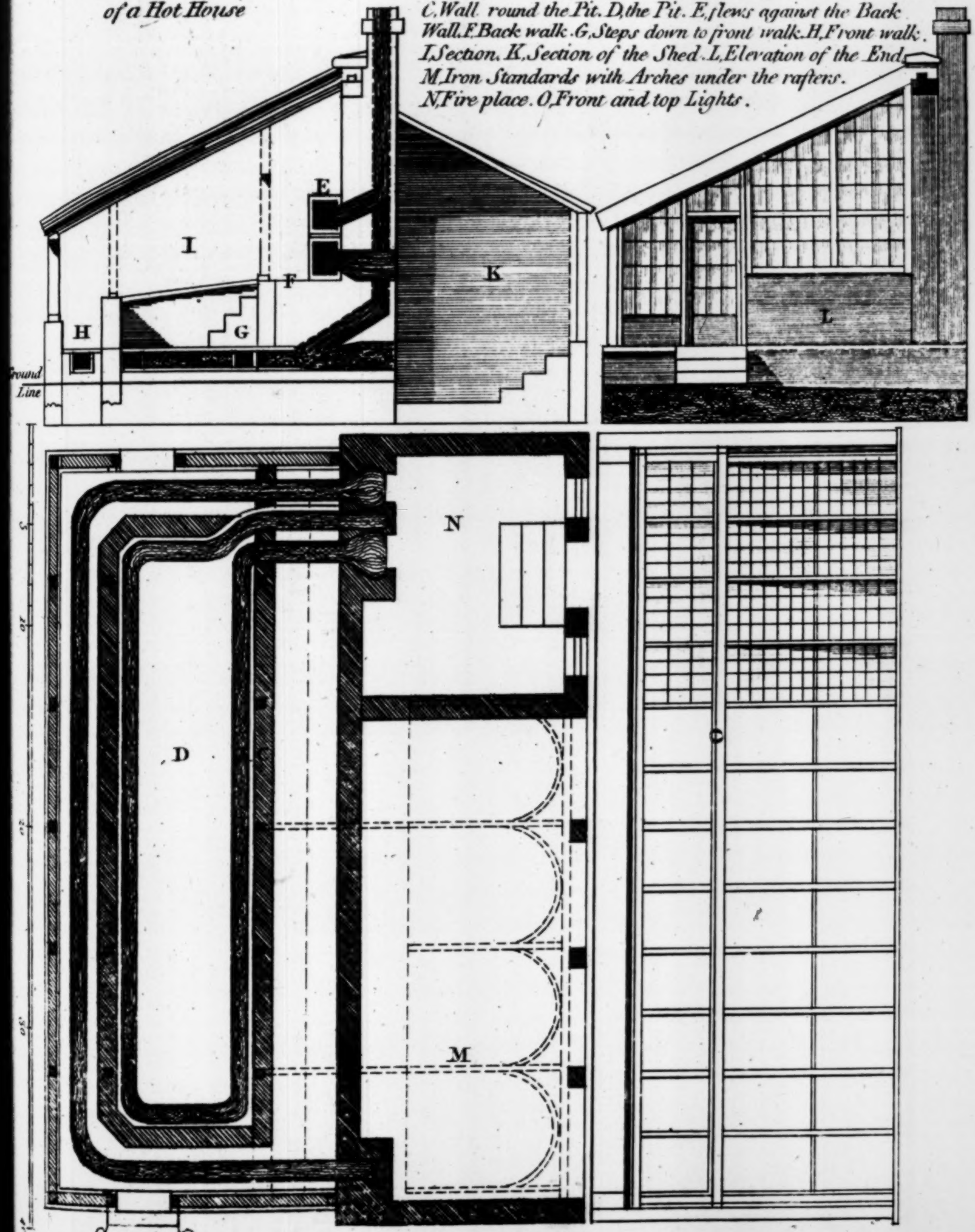
Plate.125


A Design for a Green House

Plan Elevation & Section

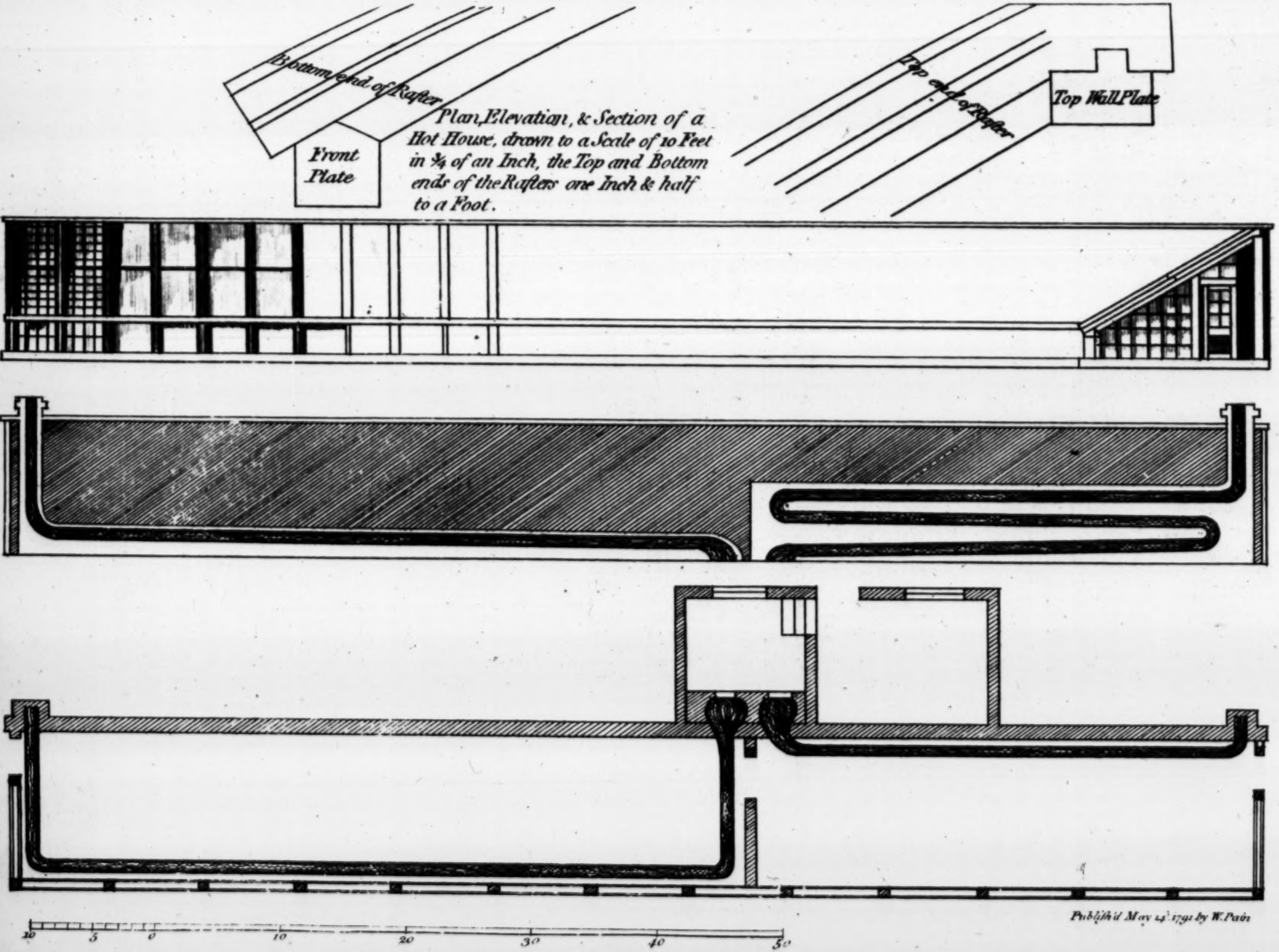
Plan, Elevation & Section of a Hot House

A, the Flew round the Pit. B, the Flew under the Front walk. C, Wall round the Pit. D, the Pit. E, flews against the Back Wall. F, Back walk. G, Steps down to front walk. H, Front walk. I, Section. K, Section of the Shed. L, Elevation of the End. M, Iron Standards with Arches under the rafters. N, Fire place. O, Front and top Lights.



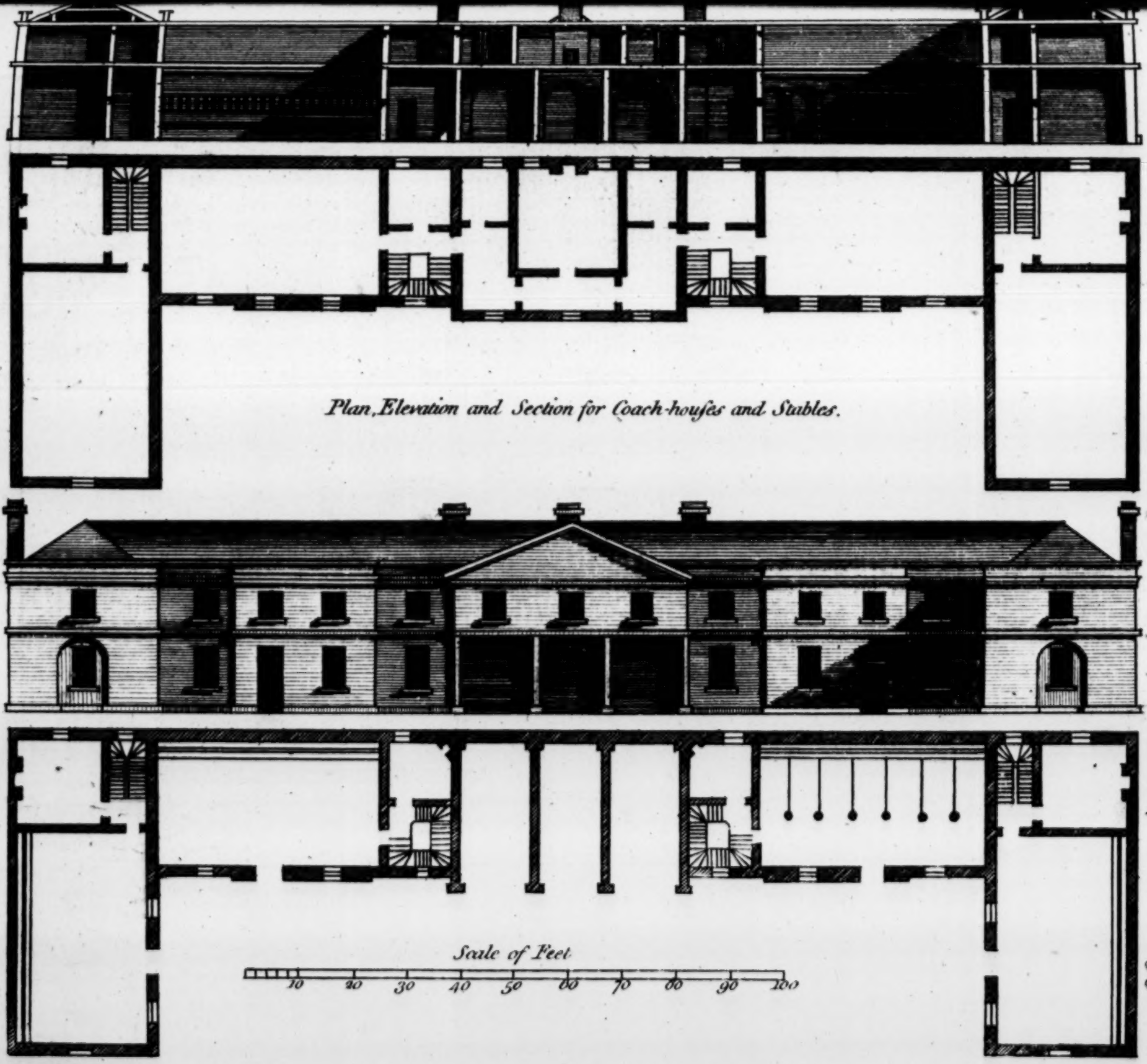
Publish'd May 14:1791 by W^m Pain

Plate 127.



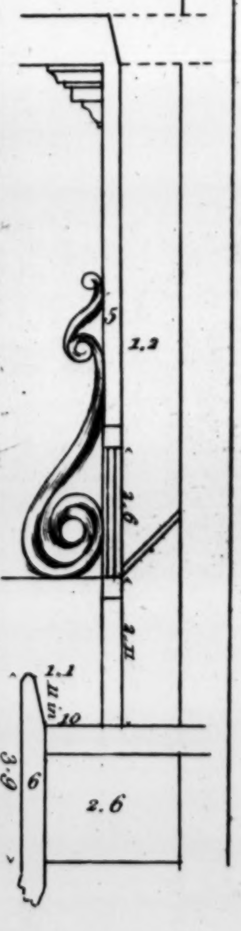
Plan, Elevation, & Section of a Hot House, drawn to a Scale of 10 Feet in ¾ of an Inch, the Top and Bottom ends of the Rafters one Inch & half to a Foot.

Publish'd May 14th 1791 by W. Pain



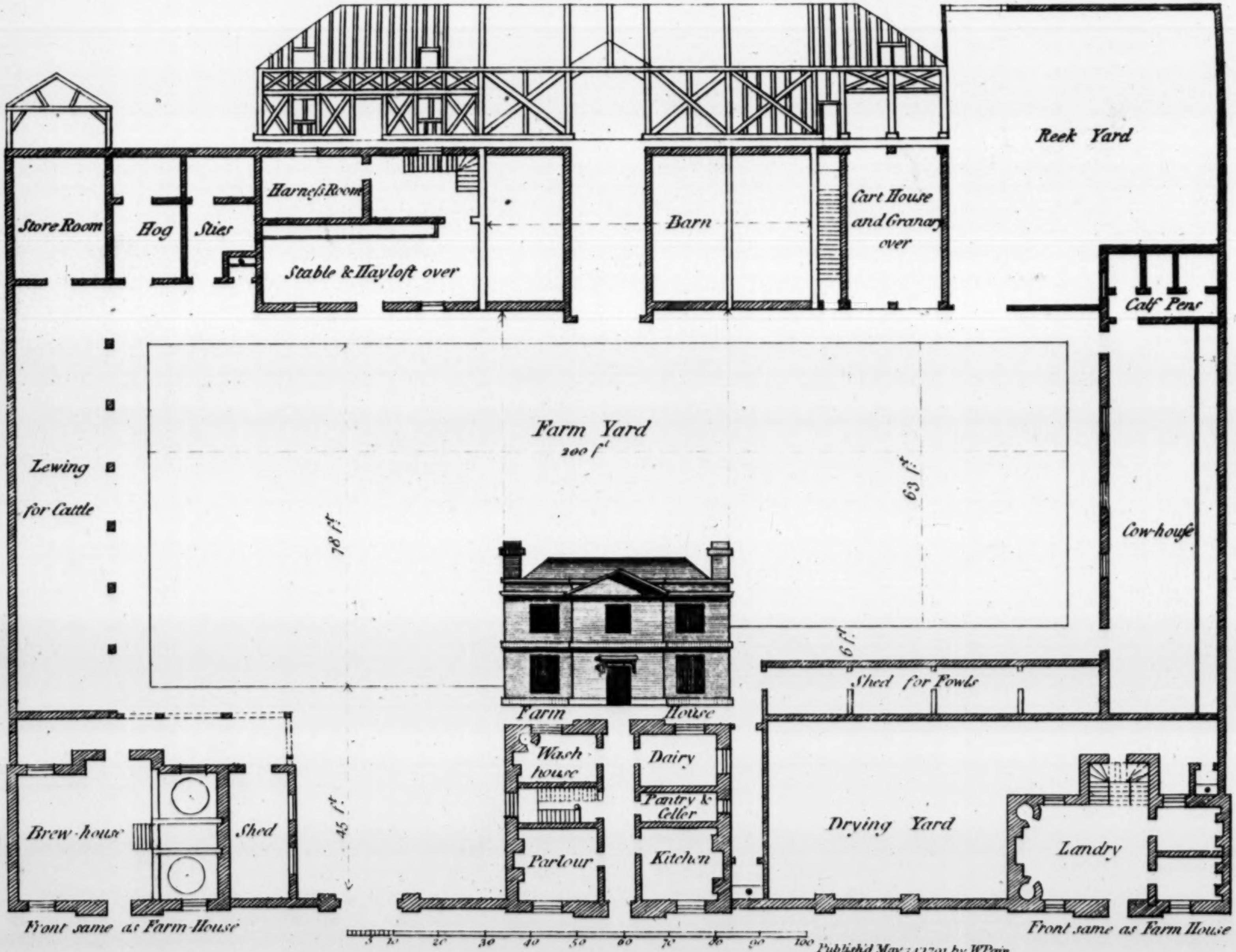
Plan, Elevation and Section for Coach-houses and Stables.

Section of Rack and Manger as figu-red for practice



Publish'd May 14,1791 by W.Pain.

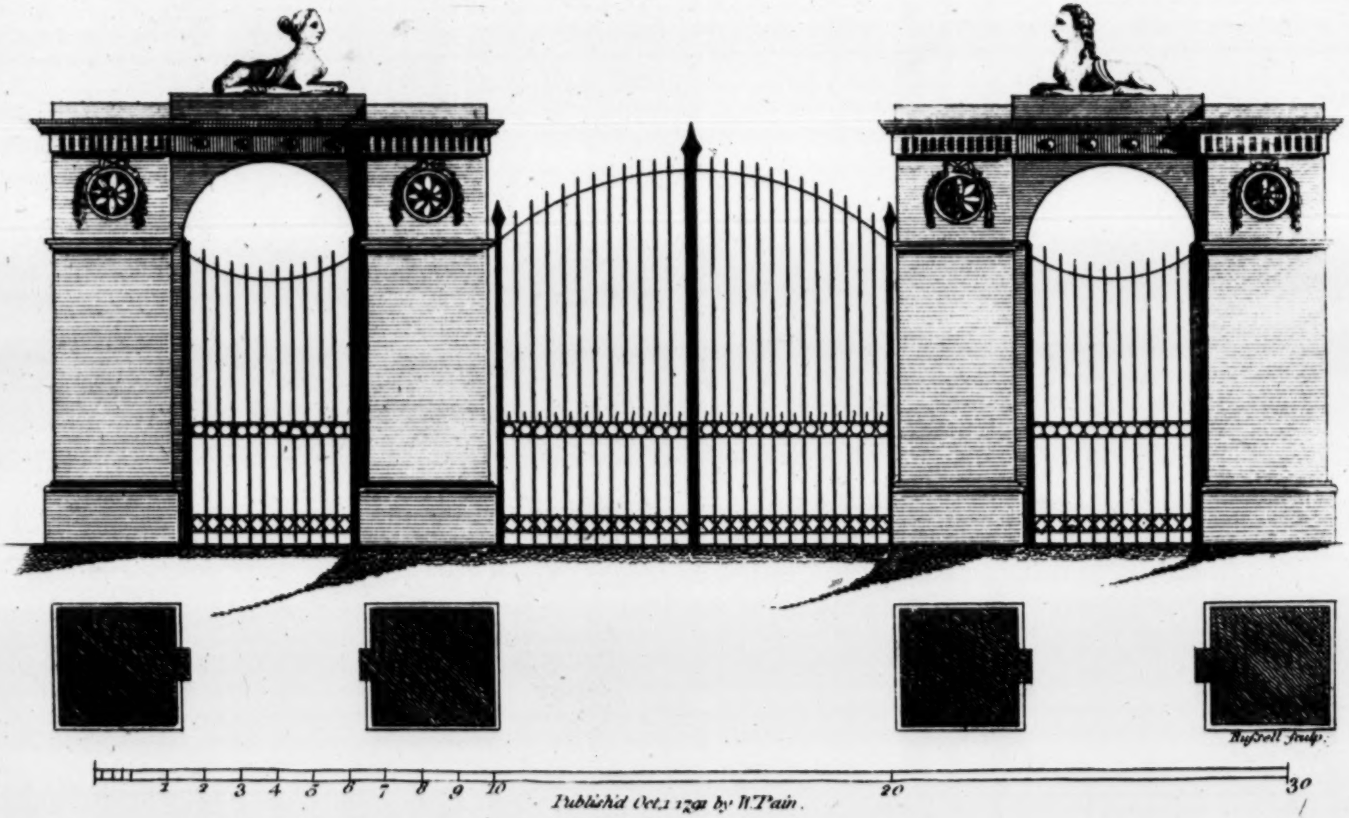
Plate 129.



Publish'd May 24.1791 by W. Pain.

Plate 130

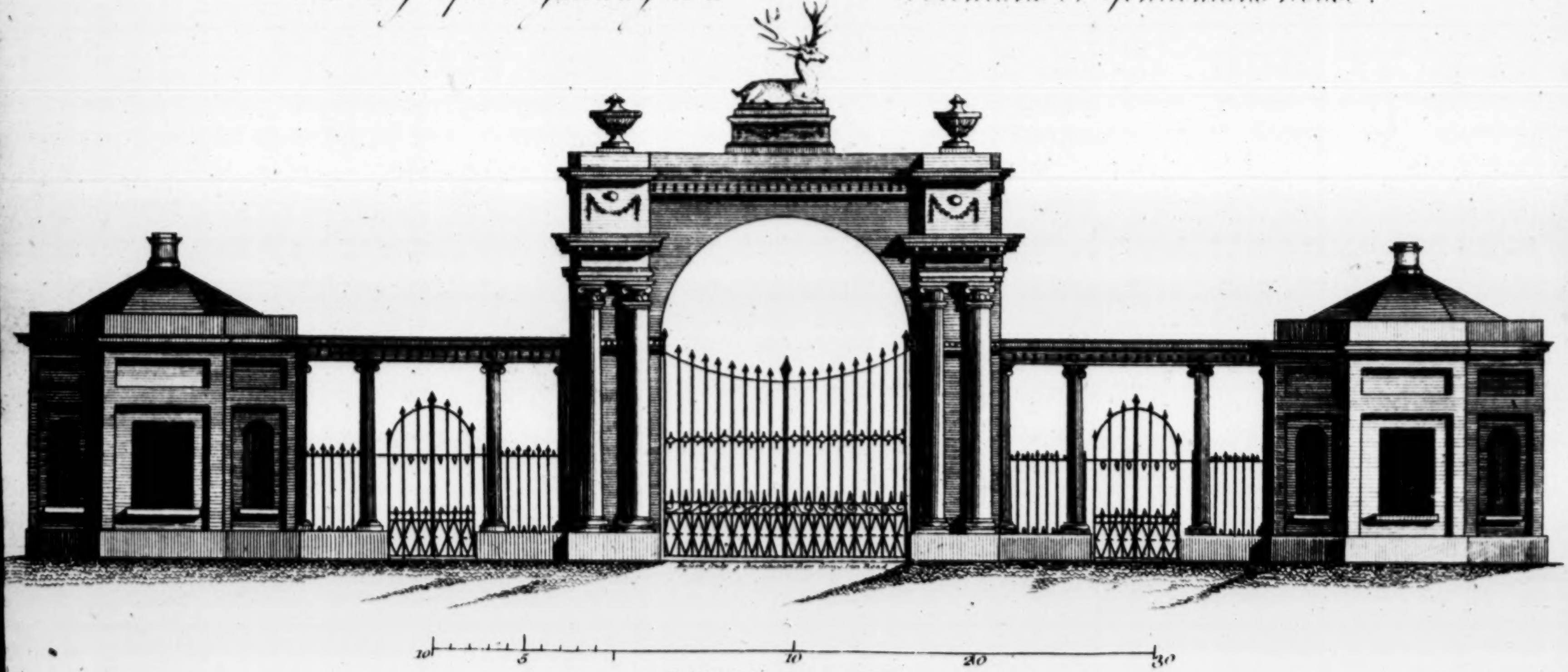
A Design for a Gateway to a Noblemans or Gentlemans house



Ruſsell ſculp.

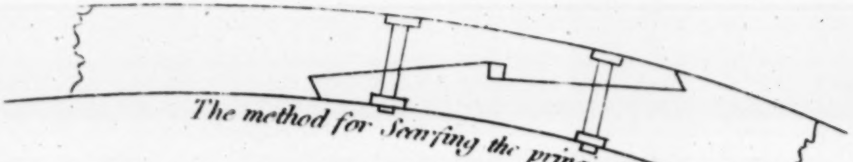
Publish'd Oct.1 1790 by W. Pain.

A Design for a Gateway to a Noblemans or Gentlemans house.

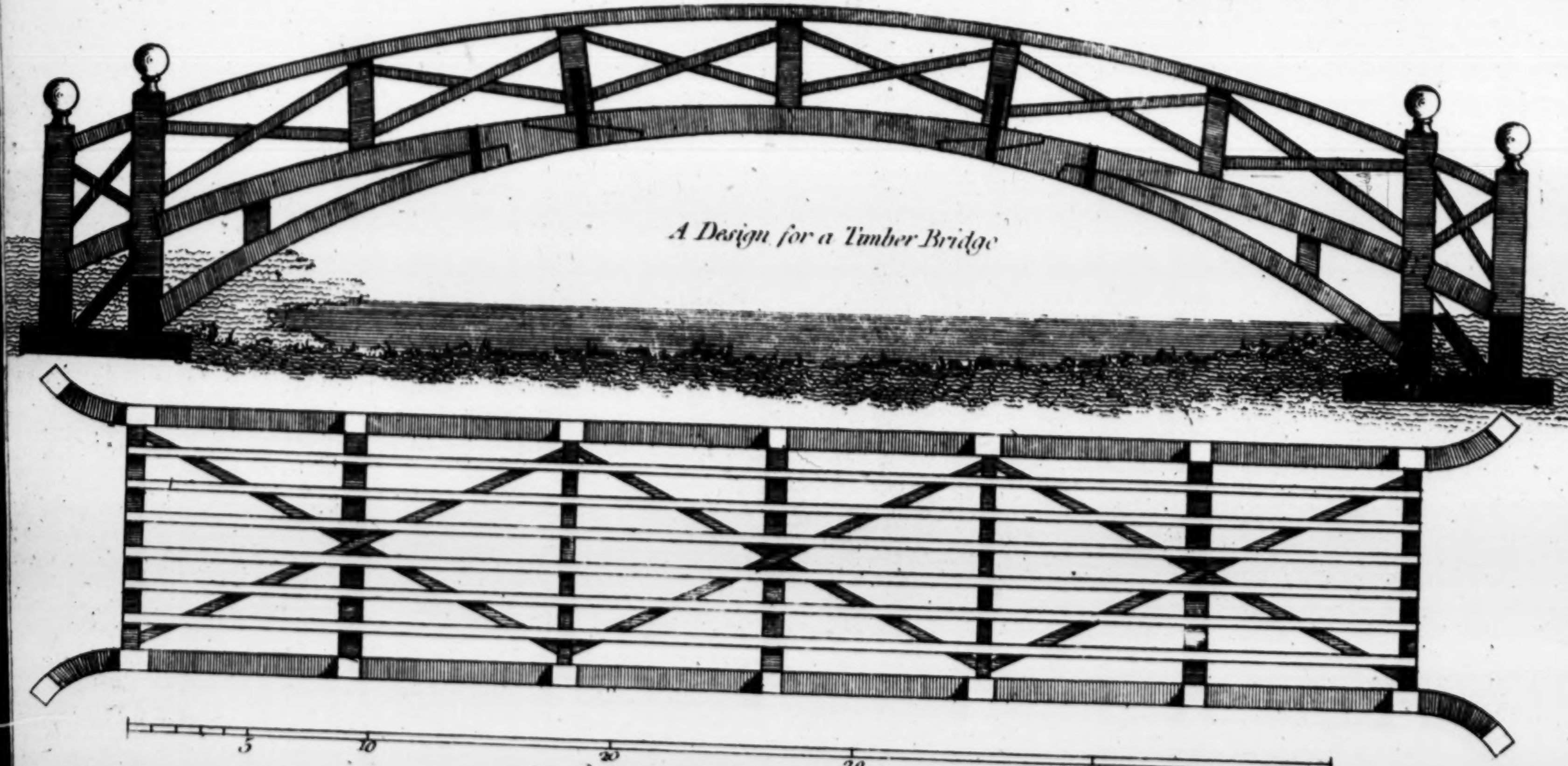


Publish'd Oct.1.1791 by W.Pain.

Plate.132.



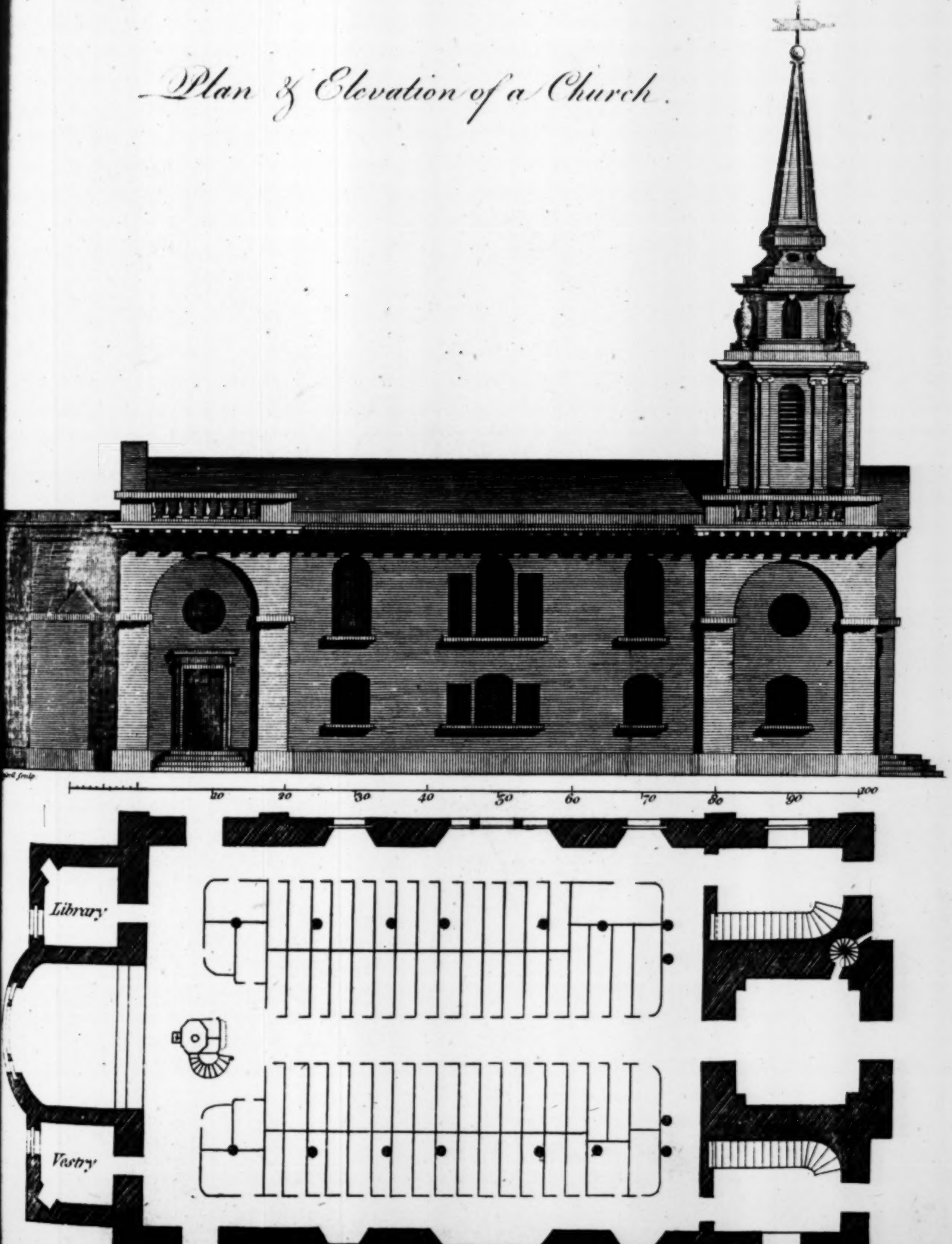
The method for Scarfing the principal Timbers



A Design for a Timber Bridge

Publish'd May 14 1791 by W. Pain

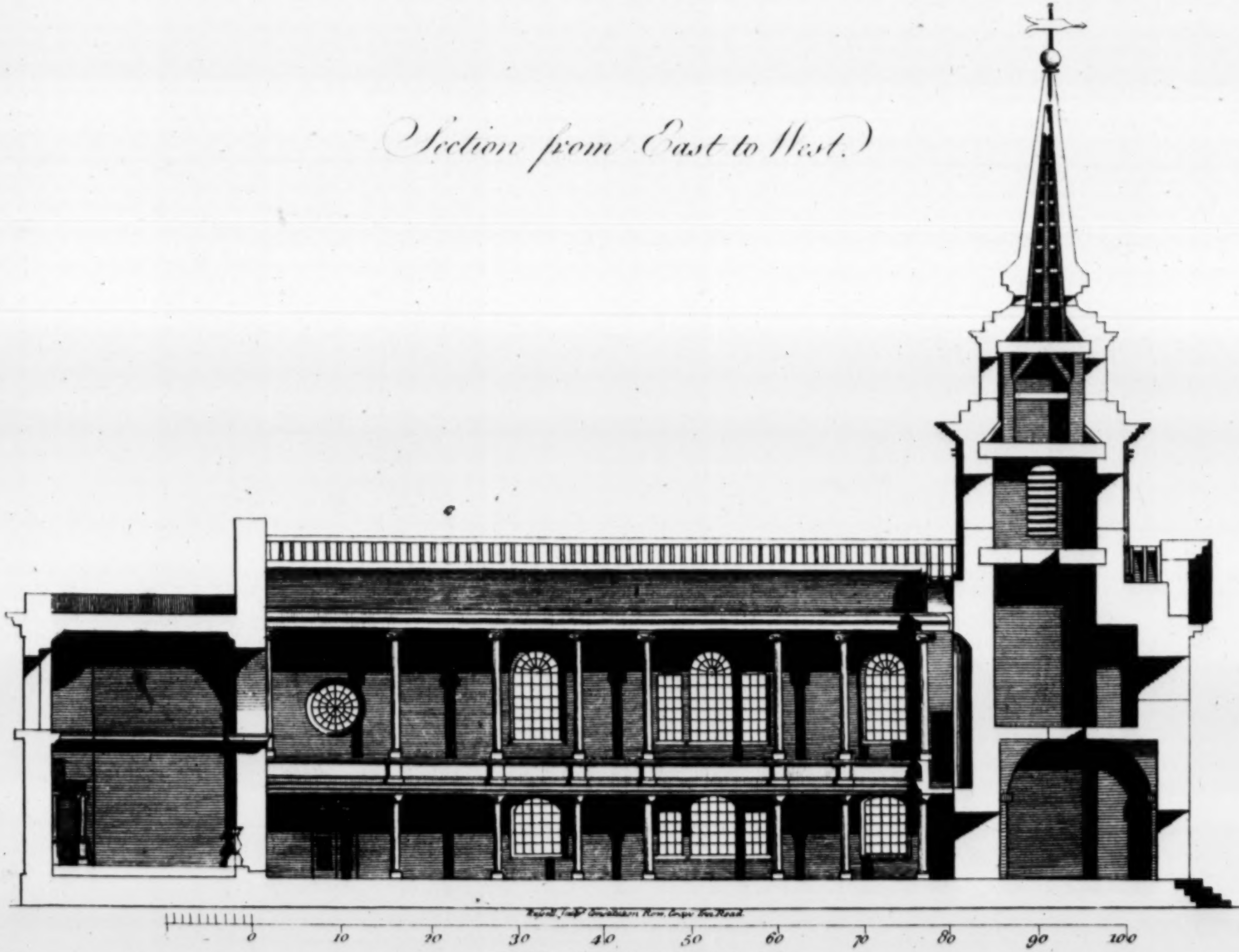
Plan & Elevation of a Church.



Publish'd Oct

Plate.134.

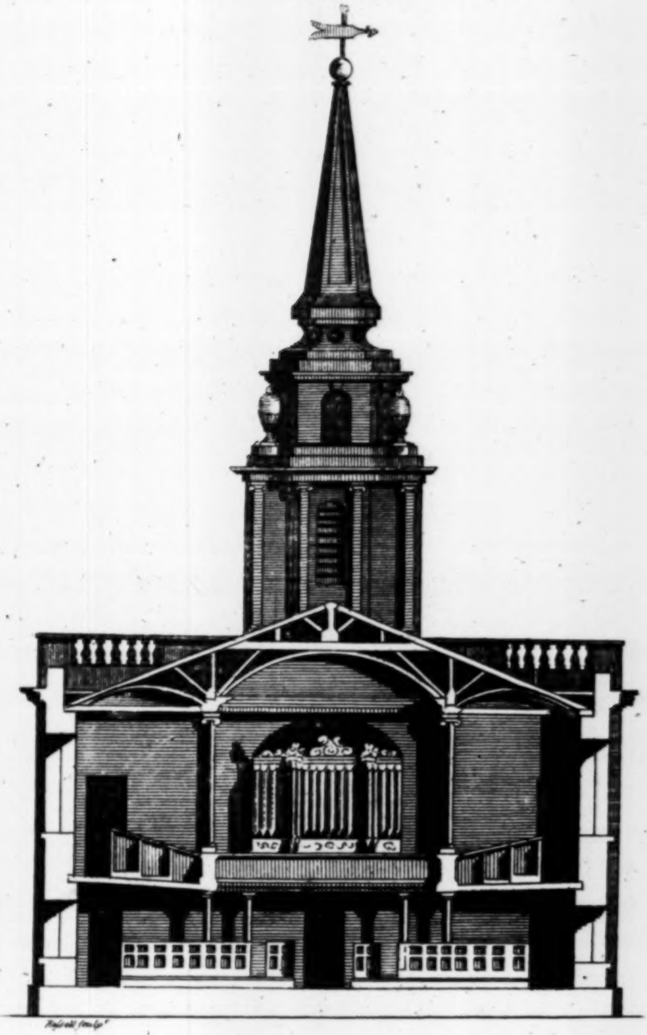
Section from East to West.



[illegible]

Published as the Act directs by W. Pain 1 Oct.r 1791.

Plate 135.

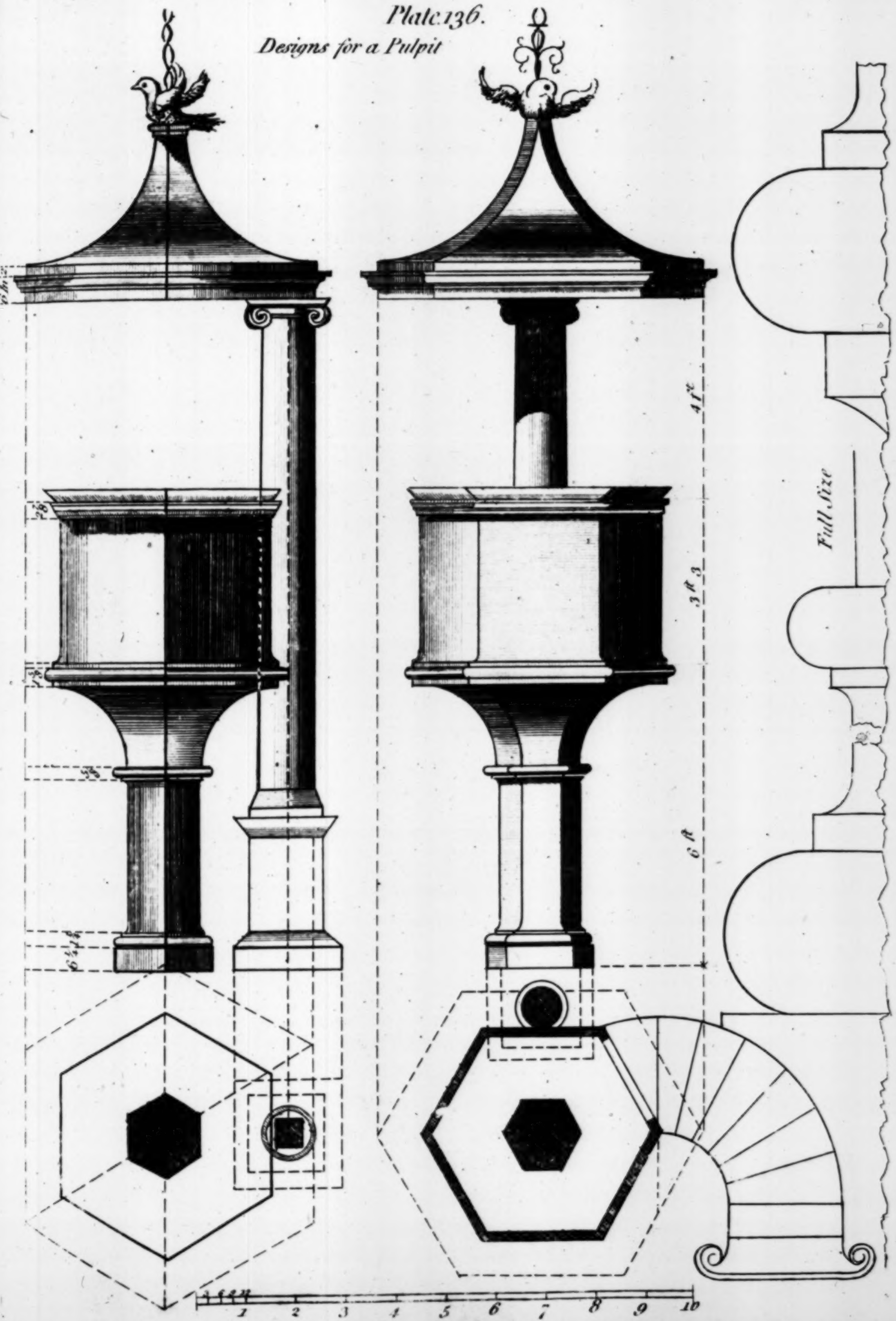


Publish'd Oct. 1. 1791 by Wm Pain

BRITISH

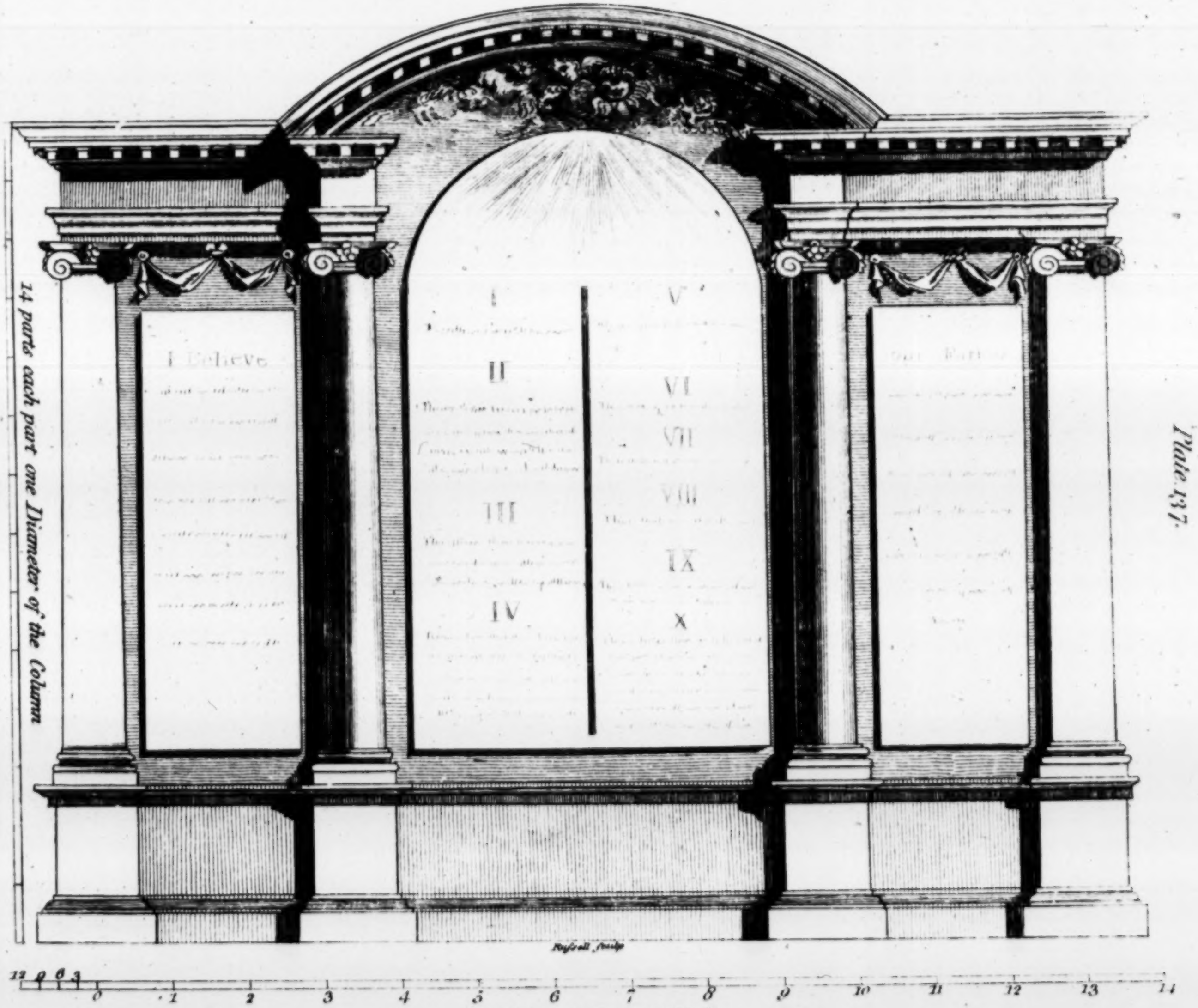
Plate 136.

Designs for a Pulpit



Publish'd May [illegible] by W. Pain

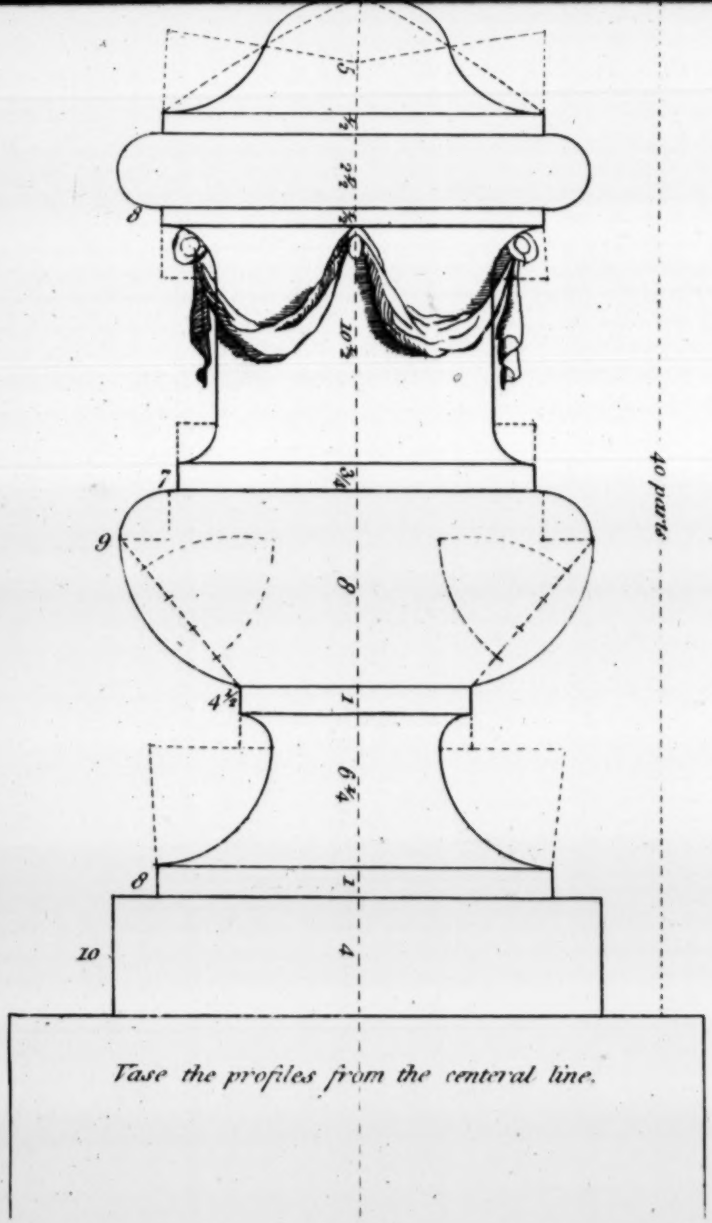
Plate 137.



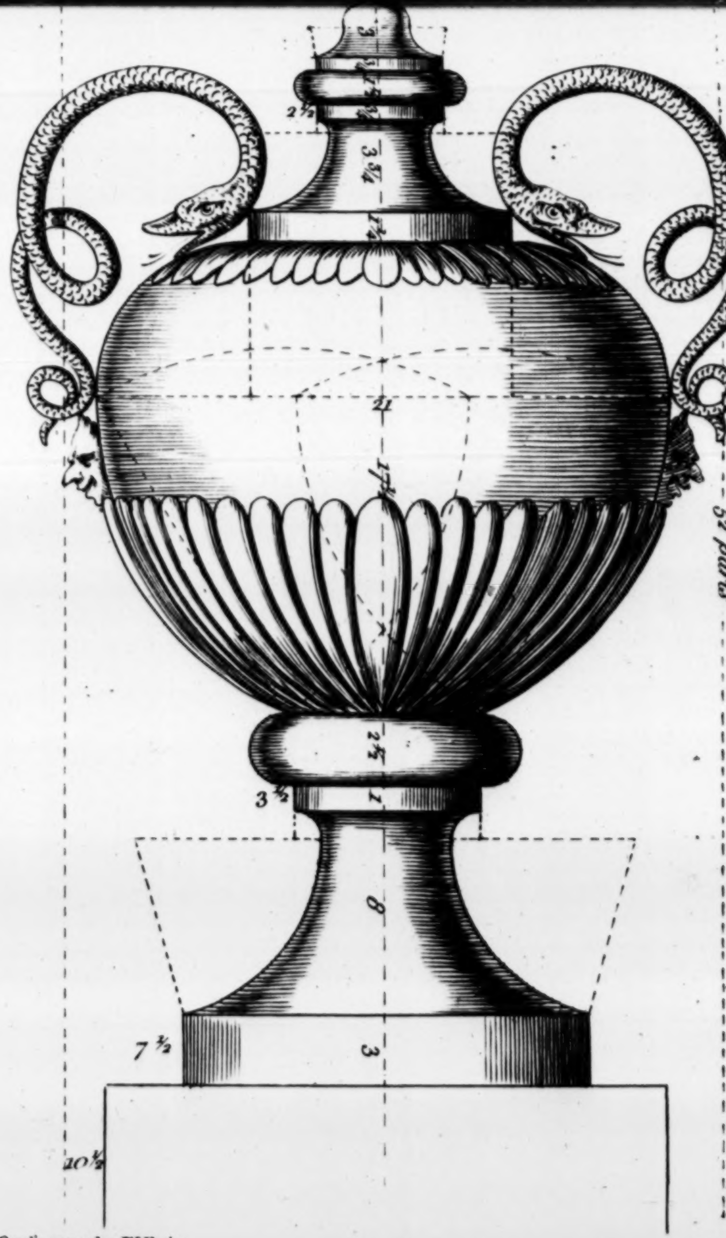
Roffeall sculp

Published Sep.^r 1. 1791 by W. Pain.

Plate 138.



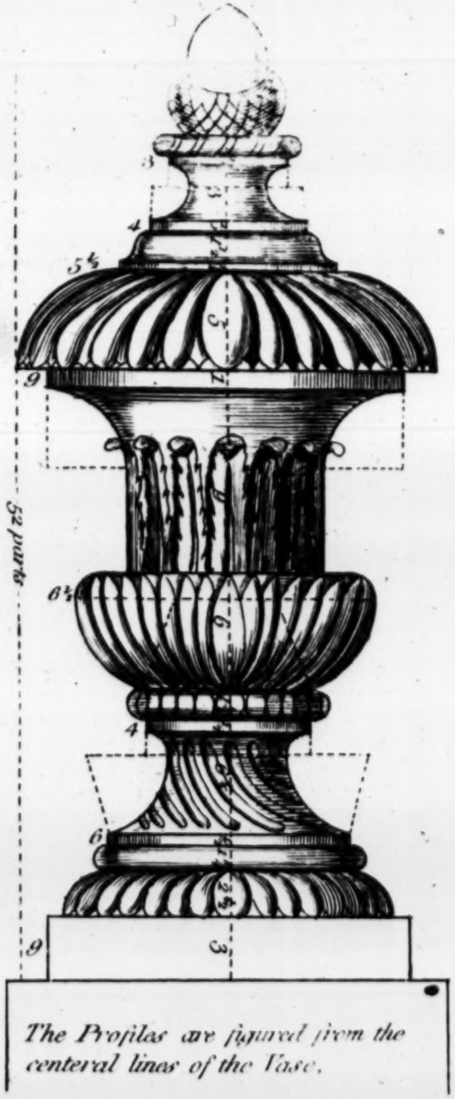
Vase the profiles from the centeral line.



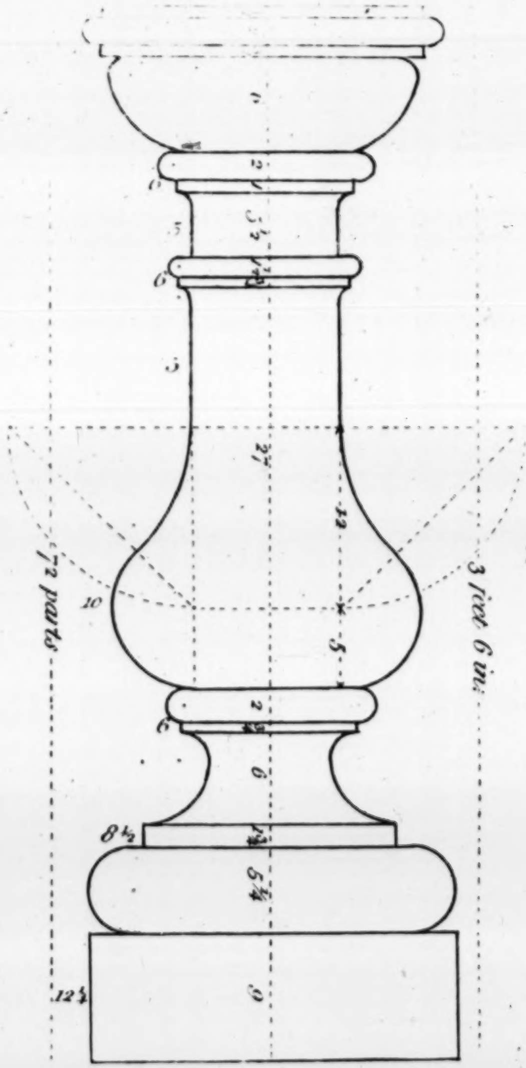
Published Octr 1 1791. by W. Pain.

BRITISH [illegible]

Plate 139.



The Profilas are figured from the centeral lines of the Vase.



Pedestal for Sun-dials, the profiles are from the Centeral line.

Published Octr. 1. 1791 by W. Pain.

Plate 140

Design for a Shop Front

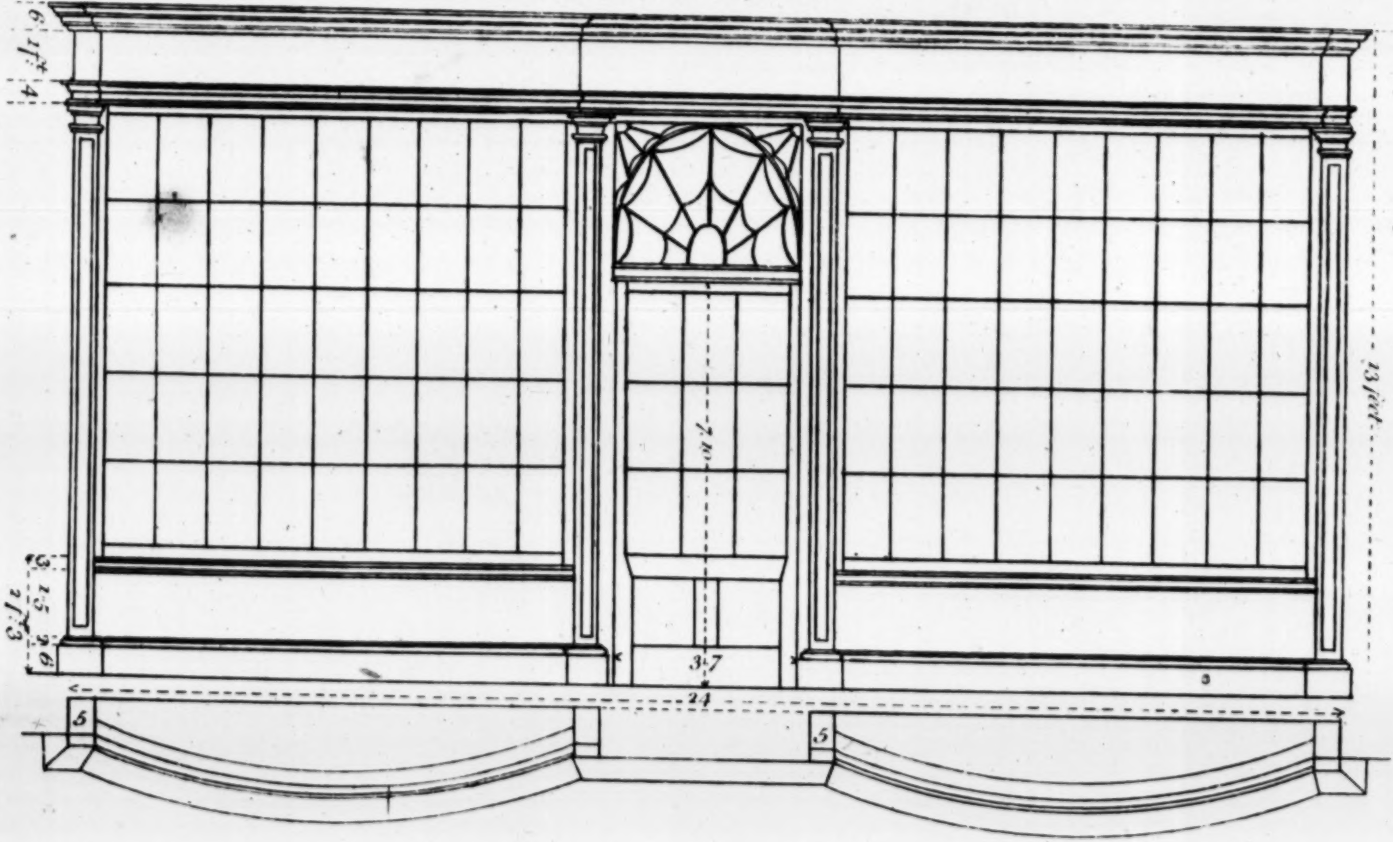
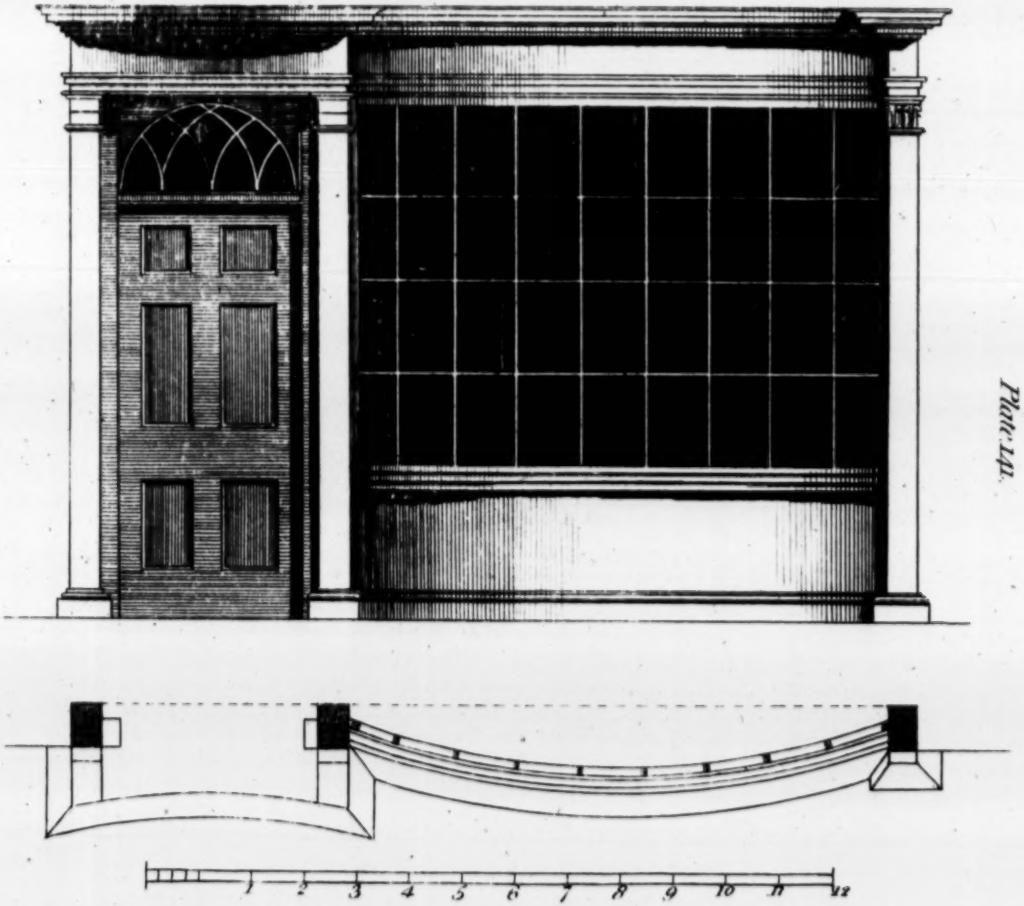


Plate 141.

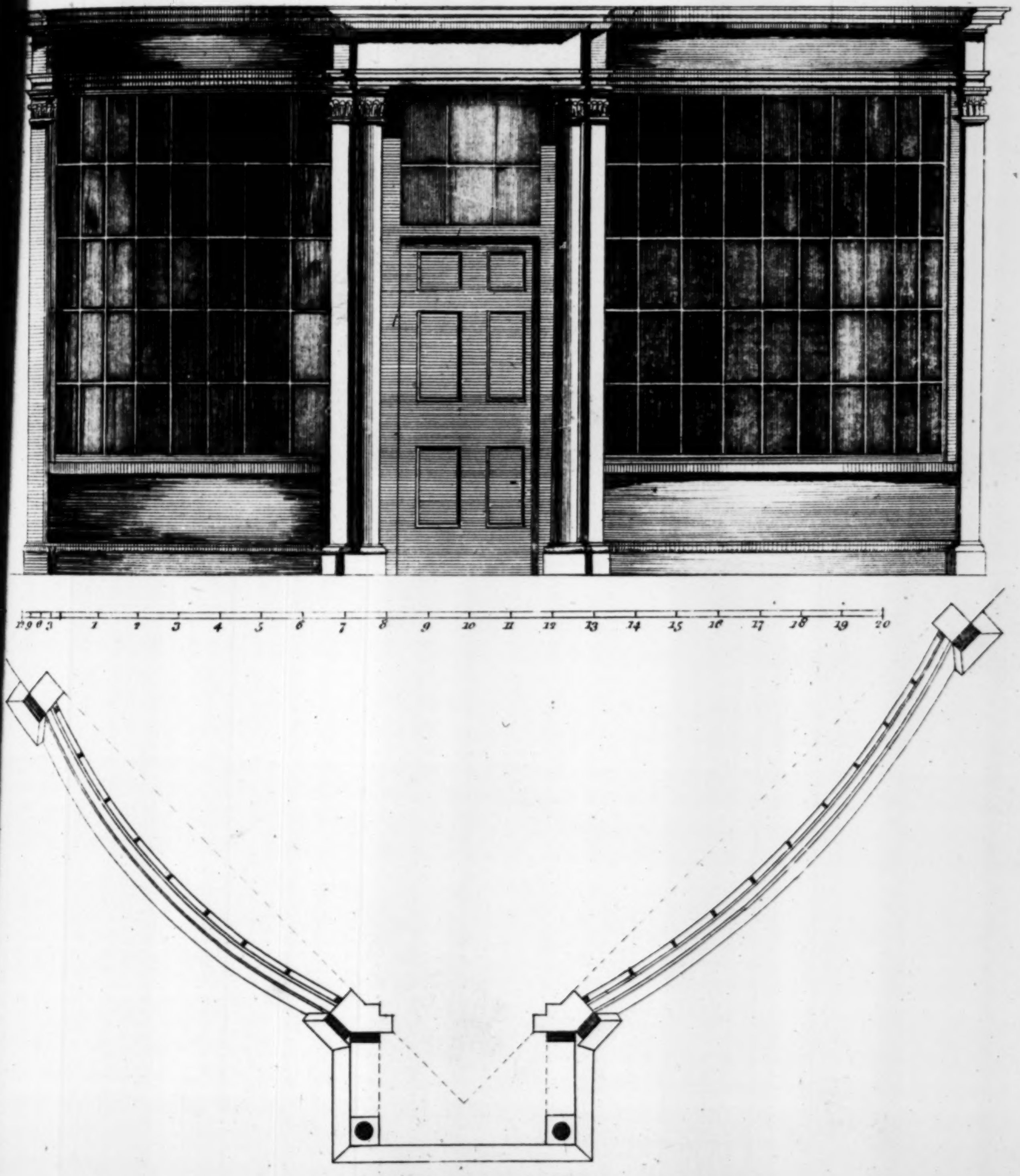
Shop Front



Published Octr. 1, 1791 by W. Pain.

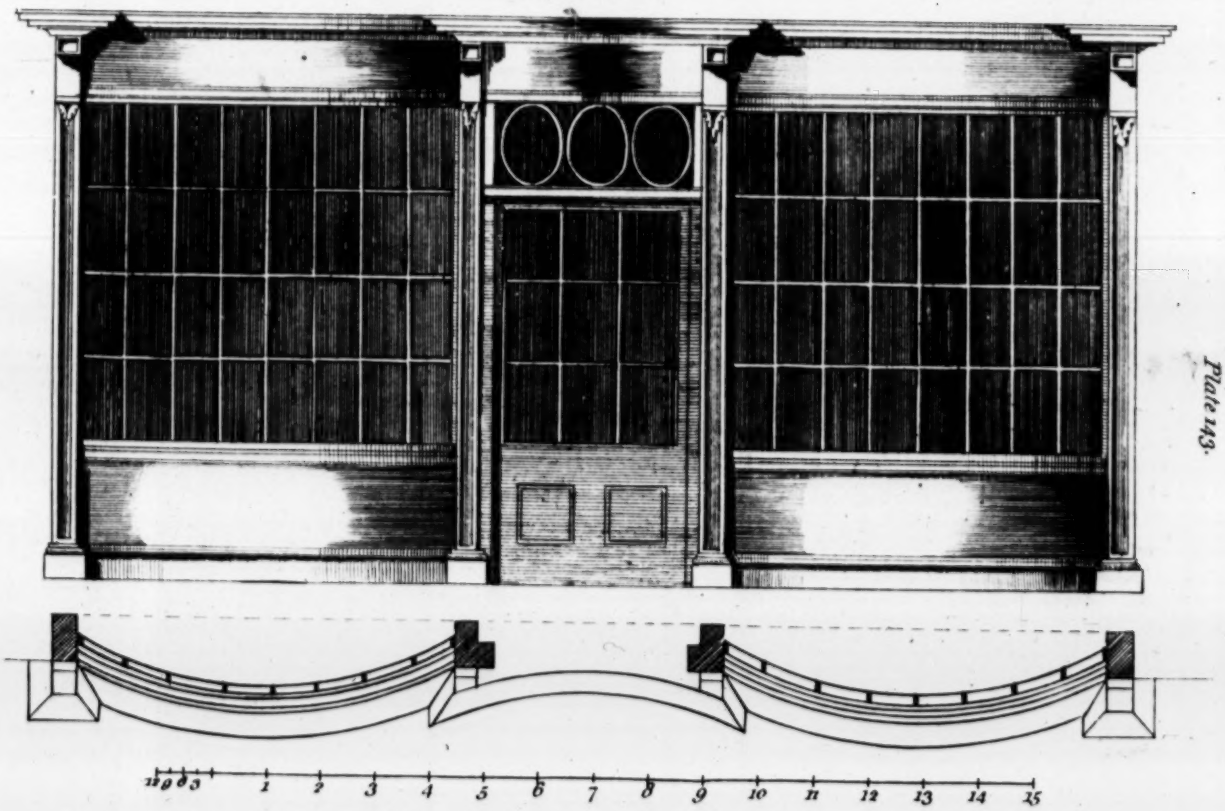
Plate.142.

Shop Front



Published Dec: 26.1791 by W.Pain.

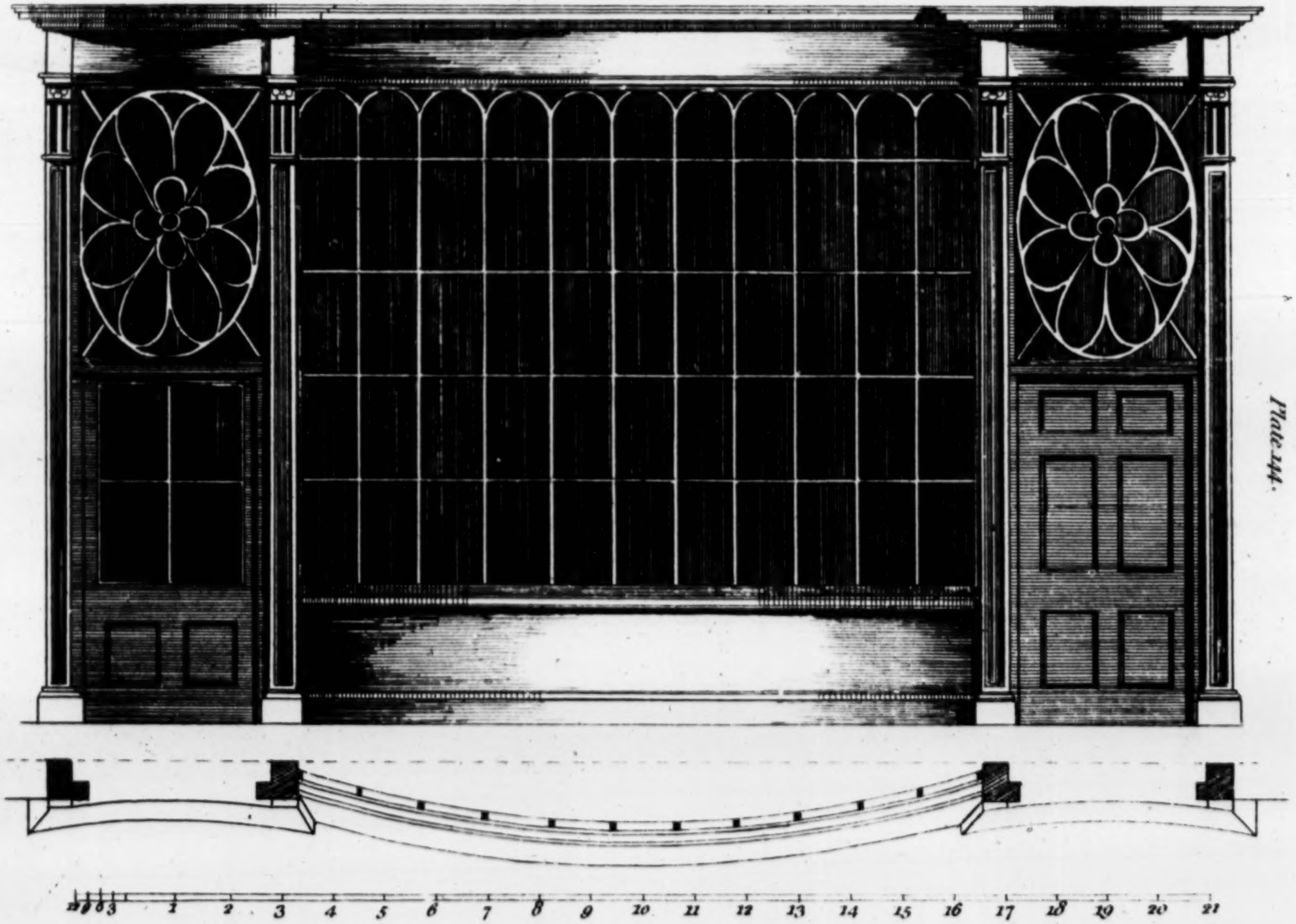
Shop Front



Published Dec. 26, 1791 by W. Pain.

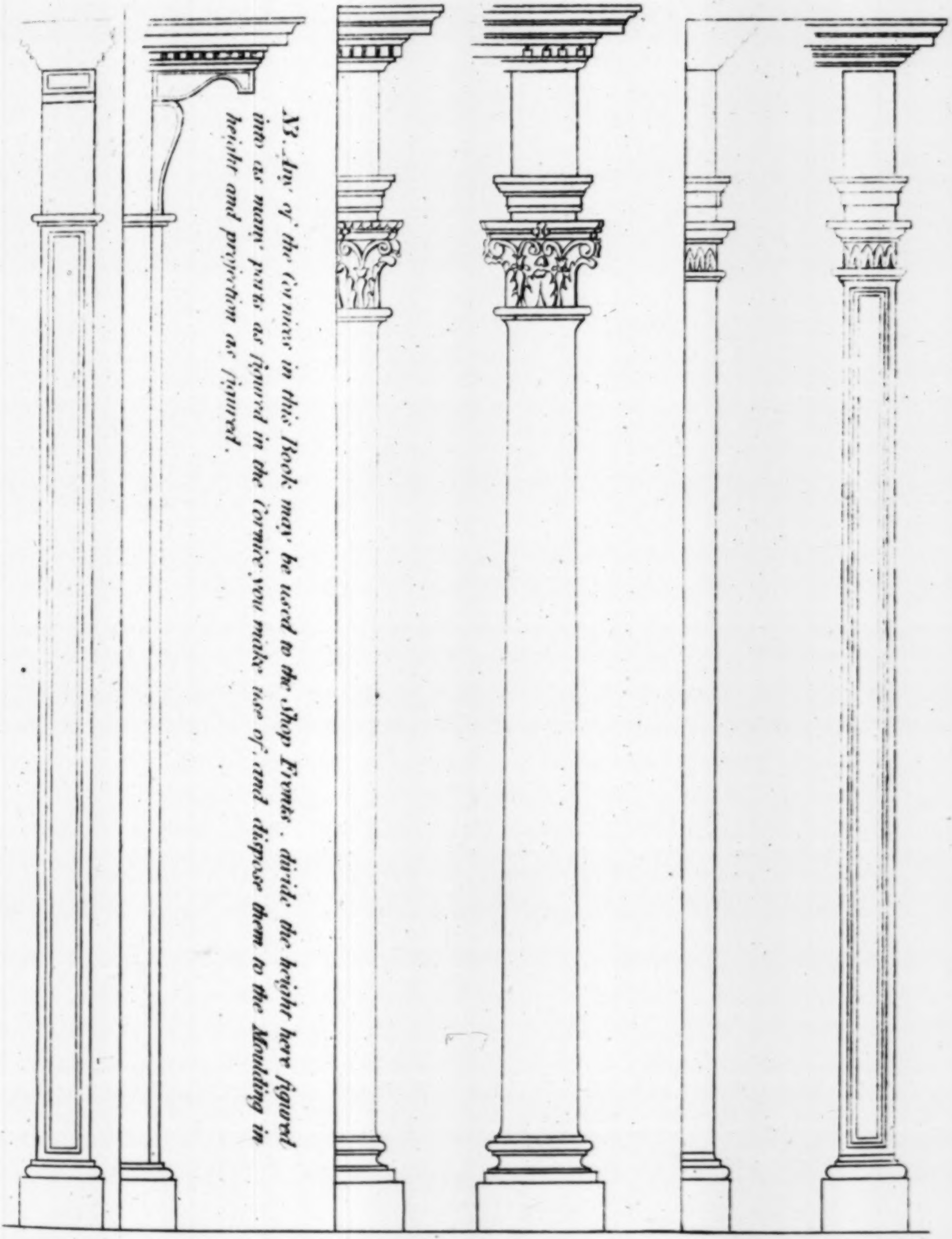
Plate 143.

Shop Front



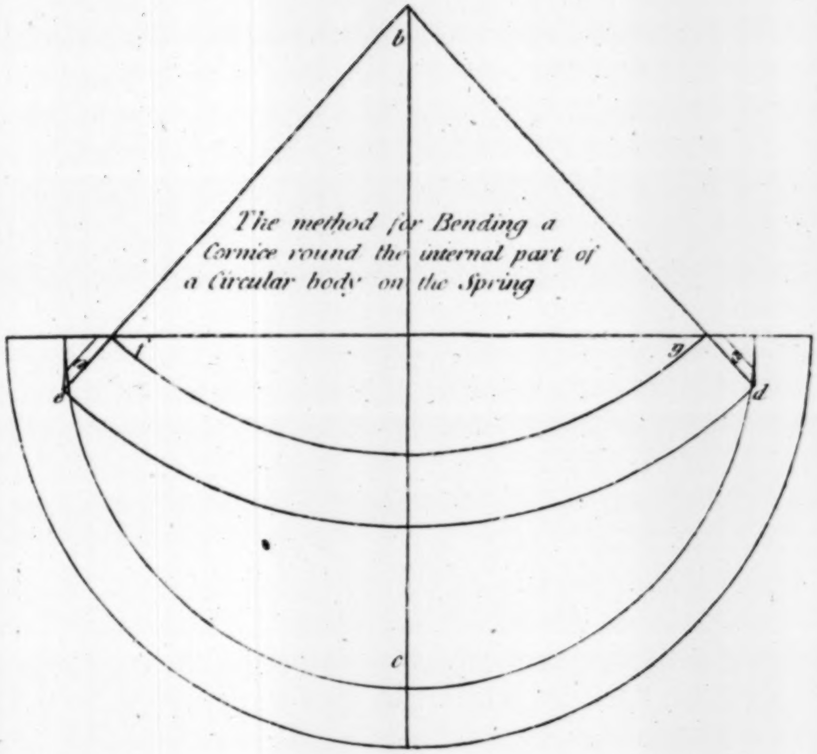
Published Dec. 1, 1791, by W. Pain.

Plate 145.

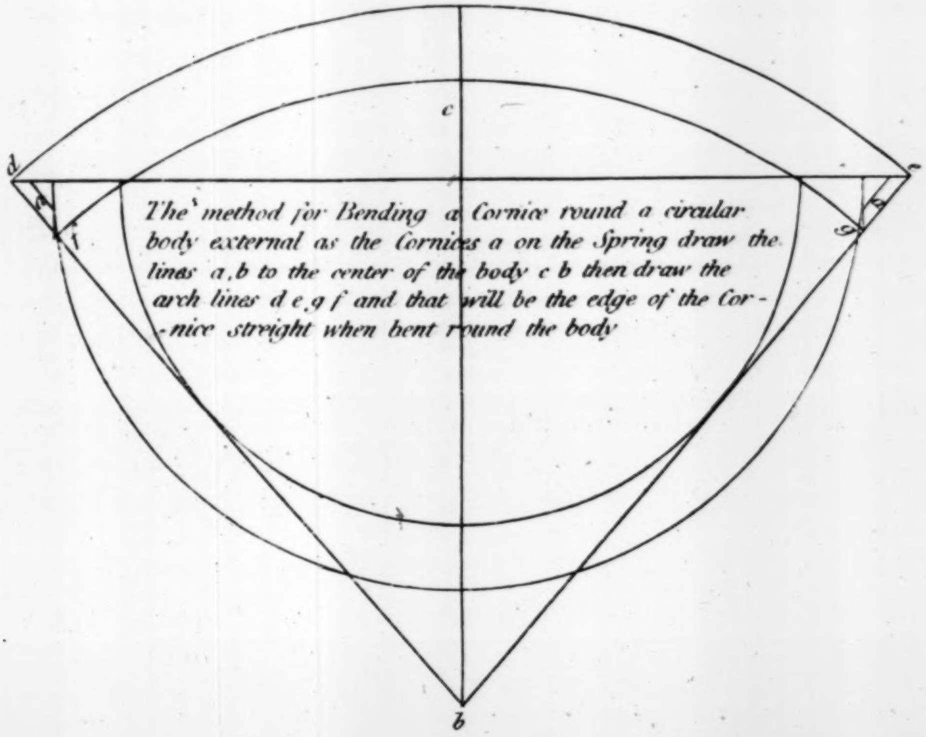


NB. Any of the Cornice in this Book may be used to the Shop Fronts. divide the height here figured into as many parts as figured in the Cornice, you make use of, and dispose them to the Moulding in height and projection as figured.

Front and profile of Columns & Pilasters for Shop Fronts



The method for Bending a Cornice round the internal part of a Circular body on the Spring



The method for Bending a Cornice round a circular body external as the Cornices a on the Spring draw the lines a,b to the center of the body c b then draw the arch lines d e,g f and that will be the edge of the Cornice streight when bent round the body

A
LIST OF PRICES,
FOR
MATERIALS and LABOUR, and LABOUR ONLY,
ADAPTED TO THE
PRACTICAL HOUSE CARPENTER.
By WILLIAM PAIN.
With References to the reſpective Deſigns.

CORRECTED TO 1799.

BRICKLAYER's WORK.

	£.	s.	d.
FOR digging foundations, cellars, ceſſpools, &c. according to the quality of the ground, excluſive of carting away, at per yard, from 6*d* to	0	1	0
New brick-work laid dry in ceſſpools, wells, &c. with good hard burnt bricks, at per rod	8	0	0
New brick-work in buildings, in party walls, at per rod	9	5	0
Ditto 3-4ths place bricks, with 1-4th grey ſtocks, at per rod	9	14	0
Ditto, half place bricks, and half grey ſtocks	10	2	0
Ditto, 3-4ths grey ſtocks	10	10	0
Ditto, all grey ſtocks	11	0	0
New fronts, faced with beſt malm ſtocks, inſide grey ſtocks, at per rod from 10*l* to	12	0	0
Old fronts faced with beſt malm ſtocks, at per foot 4*d* to	0	0	6
Old fronts pulled down, and faced with common grey ſtocks, at per foot	0	0	8
Labour only 1*l* 8*s* to	1	10	0
Labour and mortar for the above work per rod 2*l* 15*s* to	3	5	0
Carting away the rubbiſh to be paid for extra per load or cubic yard 2*s* to	0	2	6
If the taking down and cleaning the old bricks is charged by day-work, and the grey ſtocks found by the bricklayer, then the outſide face muſt be taken 2-3ds of a brick thick, and called grey ſtocks at per foot	0	0	10
Or, at per rod	11	0	0
The remaining thickneſs will be the thickneſs of the wall when the 2-3d facing is taken off, and the inner part is to be valued, labour and mortar only, at per rod from 2*l* 15*s* to	3	5	0
Chimney ſhafts taken down and rebuilt, uſing the old bricks, at per foot reduced	0	0	8
Ditto, with all grey ſtocks, at per foot	0	0	10
Under-pining, with new grey ſtocks	0	0	10
Ditto, with old bricks	0	0	8
Parapets taken down and rebuilt, faced with grey ſtocks, at per foot	0	0	9
In all the preceding work, carriage of materials and ſcaffolding is included; the clearing and carrying away the rubbiſh to be paid for extra.			
Walls on a circular plan are worth 10s per rod more than the ſame ſort of walling ſtraight.			
Brick drains, the bricks laid in mortar, at per foot reduced brick-work	0	0	9
Grates or kitchen ranges, faced with grey ſtocks, are worth, per foot reduced	0	0	10

Ovens and coppers are generally meaſured as ſolid, only deducting the aſh-holes. This kind of work is often taken in cube feet; and to reduce theſe cube feet to the ſtandard of one brick and a half, multiply the number of cube feet found by 8, and divide that product by 9, and the quotient will be the number of feet reduced.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe a wall to be 20 feet long, 10 feet high, and 4 bricks thick : this wall will contain 533 feet 1-3d of a foot, reduced to a brick and a half, and in this wall are contained 600 cube feet, which, multiplied by 8, and that product divided by 9, will give the content 533 feet 1-3d of a foot.

20 feet, length of the wall.
10 feet, height of the wall.

200 area, or ſuperficial content of the face.
3 feet, the thickneſs of the wall.

600 multiplied by 8.
8

9)4800

533 content in reduced brick-work, as before.

3

	£.	s.	d.
Labour and mortar to turning common ſtraight vaults, from 2*l* 5*s* per rod to	2	10	0
Groins from 3*l* per rod to	3	5	0
Excluſive of the angles. Cutting at 6*d* per foot run.			
Note. The body part of niches on a circular plan, is worth 2*s* 6*d* per foot ſuperficial : about 10 bricks will face a foot ſuperficial. Elliptical bodies are worth 3*s* per foot ſuperficial. The heads of circular niches are worth 4*s* 6*d* per foot ſuperficial : about 12 bricks will be ſufficient for a ſuperficial foot. Elliptical headed niches at 6*s* per foot ſuperficial : about 16 bricks will do a ſuperficial foot. Face arches to the niches, 4*s* per foot ſuperficial.			
Labour only, to old brick-work to be taken down, and the old bricks to be uſed in the building again, is worth, per rod, from 26*s* to	1	8	0
The clearing away rubbiſh to be paid for extra.			
Outſide ſplays, per foot run	0	0	3
Inſide ſplays, per foot run	0	0	2
Red return ſplays, rubbed and gauged	0	0	4½
Red returns upon the quoins	0	0	4
Common foot-lace, per foot run	0	0	3
Plain brick cornices ſtraight, ſet in putty, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6

	£.	s.	d.
Groins, done with grey or red ſtocks per foot 9*d*, or per rod	10	4	0
Gauge brick-work laid in mortar, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	6
Gauged elliptic arches	0	2	3
Straight or circular arches, faces ſet in putty, per foot ſuperficial, from 1*s* 10*d* to	0	2	3
Brick dentel cornice, per foot ſuperficial, 3*s* to	0	3	6
Rubbing bricks for gauge-work, from 45*s* per thouſand to	2	15	0
Labour to common ſkew-back arches, from 10*d* to 11*d*. Semi-circular or ſemi-elliptical arches, labour only from 1*s* per foot ſuperficial to	0	1	2
Old gauge arches taken out, cleaned, and re-ſet, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Note. *All gauged-work is meaſured and paid for as common brick-work; then at ſo much per foot ſuperficial, for rubbed and gauged as above.*			
Coping and plain tile creaſing, two courſe plain tiles under brick on edge, at per foot run, 5*d* or	0	0	6
Brick nogging, done with place bricks laid flat, at per yard 1*s* 10*d* to	0	2	0
Ditto, laid on edge, at per yard 1*s* 4*d* to	0	1	6
Done with grey ſtocks, flat, from 2*s* to	0	2	3
Ditto, on edge	0	1	8
The quarters to be meaſured in.			
Labour only to nogging, 4*d* to	0	0	6
Paving laid flat in mortar, with grey ſtocks, at per yard, 2*s* to	0	2	3
Ditto, laid on edge, 2*s* 9*d* to	0	3	0
Paving laid flat in ſand, 1*s* 4*d* per yard to	0	1	8
Ditto, laid on edge in ſand, 1*s* 10*d* to	0	2	0
Paving with paving bricks flat in mortar, per yard	0	2	5
Ditto, on edge	0	4	10
Brick paving laid flat, mortar and labour only, per yard	0	0	9
Labour only, 4*d* to	0	0	5
Brick paving, on edge, mortar and labour per yard	0	1	0
New foot-tile paving in mortar, from 5½*d* per foot ſuperficial to	0	0	6½
Old foot-tile relaid, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3½
New 10-inch paving in mortar, per foot ſuperficial, 4*d* to	0	0	5
Old ditto, relaid, per yard, labour	0	0	2½
Preparing and levelling the ground for the paving to be charged by the day.			
Foot-tiles made for paving ovens, &c. muſt be charged at per tile	0	1	0
And if the tops be rubbed ſmooth and			

gauged,

	£.	s.	d.
gauged, there muſt be allowed per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Pointing down new fronts, tuck and pat work, labour only, at per foot ſuperficial, from 4*d* to	0	0	5
Ditto, in old work, including ſcaffolding and mending	0	0	6
Flat joint pointing, including ditto	0	0	3
If coloured, add, per foot	0	0	1
Plain tiling ripped, new lathed, and tiled with all old tiles, labour, mortar, and laths included, at per ſquare	0	16	0
Ditto mixed, new tiles, allowing 100 of new or thereabout, to a ſquare, at 17*s* or	0	18	6
Ditto, all new tiles, and lathed with ſingle heart lath, at per ſquare	1	10	0
Ditto, lathed with double heart laths	1	12	0
Labour and all materials.			
Labour only to plain tiling, from 2*s* 6*d* per ſquare to	0	5	0
One ſquare of plain tiling, at 7-inch gauged, will take 690 tiles, at 7½ inch gauge, 640 tiles to one ſquare. To a ſquare of plain tiling ſhould be allowed one peck of tile pins, two buſhels of lime, five buſhels of ſand, one bundle of laths, and 600 nails.			
Slating per ſquare, with Weſtmoreland green ſlating, on boards, 2*l* 15*s* to	3	3	0
One ton of ſlate will complete two ſquares; the workmanſhip only, from 7*s* 6*d* per ſquare to	0	8	6
Pan-tiling ripped and new lathed, tiled with all new tiles, laid dry, at per ſquare	0	7	0
Ditto, bedded in lime and hair, pointed outſide, at per ſquare	0	10	6
New pan-tiling laid dry, with hips and ridges laid in mortar, at per ſquare	1	1	0
Ditto, bedded, and pointed outſide with lime and hair, at per ſquare	1	2	6
New pan-tiling, bedded and pointed inſide	1	5	0
Ditto, bedded and pointed inſide and out	1	7	6
Pointing pan-tiling, outſide only, per ſquare	0	8	0
Ditto, inſide only, per ſquare	0	5	0
Dutch glazed pan-tiling, per ſquare	1	18	0
One ſquare will take 170 tiles.			
Labour only, to pan-tiling, per ſquare, from 1*s* 3*d* to	0	2	0

Bricks, tiles, and mortar, when retailed in ſmall quantities.

	£.	s.	d.
Mortar, per hod	0	0	6
Lime and hair, per hod	0	0	9
Pointing mortar, blue or white, per hod	0	1	0
Tarras, per hod	0	3	0
Grey ſtock bricks, per 100	0	4	0
Place bricks, per 100	0	3	6
Paving bricks, per 100	0	4	6
Red ſtocks, per 100	0	4	6
Plain tiles, per 100	0	4	0
Pan-tiles, each	0	0	2
Ridge-tiles, each	0	0	2½
Glazed pan-tiles, each	0	0	3½
Ten inch paving tiles, each	0	0	2½
Foot paving tiles, each	0	0	4½
Poliſhed foot paving tiles, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8½
Ditto, 10-inch, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½

To eſtimate the value of one rod of brick-work in any part of England, at one brick and half thick.

Suppoſe a bricklayer and labourer to perform one rod of brick-work in 5 days; the bricklayer at 3*s* per day, the labourer at 2*s* per day; bricks at 25*s* per 1000, lime at 6*d* per buſhel, ſand 3*s* per load.

5 days bricklayer, at 3*s* per day	£0	15	0			
5 days labourer, at 2*s* per day	0	10	0			
4500 bricks to the rod, at 25*s* per thouſand	5	12	6			
32 buſhels of lime, at 6*d* per buſhel	0	16	0			
2½ loads of ſand, at 3*s* per load	0	7	6			
				8	1	0

Suppoſe a bricklayer and labourer to be 6 days performing one rod of brick-work.

6 days bricklayer, at 3*s* 6*d* per day	£1	1	0			
6 days labourer, at 2*s* 4*d* per day	0	14	0			
4500 bricks to a rod, at 30*s* per thouſand	6	15	0			
32 buſhels of lime, at 6*d* per buſhel	0	16	0			
2½ load of ſand, at 3*s* per load	0	7	6			
				9	13	6

It is cuſtomary to allow 4500 bricks to one rod of work.

Note. The carriage of all materials muſt be added to the above eſtimates.

The number of paving bricks and tiles to complete one yard of pavement.

36 ſix-inch tiles to one yard.
20¼ eight-inch tiles to one yard.
16 nine-inch tiles to one yard.
13 ten-inch tiles to one yard.
9 foot tiles to one yard.
32 ſtatute bricks laid flat to one yard.
48 ditto, laid edge-ways, to one yard.
144 Dutch clinkers to a yard.

Prices

Prices for CARPENTER'S DAY-BILLS.

	s.	d.
For each man per day	4	0
For every ſingle hour	0	5
For a pair of ſawyers cutting old ſtuff, per day	7	6
Fir timber, per foot cube	2	0
Ditto, for uſe and waſte in ſhoring	0	8
Ditto, for good old fir timber	1	4
Ditto, for good oak timber	2	6
Ditto, for new oak, in ſcantlings not more than 12 feet and 10 inches ſquare	3	6
Ditto, for new oak, die ſquare	4	0

All oak timbers of larger ſcantlings to increaſe proportionably in price.

N. B. Fir is here calculated at 2*l* 10*s* per load, and for every 5*s* advance per load, add 1¼*d* per foot cube.

Retail Prices of DEALS, BATTENS, *&c.*

PIECES OF DEALS.

At per foot run	s.	d.	At per foot ſuper.	s.	d.
3 inch	0	6	—— —	0	8
2½ inch	0	5½	—— —	0	7
2 inch	0	4¼	—— —	0	5¼
1½ inch	0	3¾	—— —	0	4¾
1¼ inch	0	3	—— —	0	4
1 inch	0	2¼	—— —	0	3
¾ inch	0	2	—— —	0	2½
Slit deal	0	1¾	—— —	0	2¼
Feather-edge	0	1¼	—— —	0	2¼

Length of Deals.

Thickneſs.		10 feet s.	10 feet d.	12 feet s.	12 feet d.	14 feet s.	14 feet d.
3 inches	—	5	0	6	0	7	0
2½ inches	—	4	4½	5	3	6	1½
2 inches	—	3	5	4	1½	4	9½
1½ inch	—	2	11½	3	6½	4	2
1¼ inch	—	2	6	3	0	3	6
1 inch	—	1	10½	2	3	2	7½
¾ inch	—	1	6½	1	10½	2	2
Slit deal	—	1	5	1	8	1	11½
Feather-edge	—	1	6	1	10	2	1

PIECES OF BATTENS.

At per foot run	s.	d.	At per foot ſuper.	s.	d.
3 inch	0	4½	—— —	0	8
2½ inch	0	4	—— —	0	7
2 inch	0	3¼	—— —	0	5
1½ inch	0	2¾	—— —	0	3½
1¼ inch	0	2½	—— —	0	3
1 inch	0	1¾	—— —	0	2½
¾ inch	0	1½	—— —	0	2
Slit	0	1¼	—— —	0	1½
Feather-edge	0	1½	—— —	0	1¼

Length of Battens.

Thickneſs.		10 feet s.	10 feet d.	12 feet s.	12 feet d.	14 feet s.	14 feet d.
3 inches	—	3	11	4	8	5	5½
2½ inches	—	3	5	4	1	4	9
2 inches	—	2	8½	3	2½	3	9
1½ inch	—	2	4	2	9	3	3
1¼ inch	—	1	11	2	4	2	8½
1 inch	—	1	5½	1	9	2	0½
¾ inch	—	1	2½	1	5½	1	8½
Slit deal	—	1	1	1	3½	1	6½
Feather-edge	—	1	2	1	5	1	8

For all deals 11 inches wide, add 1-6th of the above price.

Clean and ſecond-beſt whole deals, at per foot ſuperficial.

	s.	d.
Clean	0	9
Second-beſt	0	7
Clean ſteps	0	10
Second-beſt	0	8

All other thickneſs in proportion.

	s.	d.	
Preparing inch white deal flooring boards, fit for laying 10 feet boards, from 2*d* to	0	2½	each board.
From 12 feet boards, from 2½*d* to	0	3	
From 14 feet, from 4*d* to	0	4½	

Yellow whole deal flooring boards, well prepared, fit for laying.

10 feet, from 2½*d* to 3*d*
12 feet, from 3*d* to 3½*d* } per board.
14 feet, from 4*d* to 4½*d*

Wainſcot, meaſured neat, at per foot ſuperficial	s.	d.	Mahogany, meaſured neat, at per foot ſuperficial	s.	d.
¼ inch	0	3½	¼ inch	0	8½
½ inch	0	5½	½ inch	0	11½
¾ inch	0	7½	¾ inch	1	0
1 inch	0	10	1 inch	1	4
1¼ inch	1	1	1¼ inch	1	8
1½ inch	1	3	1½ inch	2	0
2 inch	1	8	2 inch	2	7
2½ inch	2	0	2½ inch	3	2
3 inch	2	4	3 inch	3	9

OAK PLANKS, at per foot ſuperficial.

Thickneſs.	New planks. s.	d.	Old planks. s.	d.
2 inch	0	10	0	6
2½ inch	1	0	0	7½
3 inch	1	3	0	9
4 inch	1	8	1	0

Oak wedges	per pair. s.	d.	Fir wedges	per pair. s.	d.
Small ſize	0	9	Small ſize	0	6
15 inches by 9	1	2		0	9
2 foot by 1 foot	1	8		1	2

All other ſizes to be charged in proportion.

	s.	d.
Lead ſaſh-weights, per pound	0	3
Iron ſaſh-weights	0	2
Small box-pullies and pins, each	0	2
2 inch ditto, each	0	3
Wainſcot pullies and boxing, each	0	8
Common red and white line, per yard	0	1½
Good white line, per yard	0	2
Beſt white flax-line, per yard	0	6
Glue per pound	0	10

Screws, per dozen.	s.	d.	Nails and brads, per hundred.	s.	d.
4 inch ſcrews	2	6	Forty-penny nails	3	4
3½ inch	2	0	Thirty-penny nails	2	6
2 inch	0	9	Two-ſhilling nails	2	0
1½ inch	0	6	Twenty-penny nails	1	6
1¼ inch	0	5	Ten-penny nails	0	10
¼ inch, and all under	0	3	Six-penny nails	0	6
			Four-penny nails	0	4
			Three-penny nails	0	3
			Two-penny nails	0	2

All larger nails, hold-faſts, wall-hooks, &c. 6*d* per pound.

Side-hinges, per pair.	s.	d.	HL-hinges, per pair.	s.	d.
			6 inches	1	0
4 inches	0	6	7 inches	1	2
5 inches	0	7	8 inches	1	4
6 inches	0	8	9 inches	1	8
7 inches	0	10	10 inches	2	0
8 inches	1	2	11 inches	2	9
9 inches	1	6	12 inches	3	9

But-hinges, per pair.	s.	d.	Croſs Garnet-hinges, per pair	s.	d.
1½ inch	0	7	10 inch	0	10
1¾ inch	0	8	11 inch	0	11
2 inch	0	9	12 inch	1	0
2¼ inch	0	11	13 inch	1	1
2½ inch	1	2	14 inch	1	2
2¾ inch	1	6	15 inch	1	3
3 inch	2	0	16 inch	1	4
3½ inch	2	8	17 inch	1	5
4 inch	3	4	18 inch	1	6
4½ inch	4	0	With ſcrews and nails.		
With ſcrews.					

For all locks, or other ironmongery goods, not here inſerted, add one-fifth to the prime coſt.

CARPENTER's WORK.

	£.	s.	d.
Cove bracketing, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Labour, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4
Groin ceiling, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	11
Labour to ditto, 5*d* to	0	0	6
Common centring, per ſquare, from 12*s* to	0	16	0
Labour to ditto, from 4*s* 6*d* to	0	5	0
Centring to groins, from 18*s* per ſquare to	1	0	0
Labour only, from 6*s* per ſquare to	0	7	0
Centring to doors or windows, not exceeding 5 inches wide, per foot run	0	0	3
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	1½
If above 6 inches wide, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Labour, 4*d* to	0	0	5
Centring to trimmers, landings, &c. per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3½
Labour to ditto	0	0	1½
Truſſing girders with oak truſſes, 4 inches ſquare, at per foot run	0	1	2
Labour to ditto	0	0	6
Framing naked flooring with girders, binding and bridging joiſt, and ceiling joiſt, in Plate 8, labour only, per ſquare, 12*s* to	0	14	0
Suppoſing the girders to be 15 inches by 13, the binding joiſt 10½ inches by 4½, the bridging joiſt 5½ by 3½, the ceiling joiſt 3 inches by 2½, labour and timber at per foot cube	0	2	6
Labour in framing roofs, floors, &c. is often done by the foot cube, from 4½*d* to 5*d* per foot cube in fir: if framed with oak timber, from 6*d* to 7½*d* per foot cube, framed and raiſed complete on the walls, or per ſquare from 14*s* to	0	16	0

PLATE 10.

	£.	s.	d.
Is a deſign for a roof with hip and valley, and a ceiling floor with binding joiſt framed into the tie beams, for the reception of the ceiling joiſt, the width or ſpan 30 feet, the binding joiſt to carry the ceiling joiſt 7 inches by 4, the tie beams 10 inches by 8, principal rafters 7 inches thick, 9 deep at bottom, 7 at top, the king-poſt 6 inches by 7, braces 6 by 4, common rafters 5 by 3, hips 8 by 3, valleys 8 inches ſquare, laid diagonally. The roof and ceiling floor together at 5*d* per foot cube, labour only, or per ſquare	0	12	0
Timber and labour together, raiſed complete on the walls, at per foot cube	0	2	6

PLATE 10.

	£.	s.	d.
Fig. *c d* is the ſection of a floor with deep joiſt and pully mortices for the ceiling joiſt, with three common joiſts between the deep, to carry the boarding, at per foot cube, timber and labour included	0	2	5
Labour only	0	0	4½

PLATE 12.

	£.	s.	d.
Fig. *A* is a deſign for a bevel roof on the plan, hip-backed at both ends, and is worth, per foot cube, labour included, 2*s* 8*d* or	0	2	10
Labour only, at per foot cube, raiſed complete on the walls	0	0	6

PLATES 4 and 6.

Deſigns for Dominical Roofs, Niches, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Suppoſe the ribs to be cut out of inch and ½ deal, and the diameter of the plan to be 5 feet, and riſe 2 feet 6 inches, and the ribs to be taken ſuperficially, at per foot, from 9*d* to	0	0	10
Labour only, from 4*d* to	0	0	5
Ditto with 2 inch deal, dominical roof, at 6 or 8 feet diameter, at per foot ſuperficial, from 7*d* to	0	0	8
Ditto, planed and framed, 11*d* to	0	1	0
Labour only, 5*d* to	0	0	6
Ditto, 2-inch and ½ deal, dominical roof, at per foot, planed and framed, 1*s* to	0	1	2
Labour only, 6*d* to	0	0	7
Dominical roof, with 3-inch deal, rough, at per foot	0	0	10
Ditto, planed and framed, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	4
Labour only, from 7*d* to	0	0	8

Common Roofing.

	£.	s.	d.
For ſheds, with purlines to run under the rafters 5 by 4, rafters 4 by 3, at per ſquare: labour from 3*s* 6*d* to	0	4	0
Labour and timber, at per foot cube	0	2	5
Ditto, common curb roofs, at per ſquare, labour only, from 5*s* 6*d* to	0	6	6
Roofing with collar beams framed into the principal rafters to ſupport the purlines and ſmall rafters, labour from 8*s* 6*d* per ſquare to	0	9	6
Labour and timber, at per foot cube	0	2	5

Roofing framed with a truſs, as Fig. *A* Plate 10, with cuſhion rafters and queen-poſt under principal rafters, with a collar and king-poſt in the centre, and purlines framed into the principal rafters, for the common rafters to bridge over the purlines. The beams 12 inches deep, 9 inches thick; the principal rafter 12 at bottom, 10 at top, 8 inches thick, cuſhion rafter 8 inches by 6½, collar 10 by 8, king-poſt 18 by 8, purlines 9 by 8, braces 8 by 6, common rafters 5 by 3½.

Labour

	£.	s.	d.
Labour and timber, at per foot cube, 2*s* 6*d* to —— ——	0	2	8
Labour only, per foot cube, 5*d* to	0	0	6
Or at, per ſquare, raiſed on the walls complete, 14*s* to ——	0	16	0
Ditto, if framed with all oak timber, per foot cube, timber and labour	0	4	6
Labour only, to oak, per foot cube	0	0	8
The truſs, fig. *B.* to bear the ſame price per foot.			
Bond-timber and lintels laid in walls, at per foot cube, in fir ——	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	0½
If oak bond and lintels, at per foot cube	0	3	6
Labour per foot run ——	0	0	0¾
Framing partitions with quarters, 4 by 3 or 4 by 4, at per ſquare, labour, 3*s* 6*d* to	0	4	0
Ditto with 5-inch quartering, per ſquare, 4*s* 6*d* to ——	0	5	0
Rough oak without wain or ſap, die ſquare	0	4	0
Ditto, with 6-inch ditto, per ſquare, 5*s* 6*d* to	0	6	0
Ditto, framed truſs partitions with joggle poſt for the braces to frame into, from 8*s* per ſquare, labour only, to	0	10	6
The quarters and poſt to be cubed, at per foot cube —— ——	0	2	5
Furrings to naked flooring, roofing, &c. with ¾ deal, labour and nails included, at per ſquare, 8*s* 3*d* to ——	0	8	9
Labour only, 2*s* 6*d* per ſquare, to	0	3	3
Ditto, with inch deal, per ſquare, 9*s* 9*d* to	0	10	3
Labour from 3*s* to ——	0	3	6
Ditto, with inch and ¼ deal, at per ſquare, 12*s* 6*d* to ——	0	13	0
Labour from 3*s* 6*d* to ——	0	4	0
Ditto, with inch and ½ deal, per ſquare, 16*s* 6*d* to —— ——	0	17	0
Labour only, from 4*s* 6*d* to ——	0	5	0
Ditto, with 2 inch and ½ deal, per ſquare, 13*s* 9*d* to ——	0	14	3
Labour only, from 5*s* 6*d* to ——	0	6	0
Ditto, with 3-inch deal, at per ſquare, 1*l* to	1	1	0
Labour only, from 6*s* 6*d* to	0	7	0
Furring of roofs, floors, &c. is various: the beſt way is to value it by the ſtuff and time expended.			
Battening to walls, labour, nails and plugs, included, ¾ deal battens, about 2 inches wide, at one foot apart, per ſquare	0	11	0
Labour only to getting out the plugs and fixing, at per ſquare, from 2*s* 10*d* to	0	3	0
Inch deal battening to walls, at per ſquare, labour, nails, and plugs —	0	12	0
Labour only to getting out plugs and fixing, 3*s* to —— ——	0	3	3

	£.	s.	d.
Ditto, with inch and ¼ deal, per ſquare	0	13	6
Labour only, per ſquare, 3*s* 4*d* to	0	3	6
Ditto, with inch and ½ deal, at per ſquare	0	14	6
Labour only, plugs, and fixing, per ſquare, from 3*s* 7*d* to ——	0	3	9
Two-inch deal battening, at per ſquare	0	15	6
Labour only, at per ſquare, 4*s* to	0	4	6
Ditto, with 2-inch and ½ deal, per ſquare	0	16	6
Labour only, from 4*s* 6*d* to	0	5	6
Ditto, with 3-inch deal, at per ſquare	0	17	0
Labour only, per ſquare, from 5*s* 6*d* to	0	6	0
If battened on circular walls, labour only	0	7	0
All hold-faſts to be paid for extra.			
Bracketting to common plaſter cornice, at per foot ſuperficial ——	0	0	6
Labour only to ditto, 2½*d* to ——	0	0	3
Ditto, circular, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, 4½*d* to ——	0	0	5
Bracketting to modillion cornices or dentels, at per foot ſuperficial ——	0	0	7
Labour, 3½*d* to ——	0	0	4
Ditto, circular, at per foot —	0	0	10
Labour only — —	0	0	5
Ditto, cove cornice, per foot ——	0	0	8
Labour only, per foot ——	0	0	4
Guttering inch deals and bearers, per foot	0	0	6
Labour only, per foot ——	0	0	2
Ditto, whole deals and bearers —	0	0	7
Labour only —— ——	0	0	2
Ditto, planed on the under ſide —	0	0	8
Labour to ditto ——	0	0	3
Whole-deal water-trunks, grooved and tongued, 5 inches ſquare, put together with white-lead, and fixed, at per foot run —— ——	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run —	0	0	2
Ditto, 6 inches ſquare, grooved and tongued, at per foot run ——	0	1	2
Labour only to ditto, at per foot run	0	0	2½
Whole-deal fillet gutters, pitched and fixed, at per foot ſuperficial ——	0	0	8½
Labour only to making and fixing, at per foot ſuperficial ——	0	0	3½

Weather-boarding, with feather-edged Deal.

	£.	s.	d.
Rough weather-boarding with yellow deal, at per ſquare ——	1	4	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare ——	0	2	6
Ditto, planed, at per ſquare ——	1	8	0
Labour to ditto, planed, 4*s* 6*d*, if cyphered	0	5	0

15 Ten-feet boards, at 8-inch gauge, will complete one ſquare of boarding.

12½ Twelve-feet boards, at 8-inch gauge, will complete one ſquare of boarding.

16 2-3ds of 12 feet battens, at 6-inch gauge, to one ſquare.

	£.	s.	d.
24 Ten-feet battens, at 5-inch gauge, to one ſquare.			
Weather-boarding with battens, planed, per ſquare	1	12	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	5	6
Ditto, edges cyphered, per ſquare	1	13	0
Labour to ditto	0	6	0
Rough ¾ yellow deal for boarding under ſlating, at per ſquare	1	4	0
Labour to ditto	0	2	0
Ditto with inch deal	1	10	0
Labour to ditto	0	3	0
Rough ſound boarding, with ¾ deal and ſingle fillets, at per ſquare, from 21*s* to	1	3	0
Labour to ditto, from 3*s* 6*d* to	0	4	0
Ditto, inch ſound boarding with ſingle fillets, at per ſquare	1	7	0
Ditto, with double fillets, per ſquare	1	9	0
Labour to ditto, at per ſquare	0	4	6
Ditto, edges ſhot, ploughed and tongued, at per ſquare	1	11	6
Labour to ditto, from 5*s* to	0	5	6
Rough ſlit deal, labour and nails included, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	2½
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	2¾
Slit-deal packing-caſes, the ledges to be meaſured ſuperficially, per foot	0	0	2¾
Slit-deal planed on one ſide, per foot	0	0	3½
Ditto, grooved and beaded	0	0	4½
Slit-deal cover-board and bearers, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4½
Ditto to capping for backs and elbows, rounded and mitred, at per foot run	0	0	3
Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6

Three Quarter Deal, Labour and Nails included.

	£.	s.	d.
Rough ¾ deal, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	3¼
Ditto, in packing-caſes, the ledges meaſured, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3¼
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	4
Ditto, planed on one ſide, ploughed and tongued, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	5
Ditto, planed on one ſide and plugged to walls, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4½
Level ¾ torus plinth, plugged to walls, per foot	0	0	5½
Ditto, ſcribed to ſteps	0	0	7
¾ deal, planed on both ſides, per foot	0	0	5
Ditto, with bearers, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Ditto, dove-tailed, in drawers, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½

Inch Deal, Labour and Nails included.

	£.	s.	d.
Rough inch deal, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4
Ditto, with edges ſhot	0	0	4½
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	5
Ditto, in packing-caſes, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4½
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	5
Ditto, ditto, and plugged to walls	0	0	5½
Inch deal, planed on one ſide, ploughed and tongued, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot	0	0	6
Inch deal in cut ſtandards for ſhelves, and ſhelves ſunk with moulded edges, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7
Inch deal framed and beaded boxings, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Ditto grounds under mouldings, about 2 inches and ½ wide, plugs included, at per foot run	0	0	2

Whole Deal, or Inch and ¼ Deal, Labour and Nails included.

	£.	s.	d.
Rough whole deal, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	5
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	5½
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	6
Ditto, in rough packing-caſes	0	0	5½
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	6
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or framed, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7
Ditto, framed grounds to doors or chimnies, per foot	0	0	7
Ditto, framed and planed on both ſides	0	0	8
Ditto, both ſides planed and framed, beaded boxings to ſhutters, &c. at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Ditto, level torus plinth, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7½
If plugged to walls	0	0	8
Ditto, raking torus plinth, ſcribed to ſteps, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Ditto, planed on both ſides, in ſunk ſhelves and cut ſtandards, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Ditto grounds, about 2 inches and ½ wide, plugs included, per foot run	0	0	2

Inch and ½ Deal, Labour and Nails included.

	£.	s.	d.
Inch and ½ deal, rough, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	6½
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	7
Ditto, edges ſhot, ploughed and tongued	0	0	7
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	7
Ditto, planed on both ſides	0	0	8
Ditto, planed on both ſides and framed, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Ditto, planed on both ſides, with grooved ſhelves or cut ſtandards, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9

Ditto,

	£.	s.	d.
Ditto, in cut brackets, or ſpit racks, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Ditto level torus plinth, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8½
If plugged to walls	0	0	9
Ditto, raking	0	0	10
Clean yellow inch and ½ deal, planed on both ſides, for carving, *&c.* per foot ſuperficial	0	1	2

Two-inch Deal, Labour and Nails included.

	£.	s.	d.
Two-inch deal rough, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	7½
Ditto, with bearers	0	0	8
Ditto, edges ſhot, ploughed and tongued, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	8
Ditto, planed on both ſides	0	0	9
Ditto, ditto, and framed, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Ditto, for dreſſer-tops, clear 2-inch deal, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	4

Two-inch and ½ Deal, Labour and Nails included.

	£.	s.	d.
Two-inch and ½ deal, rough, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8½
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	9
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	9½
Ditto, planed on both ſides, and framed, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	11½
Clean dreſſer-tops, per foot	0	1	6
Ditto, rabbetted and moulded front, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	8

Three-inch Deal, Labour and Nails included.

	£.	s.	d.
Three-inch deal, rough, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Ditto, edges ſhot	0	0	10½
Ditto, ploughed and tongued	0	0	11
Ditto, planed on one ſide	0	0	11
Ditto, planed on both ſides	0	1	0
Ditto, planed on both ſides, and framed	0	1	1
Ditto, 3-inch clean deal dreſſer-tops	0	1	9
Ditto, moulded front	0	2	0

Of Floors.

15 Ten-feet deals, 8 inches wide, lay one ſquare.
17 Ditto, 7 inch wide, to one ſquare.
20 Ditto, 6 inch wide, to one ſquare.
24 Ditto, 5 inch wide, to one ſquare.
12½ Twelve-feet boards, 8 inch wide, to one ſquare.
14 Ditto, 7 inch wide, to one ſquare.
15 Ditto, 6 inch wide, to one ſquare.

	£.	s.	d.
Rough white inch deal floors, edges ſhot, at per ſquare	1	9	0
Labour only	0	4	0
Rough yellow inch deal, at per ſquare	1	12	0
Labour only	0	4	6
Ditto, ploughed and tongued	1	17	0
Labour only to ditto, per ſquare	0	5	6
Inch white deal, planed and folded floor, per ſquare	1	14	0
Labour only, per ſquare	0	5	6
Ditto, inch yellow deal	1	17	0
Preparing flooring boards fit for laying, from 1*l* 1*s* per hundred to	1	4	0
Ditto, inch yellow deal, ploughed and tongued, at per ſquare	2	2	0
Labour only, per ſquare	0	6	6
Rough white whole deal flooring, edges ſhot, at per ſquare	1	15	0
Labour only, per ſquare	0	4	6
Rough yellow whole deal flooring, edges ſhot, at per ſquare	2	2	0
Labour only, per ſquare	0	4	6
Ditto, ploughed and tongued	2	8	0
Labour only, per ſquare	0	6	6
White whole deal folded flooring, planed, per ſquare	2	0	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	5	6
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, per ſquare	2	6	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	7	6
Ditto, ſtraight-joint, common nailed, per ſquare	2	6	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	7	6
Ditto, with heading joints, ploughed and tongued, and one edge nailed, at per ſquare	2	12	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	8	6
Yellow whole deal folding flooring, per ſquare	2	6	0
Labour, per ſquare	0	7	0
Ditto, common ſtraight-joint with heading-joints, ploughed and tongued, 1 edge nailed, per ſquare	2	12	0
Labour to ditto	0	8	0
Ditto, ſecond beſt	2	18	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	9	0
Ditto, dowelled	3	5	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	16	0
Yellow whole deal, clean, dowelled, beſt, per ſquare	5	12	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	18	0
Inch and ¼ ſtraight-joint batten floors, per ſquare	2	18	0
Ditto, with heading-joints, ploughed and tongued, edge nailed, per ſquare	0	10	6
Ditto dowelled, per ſquare	3	5	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	18	0
Ditto, ſecond beſt batten, per ſquare	4	4	0

	£.	s.	d.
Ditto, the beſt clean battens, well matched	6	0	0
Labour only, per ſquare ——	1	1	0
Inch and ¼ right wainſcot dowelled floors, per ſquare ——	8	10	0
Ditto, the beſt wainſcot, well matched	9	0	0
Labour to ditto —— ——	1	8	0

Columns and Pilaſters.

	£.	s.	d.
Whole deal diminiſhed ſhafts to pilaſters, per foot ſuperficial, 1*s* to	0	1	2
Ditto, diminiſhed columns —	0	1	10
Ditto, ſtraight moulding to baſes and caps, per foot ſuperficial ——	0	1	8
Ditto to circular ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	3	9
Labour to pilaſters, per foot	0	0	8
Labour to column ſhafts, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ſtraight mould baſes and caps, per foot ——	0	0	10
Labour to circular ditto, per foot	0	2	4
Tooth dentel, per foot run	0	0	6
Fret dentel, per foot run ——	0	0	9

Architraves, Frize, and Cornice to ditto.

	£.	s.	d.
Tuſcan entablature, Pl. 20, at per foot ſuperficial —— ——	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, per foot —	0	0	6
Doric entablature, Pl. 22, at per foot ſuperficial ——	0	1	10
Labour only, from 9*d* to —	0	0	11
Triglyphs, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Blocks and mutules, capped with ogee, *&c.* each, labour only ——	0	0	5
Ditto, raking —— ——	0	0	7
Ionic and Corinthian entablatures, Plate 24 and 26, at per foot ſuperficial plain	0	3	0
Labour only, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	6
Compoſite entablature, per foot plain	0	3	0
Inch and ½ deal fluted pilaſters, per foot ſuperficial ——	0	1	3
Two-inch and ½ fluted columns, per foot	0	1	9
Labour to fluting columns and pilaſters, as in Plate 17, at per foot run —	0	0	2

Doors and Dreſſings, Plate 38 and 39.

	£.	s.	d.
Two-inch 6-pannel deal doors, ſtuck both ſides with 4-inch margin, per foot ſuperficial ——	0	1	0
Ditto ovolo flat and bead fluſh back	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot —	0	0	7
Two-inch deal doors, 6 pannels, ſtuck with quirk ogee and bead on both ſides, per foot	0	1	4
Ditto raiſed pannel in front, ovolo flat back	0	1	9
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7
Two-inch and ½ deal doors, 6 pannels, ovolo raiſed front, ovolo flat back, and 6-inch margins, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	10

	£.	s.	d.
Labour to ditto ——	0	0	7
Two-inch and ½ deal doors, with double margins in the middle, and a bead ſtuck on ditto, ſix-inch margins ſtuck ogee and bead on both ſides, and pannels raiſed in front, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, per foot, 9½*d* to	0	0	10
Eight pannels in the door, as Plate 23. 24.			
Two-inch four-pannel doors, ovolo flat and bead fluſh back, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot	0	0	4½
Ditto, four-pannel doors, bead fluſh and ſquare back, at per foot ——	0	1	1
Labour to ditto ——	0	0	4
Inch and ½ four-pannel ſquare doors, per foot —— ——	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot ——	0	0	3½
Slit deal, rough ledged doors, at per foot	0	0	3½
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	1½
Ditto, planed on two ſides and ledged	0	0	6
Labour to ditto ——	0	0	2
Three-quarter rough deal doors, ledged, per foot ſuperficial ——	0	0	4
Labour to ditto ——	0	0	2
Ditto, planed and ledged, per foot ſuperficial —— ——	0	0	6
Labour to ditto, per foot ——	0	0	2¼
Ditto, planed on two ſides, ploughed and tongued, at per foot ——	0	0	6½
Labour to ditto — —	0	0	3½
Inch deal rough doors ledged, at per foot	0	0	5
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	2½
Ditto, planed on two ſides, per foot	0	0	6½
Labour to ditto, per foot ——	0	0	3
Ditto, planed on two ſides, ploughed and tongued, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7½
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3½
Whole deal rough ledged doors, per foot	0	0	6
Labour to ditto, per foot ——	0	0	3
Ditto, planed on two ſides and ledged, per foot —— ——	0	0	7½
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
Ditto, planed on two ſides, ploughed, tongued, and ledged, at per foot	0	0	8½
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4
Inch and ½ rough ledged doors, per foot	0	0	7½
Labour to ditto, per foot ——	0	0	3
Ditto planed on two ſides and ledged, per foot —— ——	0	0	8½
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3½
Ditto, planed on two ſides, ploughed, tongued, and ledged, *&c.* at per foot	0	0	9½
Labour to ditto, per foot ——	0	0	4

Whole

	£.	s.	d.
Whole deal framed doors, two pannels, per foot ſuperficial, ſtuck with ovolo	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
Ditto, four-pannel ditto, ſtuck	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	3½
Ditto, ovolo ſaſh door, two pannels, ovolo flat and ſquare back, per foot	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4½
Inch and ½ ſix-pannel doors, ovolo and flat, at per foot	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4½
Ditto, ſix pannels, ogee and bead ſquare back	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	5
Two-inch four-pannel door, ovolo flat, per foot	0	1	1
Labour to ditto	0	0	4½

Wainſcot Doors.

	£.	s.	d.
Two-inch and ½ wainſcot doors, ſtuck on both ſides, quirk ogee, and bead	0	3	9
Labour	0	1	1
Two-inch ovolo flat on both ſides, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Labour	0	0	10
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead ſtuck on both ſides, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	9
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0

Mahogany Doors.

	£.	s.	d.
Two-inch and ½ ſix-pannel doors, ovolo flat, ſtuck on both ſides, ſolid mahogany, per foot ſuperficial	0	12	0
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	2	6
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per foot	0	12	6
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	2	6
Ditto doors veneered with mahogany, muſt be valued according to the goodneſs of the ſtuff and workmanſhip, per foot, labour only, from 3*s* 6*d* to	0	4	0
Two-inch ſix-pannel ſolid mahogany doors, ſtuck on both ſides, per foot	0	10	6
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	2	0

Gates and Coach-houſe Doors.

	£.	s.	d.
Two-inch framed coach-houſe doors, filled in with inch deal, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Labour only	0	0	6
Two-inch and ½ ditto, filled in with whole deal, at per foot	0	1	3
Labour only	0	0	6½
Two-inch gate, bead fluſh front, and ſquare on the back, in 16 or 18 pannels, with a wicket in ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	6½
Ditto, bead fluſh on both ſides, per foot	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Two-inch and ½ deal gates, bead fluſh front and ſquare back, in 18 pannels, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	10
Labour to ditto	0	0	9
Ditto, bead fluſh on both ſides, per foot	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	11
Ruſtic work, with 2-inch and ½ deal, 1*s* 8*d* to	0	1	10
Labour only, per foot ſuperficial, 1*s* to	0	1	2

Inſide Shutters of Deal.

	£.	s.	d.
Three-quarter clampt ſhutters, in 1 height, per foot	0	0	7
Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, from 3*d* to	0	0	4½
Inch clampt ſhutters, in 1 height, per foot	0	0	8
Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, from 3½*d* to	0	0	4½
Inch deal two-pannel ſhutters, framed ſquare, in one height	0	0	8
Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot, 4½*d* to	0	0	5½
Ditto, fluſh front and ſquare back, in 1 height	0	0	10
Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot	0	0	11
Labour to ditto, from 5½*d* to	0	0	6
Ditto, framed, bead fluſh front and bead butt back, per foot	0	0	11
Labour to ditto	0	0	6½
Whole deal two-pannel ſhutters, ſquare-work, in 2 heights, per foot	0	0	10
Ditto, in 1 height	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, 4½*d* to	0	0	5
Whole deal ſhutters, 2 pannels in 1 height, ovolo, flat, and ſquare back	0	0	10
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	0	11
Ditto, labour only, at per foot, 4½*d* to	0	9	5½
Ditto, ovolo, flat, and fluſh back, per foot	0	1	0
Ditto, in four pannels, per foot	0	1	2
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead fluſh back, in 2 heights, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	3
Labour to ditto from 6½*d* to	0	0	8
Inch and ½ two-pannel ſquare ſhutters, in 1 height, per foot	0	0	10
Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	11
Labour to ditto, per foot, from 5*d* to	0	0	6
Inch and ½ two-pannel ſhutters, ovolo, flat, and ſquare back, in 1 height, per foot	0	0	11
Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, per foot, 6*d* to	0	0	7
Ditto, ovolo, flat, and fluſh back, in 1 height	0	1	1
Ditto, in 2 heights, per foot	0	1	2
Inch and ½ two-pannel ſhutters, ovolo, flat, and fluſh back, in 2 heights, per foot ſuperficial, labour only	0	0	8
Ditto, in 4 pannels, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	4

	£.	s.	d.
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	8½
Quirk, ogee, and bead ſquare back, in 1 height	0	1	2
Ditto, in 2 heights	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, from 8*d* to	0	0	9
Ditto, in 2 heights, fluſh back, per foot	0	1	3
Ditto, in four pannels, per foot	0	1	5
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	9½
Inch and ½ four pannels ovolo, and pannels raiſed with quarter round on the riſing or ovolo, in 2 heights, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	8
Ditto, quirk, ogee, and bead on the framing, and 5 pannels, raiſed on the preceding	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
If ſmall aſtragal be laid on the pannels of ſhutters, or doors, and mitred glued, and needle points, at per foot run	0	0	3
Labour, per foot run	0	0	1½

Outſide Shutters to Shop-fronts.

	£.	s.	d.
Whole deal clampt ſhutters, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	3½
Whole deal two-pannel ſhutters, bead, fluſh, and ſquare back, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	11
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	5
Ditto, bead fluſh, and butt, per foot	0	0	10
Ditto, and bead fluſh both ſides, per foot	0	1	1
Labour to ditto, per foot, 5*d* to	0	0	6
Inch and ½ three pannel ſhutters, bead, fluſh, and ſquare back, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	1
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	5½
Ditto, bead fluſh and bead butt, per foot	0	1	2
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	6½
Ditto on a circular plan, flat ſweep, bead, fluſh, and ſquare back, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	9
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	11
Ditto, bead, fluſh, and ſquare, on a quick ſweep to corners, &c. per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0

The above prices for labour to ſhutters are from one foot in width and upwards.

Note. All ſhutters under one foot in width, are worth, from 1½*d* to 2*d* per foot, more labour than thoſe that are from 1 foot to 1 foot 6 inches, of the ſame kind of work, *&c.*

	£.	s.	d.
Inch deal dove-tailed dado, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½
Ditto, keyed, and raking to ſtairs	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial, 2½*d* to	0	0	3
Whole deal dove-tailed dado, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7½
Ditto, raking to ſtairs, *&c.* per foot	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, from 3*d* to	0	0	3½
Inch deal framed in backs and elbows, ſoffits, *&c.* at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
Whole deal ditto, at per foot	0	0	7½
Ditto, ovolo, flat, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Ditto, quirk ogee, and bead, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, from 3½ to	0	0	4
Ditto, ovolo and raiſed pannel, ſquare riſing	0	0	11
Ditto, ovolo, and raiſed pannel, with quarter round, or ovolo on riſing, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Ditto, quirk ogee, and bead, pannels raiſed as above, per foot	0	1	1
Labour, per foot ſuperficial, from 4½*d* to	0	0	5

Framed Linings to Doors and back Linings to Windows.

	£.	s.	d.
Inch deal back linings to windows, framed, bead butt, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7½
Ditto, framed, three pannels in height	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, from 3*d* per foot, to	0	0	3½
Whole deal double-rabeted jambs, and ſoffits to doors, framed, ovolo, and flat pannels, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Labour	0	0	4¾
Ditto, framed, bead and fluſh, per foot	0	0	10½
Labour to ditto, from 4½*d* to	0	0	5
Inch and ½ doubled-rabbeted jambs and ſoffits to doors, framed, ovolo and flat pannel	0	0	11
Ditto, bead and fluſh, per foot	0	0	11½
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4½
Ditto, quirk ogee, and bead, per foot	0	1	0
Ditto, ovolo and pannels ſquare, raiſed	0	1	1
Ditto, raiſed with quarter round	0	1	2
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	5½
Ditto, quirk ogee, and bead, with quarter round, or ovolo on the riſing, per foot	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	6
Whole deal dwarf wainſcotting, at per yard	0	4	6
Ditto, two pannels in height	0	4	9
Labour to ditto, per yard	0	1	3
Ditto, raking to ſtairs, per yard	0	5	0
Labour to ditto, per yard	0	1	6
Whole deal ſquare wainſcot up to the ceiling, per yard	0	4	6
Labour to ditto, from 10*d* to	0	1	0
Whole raking wainſcot, ovolo and flat, per yard	0	6	0
Ditto, quirk ogee, and bead	0	6	9
Labour to ditto, per yard	0	1	8
Whole deal level dwarf wainſcot, ovolo and flat, at per yard	0	5	3
Ditto, two pannels in height, at per yard	0	5	6
Labour to ditto, per yard	0	1	7
Whole deal level, quirk ogee, and bead dwarf wainſcot, at per yard	0	5	6

	£.	s.	d.
Ditto, two pannels in height, per yard	0	6	3
Labour to ditto, per yard	0	1	4
Inch and ½ ovolo and flat wainſcotting up to the ceiling, per yard	0	6	0
Ditto, quirk ogee, and bead, per yard	0	6	9
Labour to ditto, from 1*s* 8*d* per yard to	0	1	10
Ditto, with ſquare riſing, per yard	0	7	3
Ditto, with bead or quarter round on the riſing	0	7	6
Labour to ditto, from 1*s* 10*d* per yard to	0	2	0
Inch and ½ ſquare partitions, flat pannel, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	2½
Two-inch deal partitions, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
Ditto, ovolo and flat pannel, ſquare on the back	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3½
Ditto, ovolo, flat, and fluſh back, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Ditto, bead fluſh, both ſides	0	1	1
Ditto, ovolo, flat, and bead fluſh back, at per foot	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, from 4*d* to	0	0	4½

Small Mouldings.

	£.	s.	d.
Small beads of deal, per foot run	0	0	1
Labour to getting out ditto, per foot run	0	0	0½
Inch ogee of deal, per foot run	0	0	1½
Labour to getting out and ſticking, per foot run	0	0	0¾
Single cornices, per foot run	0	0	3
Labour to ditto, getting out and ſticking, &c.	0	0	1½
Four-inch ſingle architraves, per foot run	0	0	4
Four-inch and ½ ditto	0	0	4½
Labour to getting out and ſticking, per foot run	0	0	2
Five-inch ſingle architraves, per foot run	0	0	5
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	2
Baſe and ſurbaſe mouldings in deal, as in Plate 47 and 49, at per foot ſuperficial, from 1*s* 2*d* to	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½
Impoſt mouldings, as in Pl. 55 and 56, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Double architraves, as in Pl. 58, at per foot ſuperficial, from 1*s* 2*d* to	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial, from 6*d* to	0	0	7
Chimney caps, as in Pl. 79, &c. per foot ſuperficial, from 1*s* 6*d* to	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial, from 7*d* to	0	0	8
Common block dentel, at per foot run	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	0	4½
Eye dentels, at per foot run	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	0	5½
Ditto, fret dentels, at per foot run	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	0	6
Ditto, fret eye dentels, at per foot run	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	0	6½

Note. Fluting frizes for doors, chimneys, &c. as in Pl. 52, from 1*s* 4*d* to 1*s* 6*d* per foot run; fluting face of architraves, from 6*d* to 8*d* per foot run; ditto, pannels for doors, ſhutters, &c. from 6*d* to 1*s* per foot run

	£.	s.	d.
Right wainſcot mouldings, ſtraight, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Circular ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	4	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Mahogany ſtraight mouldings, at per foot ſuperficial	0	3	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Circular ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	7	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	3	0

Stairs, as in Plate 64, *&c.*

	£.	s.	d.
Common white deal ſteps and riſers, including carriages, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
Common whole yellow deal ſteps and riſers, including carriages, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10½
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3½
Second-beſt whole deal ſteps and riſers, including carriages, with moulded noſings, properly glued and backed, cloſe ſtring, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4½

Beſt clean Deal Steps and Riſers.

	£.	s.	d.
The beſt clean deal ſteps and riſers, with moulded noſings, mitred to receive the returns at the ends of the ſteps; riſers mitred to receive the brackets: and ſteps dove-tailed for the banniſters, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	5½
Circular blocks to curtail ſteps, at per foot cube	0	7	6
Labour to preparing ditto, from 4*s* to	0	4	6
Circular veneered riſer to curtail ſtep, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Labour to preparing and laying ditto	0	0	6
Circular round and hollow to ditto, at per foot run	0	1	0
If a ſmall cock-bead to ditto	0	1	2
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	1	4

Clean deal ſteps and riſers to geometrical

ſtairs

	£.	s.	d.
ſtairs on a circular plan, as in Pl. 72, with noſing and riſers mitred, &c. at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Circular ſtring-board, glued up, to anſwer the wreath rail with a bead on the bottom edge, and one ſunk face, at per foot ſuperficial	0	7	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	3	0
Making cylinders, templets, &c. included	0	8	0
Inch and ¼ wainſcot ſteps and riſers, with moulded noſings, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	10
Ditto, on a circular plan	0	3	6
Labour to ditto	0	1	3
Whole deal raking ſtring-board, wrought on both ſides and framed, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Ditto, with ſunk face, at per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4½
Ditto ramp	0	2	10
Labour, per foot run	0	0	5
Ditto twiſted, at per foot run	0	8	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	5	0
Two-inch and ½ mahogany moulded hand-rail, ſtraight, at per foot run	0	2	10
Ditto ramp, at per foot run	0	6	6
Ditto twiſted	0	12	6
Labour to ſtraight rail, at per foot run	0	1	3
Ditto to ramp, at per foot run	0	3	0
Ditto to twiſt, at per foot run	0	7	6
Two-inch and ½ mahogany rail, glued up in thickneſs, at per foot run	0	16	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	12	0
Ditto ſolid rail, at per foot run, making cylinders included, &c.	0	14	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	7	6
Ditto mahogany capping to iron rails, on a circular plan, at per foot run	0	12	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	7	0
Ditto level, on a circular plan, at per foot run	0	8	0
Labour to ditto, from 3*s* 6*d* to	0	4	0
Three-inch mahogany newels, at per foot run	0	2	0
Ditto turning, each	0	2	0
Three-inch deal newels, at per foot run	0	0	4
Ditto turning, each	0	0	9
Inch and ½ deal baluſters and turning	0	0	8
Ditto mahogany, each	0	1	8
Seven-eighths ſquare-bar baluſters, at per foot run	0	0	2
Ditto, dove-tailed into ſteps	0	0	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot	0	9	1
Plain block brackets and end-noſings, each	0	1	6

	£.	s.	d.
Labour to getting ready and putting on, each	0	0	6
Plain cut brackets and returned noſings at ends, each	0	1	8
Labour to preparing, cutting, and putting on, each	0	0	10
Neat cut brackets, with ſcroll and end-noſings returned, each	0	2	0
Labour and putting on ditto, each	0	0	11
Ditto, mahogany, each	0	3	0
Labour to ditto, each	0	1	6
Circular deal brackets with returned noſings to geometrical ſtairs, each	0	2	6
Labour to each	0	1	6

Of Saſhes.

	£.	s.	d.
Inch and ½ deal ovolo ſaſhes, fixed, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½
Labour to ditto, ſquare ſaſh, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	2½
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide	0	0	7
Two-inch deal ovolo ſaſh, fixed, at per foot	0	0	7½
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide	0	0	8
Two-inch ovolo wainſcot fixed ſaſh, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Labour to ditto	0	0	3½
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide	0	0	10½
Inch and ½ ovolo mahogany fixed ſaſh	0	1	4
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	5
Two-inch mahogany fixed ſaſh, per foot	0	1	6
Ditto, prepared to hang or ſlide, per foot	0	1	7
Labour to inch and ½ mahogany ſaſh	0	0	4½
Inch and ½ wainſcot ſaſh, prepared to hang or ſlide, at per foot, 8*d* to	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, 3½*d* to	0	0	4
Labour to two-inch mahogany ſaſh	0	0	5
Two-inch and ½ wainſcot ovolo ſaſh, per foot	0	1	1
Ditto ovolo mahogany ſaſh, per foot	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial, from 4½*d* to	0	0	5½
Note. All ſaſhes ſtuck with aſtragal and hollow, are to be charged extra, per foot	0	0	1
Single cant-bars to ſhop-fronts, four lights high, ſtuck with an oval, each	0	4	0
Ditto, if ſtuck with aſtragal and hollow, each	0	4	6

Of Saſh Frames.

	£.	s.	d.
Deal ſaſh frame for inch and ½ ſaſhes, with oak ſunk cells, prepared to hang ſingle, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7
Labour to ditto	0	0	3
Ditto, to hang double, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7½
Labour	0	0	3

Deal

	£.	s.	d.
Deal ſaſh frames for inch and ½ ſaſhes, with oak ſunk cells, wainſcot pulley-pieces and beads, to hang ſingle	0	0	10
Ditto, to hang double	0	0	11
Labour	0	0	3½
Ditto, with mahogany pulley-pieces and bead, to hang double, per foot	0	1	2
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4½
Deal ſaſh frames for two-inch ſaſhes, with oak ſunk cells, per foot	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4
Ditto, with mahogany pulley-ſtiles and beads	0	1	4
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4½
Inch and ½ deal ſaſh and frame, ovolo ſaſh, to hang ſingle, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	4
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	5
Ditto to hang double, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	5
Labour	0	0	5½
Deal ſaſh frames, with wainſcot pulley-ſtiles and bead, inch and ½ wainſcot ovolo ſaſh, hung with leaden weights, and lines, complete, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½
Deal ſaſh frames, with mahogany pulley-ſtiles and beads, and inch and ½ mahogany ſaſhes ovolo, hung ſingle, complete, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Ditto, hung double, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	8
Labour to ditto, ſaſh and frame hanging complete, 7*d* to	0	0	8
Deal ſaſh frames, with two-inch deal ovolo ſaſh, to hang ſingle, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	5
Ditto, hung double, with lines and weights, complete, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	7
Labour to ditto, complete, per foot	0	0	7½
Deal ſaſh frames, with wainſcot pulley-ſtiles and beads, two-inch wainſcot ovolo ſaſh, prepared to hang ſingle, per foot	0	1	8
Ditto, hung double, with lines and weights, complete, per foot	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	7½
Deal ſaſh frames, with mahogany pulley-ſtiles and beads, with two-inch ovolo mahogany ſaſh, hung ſingle, complete, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	10
Ditto, hung double, at per foot ſuperficial	0	3	0
Labour to ditto, from 7*d* per foot to	0	0	8
Deal ſaſh frames, with wainſcot pulley-ſtiles and beads, two-inch and ½ wainſcot ovolo ſaſh, hung double, complete, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	1
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7½
Deal ſaſh frames, with mahogany-pulley-ſtiles and beads, two-inch and ½ mahogany ſaſh, ovolo double hung, complete, per foot ſuperficial	0	3	2
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Deal ſaſh frames to palladian windows, with two-inch wainſcot ſaſh; the middle ſaſh hung with lines and weights, complete: the dimenſions from 5 feet to 6 feet on the baſe, at per foot ſuperficial	0	3	6
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Deal ſaſh frames with circular heads; head of frames veneered with wainſcot, and wainſcot beads, glued up in thickneſſes, with two-inch wainſcot.—Ovolo ſaſh head, glued up in thickneſſes, to be meaſured from the ſpringing bar, per foot ſuperficial	0	5	0
If the ſaſhes are aſtragal and hollow, they are to be charged extra, for ſaſh and frame, per foot	0	0	1
Labour to ditto, circular, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	6
If braſs pulleys and boxes, to be charged as per value, and the ſaſhes hung with white line.			
Circular ſaſh, inch and ½ ovolo, the ſaſh deal, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Ditto wainſcot, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Ditto mahogany, per foot ſuperficial	0	3	0
Labour to deal circular ſaſh, per foot	0	0	9
Ditto to wainſcot, per foot	0	1	0
Ditto to mahogany, per foot	0	1	3
Half-inch right wainſcot, planed on one ſide, at per foot ſuperficial, labour included	0	0	6
Labour only to ditto, planed and fixed, per foot	0	0	2
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	2¼
Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, &c. per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	3
Three-quarter right wainſcot, planed on one ſide, per foot	0	0	8
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot	0	0	9
Ditto ditto, and dove-tailed, per foot	0	1	0
Labour to ditto	0	0	3½
Inch wainſcot, planed on one ſide, per foot	0	0	10
Ditto, planed on both ſides, and fixed, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Ditto ditto, and dove-tailed, per foot	0	1	2
Ditto ditto, and mitre-clampt, for flaps to deſks, counter-tops, &c. at per foot	0	1	4
Labour to ditto, in counter-tops, deſk-flaps, &c. at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	4
Inch and ¼ wainſcot, planed on one ſide, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	2

Ditto,

	£.	s.	d.
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot	0	1	4
Ditto ditto, and dove-tailed, per foot	0	1	6
Ditto ditto, mitre-clampt to deſk-flats, or counter-tops, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	5
Ditto, framed, bead fluſh, in ſmall doors, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	9
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial, from 5*d* to	0	0	5½
Ditto, fluſh on both ſides, in ſmall doors	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Inch and ½ wainſcot, planed on one ſide, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	6
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial, from 3*d* to	0	0	3½
Ditto, framed, bead fluſh, and ſquare back	0	1	10
Ditto, framed, bead fluſh on both ſides, per foot	0	2	1
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7
Two-inch wainſcot, planed on one ſide, per foot	0	1	10
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot	0	2	2
Ditto, planed and framed, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Labour only, per foot ſuperficial, from 8*d* to	0	0	9

Mahogany, Labour included.

	£.	s.	d.
Half-inch mahogany, planed on one ſide, per foot	0	1	0
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	3
Labour only, per foot	0	0	4
If dove-tailed in drawers, &c. at per foot	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Three-quarter mahogany, planed on one ſide, at per foot	0	1	4
Ditto, planed on both ſides, per foot	0	1	7
Ditto, planed on both ſides, and dove-tailed	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Labour only, if grooved in ſmall grooves, at per foot run	0	0	1½
Ditto, if large grooved, at per foot run	0	0	2
Inch mahogany, planed on one ſide, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	11
Ditto planed on both ſides, and dove-tailed	0	2	3
Ditto, mitre-clampt, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Inch and ¼ mahogany, planed on one ſide, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	0
Ditto, planed on both ſides, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	4
Labour to ditto	0	0	4
Ditto, dove-tailed, per foot	0	2	8
Ditto, mitre-clampt, per foot ſuperficial	0	3	0
Labour to dove-tailed and mitre-clampt, per foot	0	1	3

Circular Work in Deal.

	£.	s.	d.
Slit deal cover board and bearer, planed on two ſides, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Ditto, circular ſoffit, backed with canvaſs, per foot	0	1	0
Inch deal, circular on the face, planed on one ſide, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	7
Ditto, circular on the plan, per foot	0	1	4
Whole deal rabbeted ſoffit, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	7
Ditto, circular framed ſoffits, with aſtragal laid on the pannels, framed in two pannels, and the ſtiles veneered, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	9
Labour only to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	3

Deal circular Mouldings, Stuff and Labour.

	£.	s.	d.
Run of circular bead, ſtuck on linings or grounds, at per foot run	0	0	4
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	3
Circular ¾ bead, inch and ½ wide, glued up in thickneſſes, at per foot run	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0	0	5
Ditto, circular inch ogee, at per foot run	0	0	6
Ditto, ogee and bead, per foot run	0	0	8
Common circular cornices or architraves, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	8
Ditto, ſcroll pediments, per foot ſuperficial	0	5	4
Mouldings to circular commode fronts, per foot ſuperficial	0	4	0
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	6

Church-work: as Fronts of Pews, Galleries, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Wainſcot doors, 3 inches thick, ſtuck on both ſides, and pannels raiſed on both ſides, per foot	0	6	6
Ditto, 2½ thick, per foot ſuperficial	0	5	6
Labour to 3 inch doors, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
Ditto to 2½ inch doors, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	9
Wainſcot doors, 2 inches thick, per foot ſuperficial	0	4	6
Labour to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	4
Wainſcot fronts of pews, the framing inch and ½ thick, pannels raiſed on one ſide and flat on the other, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	6
The ſame, circular	0	5	0
Right wainſcot deſk-board and bearers, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
The ſame, circular, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	4
Wainſcot ſeats and bearers, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	8
The ſame, circular, at per foot	0	3	4

	£.	s.	d.
Run of capping on the top of pews, 3 or 4 inches wide, at per foot run	0	1	0
The ſame, circular, at per foot run	0	3	0
Wainſcot partitions to pews, framed, inch and ¼ thick, pannels raiſed ſquare on both ſides, at per foot ſuperficial	0	1	3
Right wainſcot mouldings to pedeſtals, baſes, and impoſts, at per foot ſuperficial	0	2	3
Circular, per foot ſuperficial	0	4	6
Circular circular, at per foot	0	9	0
Right wainſcot door-caſes, wrought, with a ſtaff, and rabbeted, at per foot	0	1	3
The ſame circular, at per foot	0	2	6

Circular work is double the price of ſtraight of the ſame kind. Circular circular is double the price of circular, of the ſame kind.

Rack and Manger.

With oak ſtalls, rails, &c. complete, per foot run	0	15	0
Oak top to manger, 3½ inches by 2½ inches, wrought, rounded, &c. at per foot run	0	0	6
Seed rack, per foot run	0	0	4
Rough inch and ½ oak litter-board, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6
Inch deal arris bars, per foot run	0	0	1½
Two-inch deal turned rack-ſtaves, 2 feet 9 inches long each	0	0	6
Inch and ½ half harneſs pins, framed, per foot run	0	0	4
Oak harneſs pins, 15 inches long, each	0	0	4½

Pale Fencing.

Four-feet pale fencing, with four-feet cleft pales, at per rod, 18*s* to	1	0	0
Workmanſhip, per rod	0	2	6
Five-feet cleft pale-fencing, per rod, from 1*l* to	1	2	0
Workmanſhip only, per rod	0	3	0
Park-paling, with 5 and 6 feet cleft pales, two rails in a pannel, from 1*l* 2*s* per rod to	1	4	0
Workmanſhip to ditto, per rod	0	5	0
Ditto 3 rails in a pannel, at per rod	1	6	0
Boarded pale-fencing, 5 or 6 feet high, with rough feather-edged deals, at per rod	1	2	0
Ditto, planed, at per rod	1	4	0
Labour to ditto, from 5*s* per rod to	0	6	0
Ditto, if poſt rails, and boards planed, with 3 rails in a pannel, top and bottom rails of oak, middle rail a deal batten, and capping on the top of the pales, at per rod	1	12	0
Labour, per rod	0	8	0

	£.	s.	d.
Common five-bar gates of oak, from 16*s* per gate to	0	18	0
Labour to ditto, 4*s* 6*d* per gate. If ſawing be included, at per gate	0	6	6
Putting in groundſels under timber buildings, &c. including timber and labour, from 1*s* per foot run, to	0	1	2
Labour only, from 4½ per foot run, to	0	0	6
Barn-floors laid with 2-inch oak plank, liſted clear of ſap, at per ſquare	4	10	0
Workmanſhip to ditto, per ſquare	0	12	0
Joiſt of oak, at per foot cube	0	3	6
Barn-floor laid with 2-inch deals, and to liſt them clear of ſap, at per ſquare	3	6	0
Labour to ditto, per ſquare	0	9	0

The price of the oak joiſt to be added to 3*l* 15*s* in the oak floor, and to 3*l* 6*s* in the deal floor. For joiſts may be cut off various ſcantlings; and the price of oak joiſts is to be eſtimated from the number of cube feet they contain.

Joiſts to be laid 12 inches apart.

Lattice-work for Partitions, &c.

Lattice-work bars, 2 inches wide, at per yard	0	3	0
Bars, inch and ½ wide, at per yard	0	2	6
Step-ladders, ſides and ſteps of whole deal, at per foot ſuperficial, 10*d* to	0	1	0
Standard-ladders, &c. at per round	0	0	4
Labour per round	0	0	1
Deal ſhelves grooved together, as holes for ſtockings and gloves, in haberdaſhers and hoſiers ſhops, &c. at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	6½
If planed on both ſides, meaſure the run of the grooving, at per foot run	0	0	1½

Oak or Fir Scantlings, at per Foot run.

To find how much in length will make a cube foot, of any ſcantling—ſuppoſe 4 by 3; multiply the given numbers together, and divide 1728 by their product, which will give the length in inches to one cube foot, as will appear by the following examples:

4 by 3	4 by 4
3	4
12)1728(144 in. or 12 ft.	16)1728(108 in. or 9 ft.
12	16
52	128
48	128
48	

6 by

```
6 by 4
4
————
24)1728(72 inch. or 6 ft.
  168
————
    48

8 by 6
6
————
48)1728(36 inch. or 3 ft.
  144
————
    288
    288

9 by 6
6
————
54)1728(32 inch. or 2 ft.
  162           8 inches.
————
    108
    108

10 by 6
6
————
60)1728(28 in. 4-5ths of
                an inch.]
   120
————
    528
    480
————
     48
```

```
10 by 8
8
————
80)1728(21 in. 7-10ths
   160
————
    128
     80
————
     48

12 by 9
9
————
108)1728(16 in. or 1ft. 4
    108   inch. in length
          to 1 cube ft.
————
    648
    648

            2 by 2
            2
            —
            4)1728
            ————
            12)432(36 feet
            ————

12 by 2
2
————
24)1728(72 in. or 6 f. in l.
   168
————
    48
    48
```

The preceding work ſhews how much in length will make one cube foot of any ſcantling, cut fit for building, according to the following tables, in fir, at per foot run, from 2*s* per foot cube, to 2*s* 2*d* without labour.

Square of Fir Scantling, at per Foot run.

Inches.		Inches.		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	
2	by	2	—	0	0¾	or	2	4½	per foot cube
2	by	2½	—	0	1	or	2	3	ditto
2	by	3½	—	0	1¼	or	2	1½	ditto
2	by	3	—	0	1½	or	2	1½	ditto
2	by	4	—	0	1½	or	2	3	ditto
2	by	4½	—	0	1¾	or	2	4	ditto
2	by	5	—	0	1¾	or	2	0¾	ditto
2	by	5½	—	0	2	or	2	2	ditto
2	by	6	—	0	2	or	2	0	ditto
2½	by	2½	—	0	1	or	2	0	ditto
2½	by	3	—	0	1¼	or	2	1	ditto

Inches.		Inches.		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	
2½	by	3½	—	0	1½	or	2	3	per foot cube
2½	by	4	—	0	1¾	or	2	0½	ditto
2½	by	4½	—	0	2	or	2	2	ditto
2½	by	5	—	0	2	or	2	2	ditto
2½	by	5½	—	0	2¼	or	2	0¾	ditto
2½	by	6	—	0	2½	or	2	0	ditto
2½	by	6½	—	0	2¾	or	2	0	ditto
2½	by	7	—	0	3	or	2	1	ditto
2½	by	7½	—	0	3	or	2	0	ditto
2½	by	8	—	0	3¼	or	2	1¼	ditto
2½	by	8½	—	0	3½	or	2	0	ditto
2½	by	9	—	0	3¾	or	2	1	ditto
2½	by	9½	—	0	4	or	2	0¼	ditto
2½	by	10	—	0	4¼	or	2	0	ditto
2½	by	10½	—	0	4½	or	2	0	ditto
2½	by	11	—	0	4½	or	2	0	ditto
2½	by	11½	—	0	4¾	or	2	0	ditto
2½	by	12	—	0	5	or	2	0	ditto

Run of Fir Scantling, from
2 by 2½ to 2 by 12.

Inches.		Inches.		*s.*	*d.*
2	by	6½	—	0	2¼
2	by	7	—	0	2¼
2	by	7½	—	0	2½
2	by	8	—	0	2¾
2	by	8½	—	0	3 or,
	per foot cube			2	1½
2	by	9	—	0	3
2	by	9½	—	0	3¼
2	by	10	—	0	3½
2	by	11	—	0	3¾
2	by	11½	—	0	4
2	by	12	—	0	4 or,
	per foot cube			2	0

Run of Fir Scantling, from
3 by 3 to 3 by 12.

Inches.		Inches.		*s.*	*d.*
3	by	3	—	0	1½
3	by	3½	—	0	1¾
3	by	4	—	0	2
3	by	4½	—	0	2¼
3	by	5	—	0	2½
3	by	5½	—	0	2¾
3	by	6	—	0	3
3	by	6½	—	0	3¼
3	by	7	—	0	3½
3	by	7½	—	0	3¾
3	by	8	—	0	4
3	by	8½	—	0	4¼
3	by	9	—	0	4½
3	by	9½	—	0	4¾
3	by	10	—	0	5
3	by	10½	—	0	5¼
3	by	11	—	0	5½
3	by	11½	—	0	5¾
3	by	12	—	0	6 or,

2*s* per foot cube.

Run of Fir Scantling from
3½ by 3½ to 3½ by 12.

3½	by	3½	—	0	2
3½	by	4	—	0	2¼
3½	by	4½	—	0	2½
3½	by	5	—	0	3
3½	by	5½	—	0	3¼
3½	by	6	—	0	3½
3½	by	6½	—	0	3¾
3½	by	7	—	0	4
3½	by	7½	—	0	4¼
3½	by	8	—	0	4¾
3½	by	8½	—	0	5
3½	by	9	—	0	5¼
3½	by	9½	—	0	5½
3½	by	10	—	0	5¾
3½	by	10½	—	0	6
3½	by	11	—	0	6¼
3½	by	11½	—	0	6¾
3½	by	12	—	0	7 or,

2*s* per foot cube.

Run of Fir Scantling,
4 by 4.

4	by	4	—	0	2¾
4	by	4½	—	0	3
4	by	5	—	0	3¼
4	by	5½	—	0	3¾
4	by	6	—	0	4
4	by	6½	—	0	4½
4	by	7	—	0	4¾
4	by	7½	—	0	5
4	by	8	—	0	5¼

Inches.		Inches.		s.	d.
4	by	8½	—	0	5¾
4	by	9	—	0	6
4	by	9½	—	0	6¼
4	by	10	—	0	6¾
4	by	10½	—	0	7
4	by	11	—	0	7¼
4	by	11½	—	0	7¾
4	by	12	—	0	8
4	by	4½	—	0	2¾
4	by	5	—	0	3
4	by	5½	—	0	3½
4½	by	6	—	0	3¾
4½	by	6½	—	0	4
4½	by	7	—	0	4¼
4½	by	7½	—	0	4¾
4½	by	8	—	0	5
4½	by	8½	—	0	5¼
4½	by	9	—	0	5¾
4½	by	9½	—	0	7
4½	by	10	—	0	7½
4½	by	10½	—	0	8
4½	by	11	—	0	8¼
4½	by	11½	—	0	8½
4½	by	12	—	0	9
5	by	5	—	0	4¼
5	by	5½	—	0	4½
5	by	6	—	0	5
5	by	6½	—	0	5½
5	by	7	—	0	6
5	by	7½	—	0	6¼
5	by	8	—	0	7
5	by	8½	—	0	7½
5	by	9	—	0	8
5	by	9½	—	0	8½
5	by	10	—	0	8¾
5	by	10½	—	0	9¼
5	by	11	—	0	9½
5	by	11½	—	0	10
5	by	12	—	0	10¼
5½	by	5½	—	0	5
5½	by	6	—	0	5½
5½	by	6½	—	0	6
5½	by	7	—	0	6½
5½	by	7½	—	0	7
5½	by	8	—	0	7½
5½	by	8½	—	0	8
5½	by	9	—	0	8½
5½	by	9½	—	0	9¼
5½	by	10	—	0	9½
5½	by	10½	—	0	10
5½	by	11½	—	0	10½
5½	by	12	—	0	11¼
6	by	6	—	0	6
6	by	6½	—	0	6½
6	by	7	—	0	7
6	by	7½	—	0	7½
6	by	8	—	0	8
6	by	8½	—	0	8½
6	by	9	—	0	9
6	by	9½	—	0	9½
6	by	10	—	0	10
6	by	10½	—	0	10½
6	by	11	—	0	11
6	by	11½	—	0	11½
6	by	12	—	1	0
6½	by	6½	—	0	7
6½	by	7	—	0	7½
6½	by	7½	—	0	8
6½	by	8	—	0	8¾
6½	by	8½	—	0	9¼
6½	by	9	—	0	9¾
6½	by	9½	—	0	10¼
6½	by	10	—	0	11
6½	by	10½	—	0	11½
6½	by	11	—	1	0
6½	by	11½	—	1	0½
6½	by	12	—	1	1
7	by	7	—	0	8
7	by	7½	—	0	8½
7	by	8	—	0	9¼
7	by	8½	—	0	10
7	by	9	—	0	10½
7	by	9½	—	0	11
7	by	10	—	0	11½
7	by	10½	—	1	0½
7	by	11	—	1	1
7	by	11½	—	1	1¾
7	by	12	—	1	2
7½	by	7½	—	0	9¾
7½	by	8	—	0	10
7½	by	8½	—	0	10½
7½	by	9	—	0	11¼
7½	by	9½	—	1	0
7½	by	10	—	1	0½
7½	by	10½	—	1	1
7½	by	11	—	1	1¾
7½	by	11½	—	1	2½
7½	by	12	—	1	4
8	by	8	—	0	10¾
8	by	8½	—	0	11¼
8	by	9	—	1	0
8	by	9½	—	1	0¾
8	by	10	—	1	1¼
8	by	10½	—	1	2
8	by	11	—	1	2¼
8	by	11½	—	1	3¼
8	by	12	—	1	4
8½	by	8½	—	1	0
8½	by	9	—	1	0¾
8½	by	9½	—	1	1½
8½	by	10	—	1	2¼
8½	by	10½	—	1	3
8½	by	11	—	1	3½
8½	by	11½	—	1	4¼
8½	by	12	—	1	5
9	by	9	—	1	1½
9	by	9½	—	1	2¼
9	by	10	—	1	3
9	by	10½	—	1	3¾
9	by	11	—	1	4½
9	by	11½	—	1	5¼
9	by	12	—	1	6
9½	by	9½	—	1	3
9½	by	10	—	1	4
9½	by	10½	—	1	4¾
9½	by	11	—	1	5½
9½	by	12	—	1	7
10	by	10	—	1	4¾
10	by	10½	—	1	5¾
10	by	11	—	1	6¼
10	by	11½	—	1	7¼
10	by	12	—	1	8
10½	by	10½	—	1	6¼
10½	by	11	—	1	7½
10½	by	11½	—	1	8¼
10½	by	12	—	1	9
11	by	11	—	1	8¼
11	by	11½	—	1	9
11	by	12	—	1	10
11½	by	11½	—	1	0
11½	by	12	—	1	11
12	by	12	—	2	0

Oak Scantling, per Foot Run.

2	by	3	—	0	1½
2	by	4	—	0	2
2	by	5	—	0	2½
2	by	6	—	0	3
2	by	7	—	0	3½
2	by	8	—	0	4
2	by	9	—	0	4½
2	by	10	—	0	5
2	by	11	—	0	5½
2	by	12	—	0	6 or,

per foot cube, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*.

2½	by	3	—	0	1¾
2½	by	4	—	0	2½
2½	by	5	—	0	3
2½	by	6	—	0	3¼
2½	by	7	—	0	4½
2½	by	8	—	0	5
2½	by	9	—	0	5¾
2½	by	10	—	0	6½
2½	by	11	—	0	7
2½	by	12	—	0	7½

Inches.		Inches.		s.	d.
3	by	3	—	0	2¼
3	by	4	—	0	3
3	by	5	—	0	3¾
3	by	6	—	0	4½
3	by	7	—	0	5¼
3	by	8	—	0	6
3	by	9	—	0	6¾
3	by	10	—	0	7½
3	by	11	—	0	8¼
3	by	12	—	0	9
3½	by	3	—	0	2¾
3½	by	4	—	0	3½
3½	by	5	—	0	4½
3½	by	6	—	0	5½
3½	by	7	—	0	6¼
3½	by	8	—	0	7
3½	by	9	—	0	8
3½	by	10	—	0	8¾
3½	by	11	—	0	9½
3½	by	12	—	0	10½
4	by	4	—	0	4
4	by	5	—	0	5
4	by	6	—	0	6
4	by	7	—	0	7
4	by	8	—	0	8
4	by	9	—	0	9
4	by	10	—	0	10
4	by	11	—	0	11
4	by	12	—	1	0
4½	by	4	—	0	4½
4½	by	5	—	0	5½
4½	by	6	—	0	6¾
4½	by	7	—	0	7¾
4½	by	8	—	0	9
4½	by	9	—	0	10
4½	by	10	—	0	11¼
4½	by	11	—	1	0½
4½	by	12	—	1	1¼
5	by	5	—	0	6¼
5	by	6	—	0	7½
5	by	7	—	0	8¾
5	by	8	—	0	10
5	by	9	—	0	11¼
5	by	10	—	1	0½
5	by	11	—	1	1¾
5	by	12	—	1	3
5½	by	5	—	0	7
5½	by	6	—	0	8¼
5½	by	7	—	0	9¾
5½	by	8	—	0	11
5½	by	9	—	1	0½
5½	by	10	—	1	1¾
5½	by	11	—	1	3
5½	by	12	—	1	4½
6	by	6	—	0	9

Inches.	Inches.	s.	d.
6	by 7	0	10½
6	by 8	1	0
6	by 9	1	1½
6	by 10	1	3
6	by 11	1	4½
6	by 12	1	6
6½	by 6	0	10½
6½	by 7	0	11¼
6½	by 8	1	1
6½	by 9	1	2½
6½	by 10	1	4¼
6½	by 11	1	6
6½	by 12	1	7½
7	by 7	1	0½
7	by 8	1	2
7	by 9	1	3¾
7	by 10	1	5½
7	by 11	1	7¼
7	by 12	1	9
7½	by 8	1	3
7½	by 9	1	5
7½	by 10	1	6¾
7½	by 11	1	8½
7½	by 12	1	10½
8	by 8	1	4
8	by 9	1	6
8	by 10	1	8
8	by 11	1	10
8	by 12	2	2
8½	by 8	1	5
8½	by 9	1	7
8½	by 10	1	9½
8½	by 11	1	11½
8½	by 12	2	1½
9	by 9	1	8¼
9	by 10	1	10½
9	by 11	2	1
9	by 12	2	3

MASONS' WORK.

	£.	s.	d.
Portland ſtone, ſcalped, at per foot cube	0	3	4
Sawing ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	5
Plain work to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	10
Circular plain work, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	3
Moulded work to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	2
Circular moulded work, from 1*s* 4*d* to	0	1	6
Plain ſunk work, at per foot	0	1	0
Sunk joggling, per foot run	0	9	6
Grooving, per foot run	0	0	3
Cutting frets, per foot	0	2	6
Portland ſtone coping, 13 inches wide and 3 inches thick in front; 1 inch and ½ thick behind, throated, cramped, and run with lead, at per foot run	0	2	9
Extra for labour to return quoins	0	1	6
Portland ſtone ſinks, 6 or 7 inches thick, per foot ſuperficial, 5*s* to	0	5	6
Portland ſtone baluſters, 1 foot 8 inches long, about four and a half, or 5 inches diameter, and joggled in at each end, each	0	15	0
Portland ſtone paving, in ſtraight courſes, 1 inch and ½ thick, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	11
Ditto, 2 inches thick	0	2	1
Ditto, octagon and black dots, per foot ſuperficial, 2*s* 6*d* to	0	2	9
Black and white marble ſquares, in paving, 4*s* to	0	5	9
Old paving with black dots, rubbed, ſquared, relaid, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	0
Old aſtragal ſteps, new worked and ſet, at per foot run	0	1	0
Old Purbeck ſteps taken up and reſet, per foot run	0	0	6
New Purbeck, ſquared in ſtraight courſes for paving, and laid in terras, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	1
Ditto, laid in mortar	0	1	0
Yorkſhire paving, at per foot ſuperficial	0	0	11
New Purbeck ſteps, per foot run	0	2	9
Ditto, paved in random courſes, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	11
Old ditto relaid, per foot	0	0	2
Holes cut for iron work, each	0	0	2
Mortice holes made ſquare, each	0	0	4
Large ditto, each	0	0	8
Holes cut 7 or 8 inches deep, and 4 or 5 inches ſquare	0	2	0
Portland ſtone chimney-pieces and ſlabs, not leſs than 1 inch and ¼ thick, per foot ſuperficial	0	1	9
Ditto 2 inches thick, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	1
Ditto 2 inches and ½ thick	0	2	3
Old ditto, cleaned, ſanded, and ſet, per foot	0	0	9
Slit Ryegate ſtone hearths and covings	0	1	1
Whole ditto	0	2	0
Old Ryegate, worked and ſet, per foot	0	0	6
Purple marble covings, 2 inches thick, per foot ſuperficial	0	6	0
Black ditto, 3 inches thick, per foot ſuperficial	0	7	6
Old ditto reſet, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	5
Common ſtove ſet in fire-ſtone, including the ſtove, at	1	12	0
Ditto, in veined marble, at	3	5	0
Ditto, in dove marble, at	5	18	0

Veined Marble Chimney-pieces.

	£.	s.	d.
Veined marble, per foot cube	1	10	0
Plain work to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	3	6
Ditto, mould work	0	7	0
Veined marble ſlabs, jambs, mantles, &c. not leſs than 1 1-8th thick, per foot ſuperficial	0	7	0
Dove marble	0	7	0
Ditto inch ſlab	0	5	0
Purple marble, per foot	0	6	0
Black and yellow plinths, per foot cube	1	15	0
Plain work to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	5	0
Plain jambs, mantle, &c. per foot	0	1	0
Statuary marble, per foot cube	3	0	0
Plain work to ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	3	6
Moulded work to ditto	0	7	0
Ditto, circular work, per foot	0	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
New inch and ½ ſtatuary ſlabs, jambs, and mantle, per foot ſuperficial	0	18	0
New baſtard ſtatuary marble, per foot	0	12	0
Sawing ſtatuary marble, per foot	0	1	0
Jaſper marble in veneering, per foot ſuperficial, from 1*l* 5*s* to	1	10	0
Sienna marble in veneering, per foot ſuperficial, from 15*s* to	0	18	0

PAINTERS' WORK.

Painting once in oil, per yard	0	0	3
Outſide painting three times in oil, per yard	0	0	7
Inſide new work of common colours, per yd.	0	0	7
Inſide painting twice in oil, old work, common colours	0	0	5
If extra colours, as olives, &c. per yard	0	0	9
Prepared Pruſſian blue, per yard	0	1	0
Greens, per yard	0	1	0
Saſh frames, done twice in oil, each 9*d* or	0	1	0
Saſh ſquares, per dozen, 9*d* or	0	1	0
Window lights three times in oil, each	0	0	5
Caſements, ditto, each	0	0	5
Iron bars, each	0	0	1
Cloak pins, twice in oil, per foot run	0	0	1
Saſh frames, three times in oil, each	0	1	2
Saſh ſquares, ditto, per dozen	0	1	2
Stucco, three times in oil, per yard	0	0	8
Ditto, and ſanded, per yard	0	1	0
Fine flat white, four times in oil, per yard	0	1	3
Saſh ſquares, dead white, per dozen	0	1	6
Mahogany grained, per yard	0	2	0
Ditto and varniſhed, per yard	0	3	0
Squares painted black, each	0	0	6
Chequers, per dozen	0	0	6

GLAZIERS' WORK.

For Squares, under 2 Feet ſuperficial.

Newcaſtle crown, in ſaſhes, per foot ſup.	0	1	6
Circular ditto, per foot ſuperficial	0	2	3
Black-friars crown glaſs in ſquares	0	1	8
Ratcliff beſt crown glaſs, at per foot	0	1	9
Crown glaſs in broad lead, and cemented, per foot	0	1	1
Old ditto taken out and put into ſaſhes	0	0	6
Second crown glaſs, in ſaſhes, per foot	0	1	7
Beſt crown glaſs bent circular, per foot	0	3	9
Moulded plate glaſs, per foot	0	3	6
Old glaſs new leaded, per foot	0	0	3
Lead ſquares put in ſky-lights, each	0	0	4
Saſh ſquares ſtopped in	0	0	3
Pinning in caſements, from 4*d* to	0	0	6
Quarries put in	0	0	1½
Puttying large ſaſhes inſide and out	0	1	6

Fifty pounds of turned lead is ſufficient for 100 feet of quarry glaſs.

	£.	s.	d.
Glaziers allow for old crown glaſs in ſaſhes, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8
Newcaſtle ditto	0	0	4
Glaſs in lead	0	0	3
New green glaſs, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	8

PLUMBERS' WORK.

Gutters, &c. per cwt. 1*l* 2*s* or	1	4	0
Saſh weights, per cwt.	1	2	0
Backs of ſinks, coppers, &c. including ſolder, per cwt.	1	4	0
Lead to cramps, per pound	0	0	2½
Solder, per cwt.	4	4	0
Ditto, per lb.	0	0	9
Milled lead for hips, flaſhings, &c. per cwt.	1	2	0
Three-quarter pipe, per yard	0	2	3

It is cuſtomary, in weighing old lead, to deduct one lb. in every cwt. for dirt.

BLACKSMITHS' WORK

Done by Weight.

All ſorts of hammered work, as chimney-bars, ſtays, upright window-bars, ſhutter-bars, pump-work, bolts, ſaddle-bars, cramps, holdfaſts, dogs, gudgeons, and all black-work of the ſame kind, from 4*d* per lb. to	0	0	4½
Caſement, croſs window-bars filed, and all ſuch work, from 4½*d* per lb. to	0	0	6
Large ſcrew-bolts and nuts, at per lb.	0	0	6
Iron doors and ſhutters, from 10*d* per pound to	0	1	0

PLAISTERERS' WORK.

Lime and hair mortar on lathing, at per yard	0	1	0
Labour only from 4*d* per yard to	0	0	5
Common rough-caſting, from 1*s* per yard to	0	1	4
Labour only, from 4*d* per yard to	0	0	6
Rough-caſting with ſtone mortar, in imitation of ſtone-work, from 2*s* 6*d* per yd. to	0	3	0
Labour only, from 4*d* per yard to	0	0	8
Plaiſtering on brick-work with finiſhing mortar, in imitation of ſtone-work, from 1*s* 6*d* per yard to	0	2	0
Labour only, per yard	0	0	6
Setting common ceilings with fine ſtuff, per yard	0	0	2
Rendering one coat rough, per yard	0	0	3½
Ditto and ſet, per yard, 4*d* or	0	0	6
Ditto, in groins	0	0	8
Not ſet, but trowelled ſmooth for paper	0	0	4
Floated rendering on brick-work, per yard	0	0	8

	£.	s.	d.
Raiſed champhered ruſtics, per foot ſuperficial —— ——	0	0	9
Plain raiſed facia, per foot —	0	0	6
Ditto, key-ſtone ——	0	1	0
Counter ceilings on lath, per yard	0	1	0
Floated lath and plaiſter, ſet	0	1	4
Ditto ſet, and whitened ——	0	1	5
Ditto, with ſtrong fir lath and fourpenny nails, waſhed for painters, at per yard	0	1	9
Floated lath and plaiſter, ſet in plaiſter and putty —— ——	0	1	6
Ditto in groins ——	0	1	9
Lath and plaiſter in heads of niches, per foot ——	0	0	6
Stucco on bricks, per yard —	0	1	10
Ditto on lath ——	0	2	4
Circular ditto —— ——	0	3	0
Stucco on laths in pannels, per yard	0	2	6
Bead and quirk to quoins, per foot run	0	0	3½
Plain mouldings, 5 inches girth, per foot	0	0	5
Circular ditto ——	0	0	6
Plain plaiſter cornices, per foot ſuperficial	0	0	9
Dentel ditto ——	0	1	6
Block cornices, with leaves in the block and flowers in coffers, per foot	0	1	8
Ditto, three members, enriched with flower and bands in the ſoffit, per foot	0	1	10
Plain cove cornice and whited, at per foot	0	0	10
Doric cornice, three members enriched, mutules with bells and flowers in coffers, per foot ——	0	2	4
Plain Ionic modillion cornice, per foot ſuperficial ——	0	1	0
Ditto two members enriched modillions, and flowers in coffers, whited, per foot	0	1	8
Corinthian cornice plain, per foot ſuperficial —— ——	0	2	8
Ditto fully enriched, from 5s to	0	5	6

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